

BULLETIN OF THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY MANCHESTER

VOL. 3

APRIL-DECEMBER, 1916

Nos. 2 and 3

LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS.

AN exhibition to commemorate the Three-hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Shakespeare was arranged in the main library, and opened on the Wednesday preceding the actual date of the anniversary (the 23rd of April), which fell on Easter Sunday.

THE
SHAKE-
SPEARE
COMMEMO-
RATION.

The object which was kept in view in the selection and arrangement of the exhibits, was to show the unfolding of Shakespeare's mind as it is reflected in his works. This we sought to accomplish by exhibiting, not only such of the original and early editions of the poet's writings as the library possesses, but also the principal sources which he employed in their composition.

As a result we were able to bring together copies of the actual editions of the principal works to which Shakespeare had access, probably upon the shelves of his own library, since they are known to be the authorities whence he drew the foundation plots, stories, and other illustrative matter, which, after passing through the crucible of his mind, were transformed into the living and lasting reality which we find enshrined in his immortal works.

Of Shakespeare's own works we have been able to exhibit two sets of the four folios, and an interesting copy of the surreptitiously printed "Sonnets" of 1609, which made its first appearance in June, the identical month in which Edward Alleyn, the contemporary actor, and founder of Dulwich College, purchased a copy for 5d., the same figure as that which appears in manuscript on the title-page of the one exhibited. Of the original quartos of the plays, the library does not possess a single example; therefore, for the purpose of illustrating the order of publication of the plays and poems, which were printed either with or without authority during the author's lifetime, we have had recourse to the excellent facsimiles which have appeared from time to time.

In addition to what may be described as the direct sources, we have included an interesting selection of contemporary works of a more general character, with which Shakespeare was certainly familiar, and which may be described as his general reference books. As an indication of the character of these works, mention may be made of the following: William Camden's "Britannia"; John Florio's "World of Words" and "Second Fruits"; Leonard Digges' "Pantometria," in which there is a description of the invention of the "camera obscura," which in its modern form is known as the "periscope," which is attributed to Digges; Randle Cotgrave's "French Dictionary"; "Dives Pragmaticus"; Richard Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations"; and Saxton's "Atlas".

Another of the exhibition cases has been devoted to contemporary writings, which are of topographical or historical interest as bearing directly upon Shakespeare and his times, or which contain allusions to the poet, such as "England's Parnassus"; Heywood's "Apology for Actors"; the unique copy of "Ratsei's Ghost" in which the author seems to make a sarcastic reflection on Shakespeare, who, a few years earlier, had purchased New Place, Stratford, out of his professional earnings.

Finally, we have assembled a collection of school-books, many of which were current in Shakespeare's day. These serve to convey some idea of the character and standard of the education which obtained in England, not only at the time of our poet, but also in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. Amongst the works exhibited are: the little grammar "Rudimenta Grammatices" prepared by Cardinal Wolsey for the use of the college at Ipswich, which he had established in succession to the old grammar school; the first book wholly on arithmetic to be printed in England, the author of which was Cuthbert Tunstall, successively Bishop of London and Durham; and the treatise on education entitled "The Schoolmaster," by Roger Ascham, the tutor of Queen Elizabeth, in which he testifies warmly to Her Majesty's learning.

The purpose which this and similar exhibitions are intended to serve, is to reveal to the public, and especially to students, the wealth of material available to them, in the library, for the study of the subjects dealt with. If we may judge from the large number of people, including numerous groups of students from the schools and colleges in

and around Manchester, who, with evident enjoyment, and avowed benefit, have visited the present exhibition, as well as from the appreciative notices which have appeared in the press, we venture to believe that the purpose has been fully achieved.

It may interest our readers to know that the exhibition will remain on view until the early months of the new year.

With a view to increase the educational value of the exhibition, and also to mark the occasion, a descriptive catalogue or hand-book has been issued, in which, by means of annotations to the various entries, full and accurate information is given as to the bibliographical peculiarities, and other features of interest possessed by the respective exhibits. In the case of Shakespeare's own works, brief notes as to the sources have been appended to each of the plays, with an indication of the precise location in the exhibition and the catalogue of the works to which reference is made.

SHAKE-
SPEARE EX-
HIBITION
CATA-
LOGUE.

A brief sketch of Shakespeare's life and times, followed by a chronological table of the principal events connected with and surrounding the poet and his writings, has been prefixed to the catalogue, which concludes with a sixteen-page selected list of works for the study of Shakespeare, which may be consulted in the library.

The volume, which extends to 180 pages, and is illustrated with sixteen facsimiles of the title-pages of some of the rarer and most interesting of the works exhibited, may be obtained from the usual agents at the price of one shilling (postage 4d.).

The commemoration was further marked by the delivery of two lectures by Professor Richard G. Moulton, of Chicago University, on "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist," and "Shakespeare as a Dramatic Thinker". On each occasion the hall was filled to overflowing, long before the advertised hour of the lecture, whilst hundreds of people were unable to gain admission. The lectures were full of inspiration and suggestion. The lecturer with his accustomed power seemed to cast a spell over his audience, as he revealed to them new beauties in the works of the dramatist, and opened out new avenues of study.

SHAKE-
SPEARE
COMMEM-
ORATION
LECTURES.

Arrangements were also made with Mr. William Poel, the Founder and Director of the Elizabethan Stage Society, to deliver a lecture upon "Shakespeare's Stage and Plays". Unfortunately, a

sudden attack of influenza prevented Mr. Poel from fulfilling his engagement, and in his unavoidable absence the Librarian lectured on "Why we honour Shakespeare".

WILLIAM
POEL ON
SHAKE-
SPEARE'S
STAGE AND
PLAYS.

We are glad, however, to be able to present our readers, in the present issue, with the substance of Mr. Poel's lecture. Unfortunately it is in cold print, and lacks the vitalizing personality of the lecturer, but in it some new and interesting theories are advanced which will be read with considerable interest, although they are not likely to pass unchallenged.

The article has been issued also in a separate form, at the price of one shilling, and may be obtained from the usual agents.

Our own exhibition has been admirably supplemented in Manchester, at the Whitworth Art Gallery, by an interesting and instructive exhibition of pictorial Shakespeareana, which was designed to illustrate, principally by means of pictures, the history of our national poet and the representation of his works. It includes portraits of Shakespeare, his patrons, his critics, his commentators, as well as of actors; with topographical illustrations including the play-houses, a long series of play-bills, medals, tokens, busts, etc. The arrangement of the material is excellent, and we offer our congratulations to the Governors of the Whitworth Institute and to the Curator, upon the success which has attended their enterprise in organizing an exhibition, which as a pendant to the John Rylands collection has done much to increase the educational value of Manchester's Tercentenary Commemoration.

WHIT-
WORTH
PICTORIAL
SHAKE-
SPEARE
EXHIBI-
TION.

Elsewhere in the present issue we print the fourth list of contributions to the new library for the University of Louvain, furnishing fresh evidence of the generous and widespread interest which our appeal on behalf of the crippled University has called forth.

LOUVAIN
LIBRARY
RECON-
STRUCTION.

Already upwards of 8000 volumes have been actually received, and in themselves form an excellent beginning of the new library. Yet, when it is realized that the collection of books, so ruthlessly and senselessly destroyed at Louvain, numbered nearly a quarter of a million of volumes, it will be evident that if the work of replacement, which we have inaugurated, is to be accomplished, very much more remains to be done.

It is with confidence that we renew our appeal for prompt offers of suitable books, or monetary contributions, to help us in this endeavour to restore, at least in some measure, the resources of the crippled and exiled University, by the provision of a library adequate in every respect to meet the requirements of the case, so as to be in readiness for the time of her restoration.

Arrangements have been made for the delivery of the following lectures during the ensuing session.

FORTH-
COMING
LIBRARY
LECTURES.

EVENING LECTURES (7.30 p.m.).

Wednesday, 11th October, 1916. "The Quintessence of Paulinism." By Arthur S. Peake, M.A., D.D., Professor of Biblical Exegesis in the Victoria University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 8th November, 1916. "Dragons and Rain Gods." (Illustrated with Lantern Pictures.) By G. Elliot Smith, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy in the Victoria University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 13th December, 1916. "Mediæval Town Planning." By T. F. Tout, M.A., F.B.A., Bishop Fraser Professor of Mediæval and Ecclesiastical History in the Victoria University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 10th January, 1917. "The Problem of Indian Land Revenue in the Eighteenth Century." By J. Ramsay B. Muir, M.A., Professor of Modern History in the Victoria University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 14th February, 1917. "The Poetry of Lucretius." By C. H. Herford, M.A., Litt.D., Professor of English Literature in the Victoria University of Manchester.

Wednesday, 14th March, 1917. "A Puritan Idyll: Richard Baxter (1615-1691) and his Love Story." By Frederick J. Powicke, M.A., Ph.D.

Wednesday, 18th April, 1917. "Shakespeare's 'Lear': A Moral Problem Dramatized." By Richard G. Moulton, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Literary Theory and Interpretation in the University of Chicago.

Friday, 20th April, 1917. "Fiction as the Experimental Side of Human Philosophy." By Richard G. Moulton, M.A., Ph.D.

AFTERNOON LECTURES (3 p.m.).

Tuesday, 17th October, 1916. "The Origin of the Cult of Aphrodite." (Illustrated with Lantern Pictures.) By J. Rendel Harris, M.A., Litt.D., D.Theol., etc., Hon. Fellow of Clare College, Cambridge.

Tuesday, 2nd January, 1917. "Sir Thomas More and his 'Utopia.'" ¹ By Foster Watson, M.A., D.Lit., Emeritus Professor in the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Lecturer in Rhetoric in Gresham College, London.

Tuesday, 6th March, 1917. "Shakespeare's Theatre." (Illustrated by One Hundred Lantern Pictures.) By William Poel, Founder and Director of the Elizabethan Stage Society.

Mrs. Emmott, of Birkenhead, has generously presented to the library, in memory of her husband, the late Professor Emmott, of Liverpool University, a collection of books, numbering nearly 300 volumes, dealing with Roman Law and Comparative Law and Jurisprudence, in the hope that it may stimulate others to take an interest in a study in which the late Professor was himself so deeply interested.

IMPOR-
TANT GIFT
OF LAW
BOOKS.

This collection forms a most welcome addition to our shelves, since it enables us to strengthen an important section of the library, which, hitherto, has been only very inadequately developed.

During the process of registering and cataloguing the gift, it was found that a certain number of the works were already in the library. These volumes, with the kind consent of Mrs. Emmott, have been added to the Louvain collection.

Professor George Henry Emmott, whose memory, henceforth, will be perpetuated in the annals of this library, was the eldest of five sons of the late Thomas Emmott, of Brookfield, Oldham. He was born in 1855, and was educated, first at the Friends' School, Stramongate, Kendal, and afterwards at Owens College, Manchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a First Class in the Law Tripos, in 1878. On leaving the University he read law in the chambers of Mr. Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, and was called to the Bar in 1879. Shortly afterwards

THE LATE
PROFESSOR
EMMOTT.

¹ In commemoration of the first publication of "Utopia" at Louvain in February, 1517.

he took chambers in Manchester, and was appointed Lecturer on English Law in Owens College. In 1881 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Bevan Braithwaite; and for the next five years made his home at Wilmslow.

Then came a call to a professorship in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where for ten years he entered with zest into all the activities of the University life, his work being principally with post-graduate students in Roman Law and Comparative Jurisprudence. For five years he was also Lecturer on Civil Law in Columbia University, Washington.

During the whole of his residence in America Professor Emmott made an annual visit to England to see his parents, and in 1896, on being offered the Queen Victoria Chair of Law in University College, now the University of Liverpool, he decided to return permanently. For twenty years he held this Chair, being Dean of his Faculty for nearly thirteen years, and continued his work up to the very end, delivering his last lecture on the day before his lamented death, which took place on the 8th of March, 1916.

Speaking at the University Senate, the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Dale, paid a graceful tribute to the memory of his late colleague. "How Emmott served us here we all know; the endless pains he took over his work; the quiet ardour with which he spent himself in helping others; how much more ready as a teacher he was to give than most pupils are ready to receive. Except on formal business he seldom spoke in this room, but we valued his opinions, trusted his judgment, and when he spoke, could always be sure of this, that the last thing he thought of was his own interest and himself. Vanity, display, and self-seeking, he not only avoided, but abhorred. He was a man that even in these distracted days we shall not soon forget, and we shall always remember him as one who obeyed an inner law, and followed an inner light. . . ."

Of the strength and soundness of his work Professor Maitland held a very high opinion, which was in itself a fine and rare distinction.

Of Quaker parentage Professor Emmott was throughout his life intimately associated with the Society of Friends. He was a great book-lover, and had a large and well-chosen library, in which he delighted to spend his leisure hours among never-failing friends.

Among the recent acquisitions of the library is a collection of manuscripts, numbering forty pieces, of undetermined antiquity, in the language of the Mo-so people. These manuscripts are of considerable importance, since they represent the largest group in this particular script to be brought into Europe. They were acquired through the instrumentality of Mr. George Forrest, who obtained them in the remote and little-known country of their origin, whence he returned only a few months since.

MANU-
SCRIPTS IN
THE MO-SO
LANGUAGE.

The manuscripts are mostly oblong in shape, measuring about three inches in height by ten inches in width, and are written in picture characters, on a thick Oriental paper of uneven texture, apparently brown with age.

The Mo-so are a non-Chinese race scattered throughout Southern China, but their stronghold, and the seat of their traditions, is the prefecture of Li-Kiang-fou, called in Tibetan "Sa-dam," and in Mo-so "Ye-gu," which is in the north-west of Yun-nan.

The present prefect traces his descent to a line of kings that go back as far as the year 618.

Travellers from the days of Marco Polo have made reference to this people, but until quite recent years no attempt has been made to deal with their history and language, probably because few scholars had penetrated to the remote region of their habitat. The first scientific monograph upon the subject was read before the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in 1908, by M. Cordier. In 1913, another scholar, M. J. Bacot, after a residence of several months in the Mo-so country, published, under the auspices of the Institut ethnographique international de Paris, an interesting study of the ethnography, religion, language, and writing of the people, in which he was assisted by M. E. Chavannes, who was responsible for a translation and study of the texts, dealing with the genealogy of the kings of Mo-so, which M. Bacot obtained from their direct descendant.

The Mo-so spoken language differs from the written language. The latter consists of pictographic, ideographic, and syllabic characters.

Many of the ideographic characters, M. Bacot tells us, are very obscure. It is for that reason we attach considerable importance to an excellent key to one of the manuscripts, which Mr. Forrest was fortunately able to obtain, through the services of a Chinese scholar, who was familiar with the people and their language.

The manuscript referred to was first transcribed and then furnished with an interlinear translation in Chinese characters. A further transcript of both the Mo-so and the Chinese was afterwards made, to which was added an English translation of the Chinese version, thus providing us with a key which may prove to be of great service when the other manuscripts in the collection come to be dealt with.

The text of the translated manuscript is of a religious character, opening with a version of the creation story, and as far as we are able at present to judge, most of the others are of a similar type.

The religious practices of this people seem to follow the cults of the particular regions where they are settled, and include natural religion, lamaism, magic, and ancestral worship. The practice of so many cults, differing so greatly in character, seems to indicate a certain indifference to religion, which may account for the failure of the Christian missionaries, who, for sixty years or more, apparently have been active among this people, but hitherto without making a single convert.

The religion proper of the Mo-so, however, is the Cult of Heaven, which embraces a Supreme Being endowed with infinite attributes, providence, and justice. They have their holy city at Bedjri, a shrine to which every priest or sorcerer is expected to make at least one pilgrimage during his lifetime. Their temples, if they may be so described, are enclosed spaces, or clearings in the forest, of which the only roof is the canopy of heaven. These enclosures are entered once a year, when sacrifices are offered upon the stone altar which is erected in the centre.

In due course we hope to arrange for the publication of the texts contained in these manuscripts, and it is not unlikely that they will furnish new evidence as to the religious rites and ceremonies to which we have incidentally referred.

In the meantime Mr. Forrest has kindly undertaken to prepare an illustrated article for an early issue of the BULLETIN, in which he will give some account of the Mo-so people, from his personal and, therefore, first-hand knowledge.

The first volume of the new and standard edition of "The Odes and Psalms of Solomon," published by the Manchester University Press, for the Governors of the Library, has just made its appearance. It furnishes for the first time a facsimile in collotype, of the exact dimensions of the original Syriac

FACSIMILE
OF "THE
ODES OF
SOLOMON".

manuscript now in the possession of the library ; which is accompanied by a retranscribed text, with an attached critical apparatus.

In working through the text of the "Odes," the editors, Dr. Rendel Harris and Dr. A. Mingana, became convinced that they were dealing with matter that was either purely Oriental in origin, or so coloured by Oriental modes of thought and expression as to be substantially Oriental, and they decided that it was necessary to reconstruct, as far as possible, the rhythms which underlay the recovered Syriac text, and which showed remarkable parallelism with early Syriac poetry. The text has accordingly been broken up ; and this made it necessary to redistribute and renumber the verses as they were given in Dr. Harris's "editio princeps".

In their preface, the editors point out that this text will enable students to acquire first-hand knowledge of the forms in which the "Odes" have come down to us, as well as occasionally to register a possible or probable emendation.

In the second volume, which we hope to publish in the early part of the new year, it is proposed to re-translate the "Odes" into English versicles, with brief comments by way of elucidation. The translation will be accompanied by an exhaustive introduction, dealing with the variations of the fragment in the British Museum, with the original language, the probable epoch of their composition, their unity, the stylistic method of their first writer, the accessory patristic testimonies, a summary of the most important criticisms that have appeared since its first publication in 1909, a complete bibliography of the subject, and a glossary to the text.

Those readers who may be unfamiliar with the character and importance of the document, which is now being made accessible to students, are referred to Dr. Rendel Harris's brief statement of its value, which appeared in the October, 1914, issue of this BULLETIN.

The price at which each of the volumes will be issued is half a guinea net. The first volume is on sale, and may be procured from the usual publishers or their agents.

We welcome the appearance of the first annual issue of the "Athenæum Subject Index to Periodicals," covering the year 1915 ; and we offer our heartiest congratulations to all who have been concerned in its production.

THE NEW
SUBJECT
INDEX TO
PERIODI-
CALS.

The publication of this valuable aid to scholarship has been made

possible through the co-operation of the proprietors of "The Athenæum" with the Library Association and a number of voluntary workers. In justice, however, to the editors, Mr. E. Wyndham Hulme, Librarian of the Patent Office Library, and his colleague, Mr. Hopwood, it should also be pointed out that it is due entirely to their indomitable perseverance, coupled with unwearying and self-sacrificing labour in the face of serious discouragements, that the work has been carried to so successful an issue.

The volume consists of a consolidation, in one alphabet, of the series of monthly class lists, published as supplements to "The Athenæum," with the addition of upwards of 2000 entries. The result may be stated as follows: 420 periodicals have been indexed, yielding 13,374 articles classified under 7054 headings and accompanied by 7280 author references.

This is not the first attempt which has been made in this country to recover and make accessible to students some of the thousands of important contributions to literature which in the past have been buried and neglected for want of proper cataloguing or indexing, simply because, by an accident of birth, they appear in the heart of a volume of the transactions of some learned society, or other periodical publication.

In 1890 Mr. Stead, in connection with his "Review of Reviews," published an "Annual Index to Important Periodicals of the English Speaking World," which was continued for thirteen years (until 1902), after which it ceased to appear, killed by apathy and lack of support on the part of those in whose interest it had been undertaken.

For the honour of the country and its librarianship, it is to be hoped that a better fate is in store for the new index than that which befell, not only the one published by Mr. Stead, but the American "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature," which after a useful career, extending from 1848 to 1907, also ceased to appear in the latter year.

In order to appreciate the value and importance of this literary tool it needs only to be recognized that every item recovered by this means from the buried material, to which we have already referred, adds to the available resources of the library, and often is of greater value than the purchase of many new volumes. We go so far as to say that the smaller the library the greater the need to have its resources expanded in this way. Even when the library possesses few or none of the

periodicals dealt with in the Index, it surely is worth while to be able to refer a reader to an article likely to furnish information upon the subject of his quest, which may be consulted in some neighbouring library, or which may be borrowed from the "Loan Library," which has been established in connection with the Index.

We learn that the number of periodicals dealt with in the present issue is to be augmented in succeeding issues, provided that adequate support is forthcoming.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that every library and every learned society throughout the country will feel it to be, not only to their advantage to subscribe for the Index, but also a duty to assist those who have undertaken the responsibility of this work purely in the interest of scholarship, and by so doing, relieve them from any financial anxiety.

The present issue of the Bulletin, which is a double number, will be found to contain a classified list of the most important of the recent accessions to the library, in the departments of Literature and History. A combined author index to the lists appearing in the current volume will be published in the following issue.

LIST OF
RECENT AC-
CESSIONS.

The next issue may be looked for early in the new year and will include an article by Professor C. H. Herford, entitled "National and International Ideals in the English Poets," being the substance of a lecture delivered in the library, in January last ; and the fourth of Dr. Rendel Harris's articles on Greek Mythology, dealing with "The Cult of Aphrodite," in addition to the usual list of accessions, and other regular features.

OUR NEXT
ISSUE.



Artemisia arborescens

From Sibthorp's "Flora Graeca".

- a. INVOLUCRUM. B. UNUM E FOLIOLIS INVOLUCRI, MAGNITUDE AUCTUM.
 C. FLOSCULUS, VALDÈ AUCTUS. b. UNUM E FOLIOLIS INVOLUCRI.
 c. FLOSCULUS.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CULT OF ARTEMIS.¹

BY J. RENDEL HARRIS, M.A., LITT.D., LL.D., D.THEOL., ETC.,
HON. FELLOW OF CLARE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

THE attempt which we have made to disentangle the strands which make up the complexity of the Cult of Apollo, and to determine the starting-point for the evolution of that cult, leads on naturally and necessarily to the inquiry as to the meaning of the cult of the twin-sister of Apollo, the Maiden-Huntress of Greek woods and mountains. It might have been imagined that the resolution of one cult into its elements would lead quite inevitably to the interpretation of the companion cult, but this is far from being the case. The twins in question are quite unlike the Dioscuri, Castor and Polydeuces, whose likeness is so pronounced and whose actions are generally so similar that Lucian in his "Dialogues of the Gods" sets Apollo inquiring of Hermes which of the two is Castor and which is Polydeuces, "for," says he, "I never can make out." And Hermes has to explain that it was Castor yesterday and Polydeuces to-day, and that one ought to recognise Polydeuces by the marks of his fight with the king of the Bebryces.

Artemis, on the other hand, rarely behaves in a twin-like manner to Apollo: he does not go hunting with her, and she does not, apparently, practise divination with him; indeed, as we begin to make inquiry as to Apollo and Artemis in the Pre-Homeric days, we find that allusions to the twin-birth disappear, and a suspicion arises that the twin relation is a mythological afterthought, rendered necessary by the fact that the brother and sister had succeeded, for some reason or other, to a joint inheritance of a sanctuary belonging to some other pair of twin-heroes, heroines, or demi-deities; and if this should turn out to be the case, we must not take the twin-relationship and parentage from Zeus and Leto as the starting-point in the inquiry: it may be that other circumstances have produced the supposed family relation, and that Leto, who is in philological

¹ A lecture delivered in the John Rylands Library, 14 March, 1916.

value only a duplicate of Leda, may turn out to be a very palpable fiction. In that case we shall have to explore the underlying parallelism in the cults of the two deities, outside of the twin relation and anterior to it. The relation of the cults to one another must be sought in another direction. Now let us refresh our memory as to the method which we pursued, and the results which we obtained in the case of the Cults of Dionysos and Apollo. It will be remembered that we started from the sanctity of the oak as the animistic repository of the thunder, and in that sense the dwelling-place of Zeus ; it was assumed that the oak was taboo and all that belonged to it ; that the woodpecker who nested in it or hammered at its bark was none other than Zeus himself, and it may turn out that Athena, who sprang from the head of the thunder-oak, was the owl that lived in one of its hollows : even the bees who lived underneath its bark were almost divine animals, and had duties to perform to Zeus himself. The question having been raised as to the sanctity of the creepers upon the oak, it was easy to show that the ivy (with the smilax and the vine) was a sacred plant, and that it was the original cult-symbol of Dionysos, who thus appeared as a lesser Zeus projected from the ivy, just as Zeus himself, in one point of view, was a projection from the oak. Dionysos, whose thunder-birth could be established by the well-known Greek tradition concerning Semele and Zeus, was the ivy on the oak, and after that became an ivy fire-stick in the ritual for the making of fire. From Dionysos to Apollo was the next step : it was suggested, in the first instance, by the remarkable confraternity of the two gods in question. They were shown to exchange titles, to share sanctuaries, and to have remarkable cult-parallelisms, such as the chewing of the sacred laurel by the Pythian priestess, and the chewing of the sacred ivy by the Mænads : and since it was discovered that the Delphic laurel was a surrogate for a previously existing oak, it was natural to inquire whether in any way Apollo, as well as Dionysos, was linked to the life of Zeus through the life of the oak. The inquiry was very fruitful in results : the undoubted solar elements in the Apolline cult were shown to be capable of explanation by an identification of Apollo with the mistletoe, and it was found that Apollo was actually worshipped at one centre in Rhodes as the Mistletoe Apollo, just as Dionysos was worshipped as the Ivy Dionysos at Acharnai. Further

inquiry led to the conclusion that the sanctity of the oak had been transferred by the mistletoe from the oak to the apple-tree, and that the cult betrayed a close connection between the god and the apple-tree, as, for instance, in the bestowal of sacred apples from the god's own garden upon the winners at the Pythian games. In this way it came to be seen that Apollo was really the mistletoe upon the apple-tree, for the greater part of the development of the cult, just as Dionysos was the Ivy, not detached as some had imagined, but actually upon the oak-tree. It was next discovered that the garden at Delphi was a reproduction of another Apolline garden in the far North, among the Hyperboreans, the garden to which Boreas had carried off Orithyia, and to which (or to another adjacent garden) at a later date the sons of Asklepios were transferred for the purpose of medical training. Some said it was a garden at the back of the North Wind, and some said it was in the far-away Islands of the Blessed ; it was, however, clear that the garden in question was not an orchard, but that it had plants as well as trees, and that the plants were medicinal, and so the garden had no relation to the flower gardens of later times. If a flower grew there, say the peony, it grew there as a part of the primitive herbal. Apollo came from the North as a medicine man, a herbalist, and brought his simples with him. His character of a god of healing was due in the first instance to the fact that the mistletoe, which he represented, was the All-heal¹ of antiquity, as it was to the Druids whom Pliny describes, and as it is among the Ainu of Japan at the present day. His apothecary's shop contained mistletoe, peony, laurel, and perhaps a few more universal or almost universal remedies, and upon these he made his reputation. He must have been a Panakes in his first period of medical practice, but the title passed over to a young lady in the family, who was known as Panakeia, who has furnished the dictionary with the medical word Panacea. Apollo continued to be known as the Paian or Pæonian ; and connection was made in Homer's day with the Pæonians on the Danube, in the Serbian

¹ The belief in All-healing medicines appears to be innate and persistent in human nature. John Bunyan represents Mr. Skill in the "Pilgrim's Progress" as operating with "an universal Pill, good against all the Diseases that Pilgrims are incident to".

area, who appear to have been the progressive herbalists of the day, and to have kept the first medical school to which the Greeks resorted. Moreover, since primitive medicine was magic, as well as medicine, the garden of Apollo contained ἀλεξιφάρμακα, or herbs which protected from witchcraft and evil spirits, of which the mistletoe appears to have been the chief. An attempt was then made to show that the very name of Apollo was, in its early form, Apellon, a loan-word from the North, disguising in the thinnest way his connection with the apple-tree. The apple had come into Greece from the North, perhaps from Teutonic peoples, just as it appears to have come into Western Italy from either Teutons or Celts, giving its name in the one case to the great god of healing, and in the other to the city of Abella, in Campania, through the Celtic word *Aball*.

The importance of the foregoing investigations will be evident : and they furnish for us the starting-point of our investigations of Artemis. We cannot get further back in the Cult of Apollo than the medical garden, behind which lies the apple-tree, the mistletoe, the oak-tree, and the sky-god. It seems probable that it is on the medical side that we shall find the reason for the brotherly-sisterly relation of Apollo and Artemis, for, as we shall show, she has a medical training and a garden of her own, which analogy suggests to have been a medical garden.

Before proceeding to the inquiry as to the character of the relationship between Apollo and Artemis, and the consequent interpretation of the latter in terms borrowed from the former, we will indulge in some further speculation on the Apollo and the apple that came into Greece from the back of the North Wind.

We have already expressed the belief that the apple reached the West of Italy from a Celtic or Teutonic source, and that the ancient city of Abella was an apple-town, named after the fruit, and not the converse. There is nothing out of the way in naming a town or a settlement from the apple-tree. There are a number of apple-towns, for instance, in England, such as Appleby, Appledore, Appledram, Appledurcombe : and although in some cases there has been a linguistic perversion from some earlier name, in which case the apple disappears from the etymology, there are enough cases left by which to establish our statement : the name Appledore, for example, can only mean apple-tree. Look at the following place-names from

Middendorff's "Alt-Englisches Flurnamenbuch" and see how places are identified by sweet apple-trees and sour apple-trees :—

apuldre, *apelder*, etc., sw. f. Apfelbaum ; of dâ sûran apael-dran 158 ; on sûran apuldran 610 ; swête apuldre 1030 ; wôhgar apeldran 356 ; hâran apeldran 356 ; mâer apelder 356 ; pytt apulder 610 ; apeltrêo 219 ; appeldore 279A ; *apeldorestoc* 458 ; appel-thorn 922 (daselbst als lignum pomiferum bezeichnet) O.N. (i.e. place-name). Appeldram, Sussex, gleich apuldre ham ; Appuldur Combe auf Wight.

The foregoing references to the Anglo-Saxon Cartulary will show how impossible it is to rule the apple and the apple-tree out of the national landmarks : the form, for instance, which we have underlined, is conclusive for the "stump of an apple-tree" as a place-mark, and for *appledore* as being really an apple-tree, and the equivalent of a number of related forms : when, moreover, we look into the Middle High Dutch, we find to our surprise that, instead of a form related to the German *Apfelbaum*, there occur the following terms, *apfalter*, *affalter*, *affolter*, which show the tree-ending nearly in the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian form.

The first result of these observations is the confirmation of the use of the apple-tree as a place-mark ; and what is proved for England is possible for Italy. There is really nothing to prevent the derivation of Abella from *Abâl*, and it is quite unnecessary to derive "apple" from Abella and so leave Abella itself unexplained. That is to say, the apple is a northern fruit and has come from the North to the Mediterranean on two routes : we may call them for convenience the *b* route and the *p* route, according as the import comes from the Celtic or Teutonic side : more correctly the import is due to tribes in two different states of the sound-shifting which goes on in the northern languages.

The fact is, that as soon as we have recognised in our own country the existence of towns and villages named after the apple and the apple-tree, we are bound to examine for similar phenomena elsewhere. We cannot, for instance, ignore the meaning of Avallon in the Department of the Yonne, when we have found the Celtic form for apple, and interpreted the happy valley of Avilion : and if Avallon is an apple-town, it did not derive its name from Abella in Campania.

There is, moreover, another direction of observation which leads to a complete demonstration of the dependence of Abella on the apple. No one seems to have noticed that in the South-west of France, in the region that borders on the Pyrenees, there was an ancient cult of an apple-god, exactly similar, judging from the name of the deity, to the Cult of Apollo. Holder in his "*Altkeltischer Wortschatz*" describes him as a Pyrenæan local god in the upper valley of the Garonne. For instance, we have at Aulon in the *Vallée de la Noue* an inscription

DEO ABELLIONI

Here Aulon is evidently a worn-down form of Avalon, so that we actually discover the apple-god in the apple-town.¹ In the same way we register the inscriptions

<i>Aulon</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Abellioni deo.
<i>S. Béat. (Basses Pyrénées)</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Abelioni deo.
"	"	"	.	.	.	Abelioni deo.
<i>Vallée de Larboust</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Abelioni deo.
"	"	.	.	.	.	Abellionni.
<i>St. Bertrand de Comminges</i>	.	.	.	.	.	Abellioni deo.
"	"	"	.	.	.	Abelion(i) deo.
<i>Fabas, Haute Garonne</i> ²	.	.	.	.	.	Abellionni.

This list can be expanded and corrected from Julian Sacaze's *Inscriptions Antiques des Pyrénées*, but for the present the references given above may suffice.

Here, then, are nine cases of a god, named *abelion* and *abellion*. The parallel with the early Greek spellings of Apollo, *Apellon*, *Apeljon* is obvious, and we need have no hesitation in saying that we have found the Celtic Apollo in the Pyrenees. (The identification with Apollo, but not with the apple, had already been made by Gruter, following Scaliger, *Lectiones Ausonianæ*, lib. i. c. 9.) The curious thing is that Holder, while discussing the origin of the name Abella, and landing in a final suspense of judgment as to the question which came first, the apple or the Abella, had on the very same page registered the existence of the Western apple-god. (Holder is, no

¹ "*Revue Archéologique*," 16, 488.

² "*Bull. Soc. Ant. Fr.*" 1882, 250.

doubt, descended from the blind god Holdur of the Norsemen !) There is evidently not the slightest reason for supposing that Abella can be the starting-point for all these names of towns and deities : Abella is an apple-town for certain, and a Celtic apple-town. We may evidently carry our inquiries after apple-centres a little further : if the apple came from the North into the region of the Pyrenees, and into Campania, it will be strange indeed if it does not find its way across the mountains into Spain. We shall actually find a province and a city named *Avila* (it is Teresa's birthplace) and no doubt was a centre of early apple-culture.¹

¹ In the supplement to Holder there is a good deal more about the apple and the apple-town.

Āball-ō(n) is definitely equated with apple-town.

Other towns are recognised ; L'avalois in the diocese of Autun ; Avallon in the Charente Inférieure, and again in the Dept. Isère.

Then we are told that the modern Avalleur in the Dept. of the Aube is = Avalorra, Avalurre, Avaluria of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and goes back to a primitive Aballo-duro-s or apple-fort : and that the modern place-names Valuejols in Cantal, Valeuil in Dordogne, and again in the Dept. of the Eure, go back to a primitive Āballōiālō-n, which Holder says means apple-garden.

Holder also traces Vaillac, in the Dept. Lot, and Vaillat in the Charente, to an original Avalli-ācus and so to Avallos ; and also the place-names Havelu (Eure-et-Loire), Haveluy (Nord) and Aveluy (Somme) to an original Avallōvicus.

Who can believe that Abella in Campania is responsible for all this wealth of nomenclature ?

It is interesting to notice that not very far from Abella there is another apple-town, this time due to a Greek Colony. It has been pointed out that the name of Beneventum is a change from the evil-omened Maleventum, and that this latter is formed from the Greek *Μᾶλοφέντα*. "The Romans generally formed the name of a Greek town from the Greek accusative" (Giles, "Short Manual of Comp. Philol.," § 273, n. 2).



This leads us at once to the inquiry whether Apollo Maloeis is the local deity of Beneventum : the quickest way to decide this is to examine the coins of the city. Coins of Beneventum are rare ; a reference to the British Museum "Catalogue of Greek Coins in Italy" (p. 68, fig. ; see also Rasche, "Lex. univ. rei. numm." Suppl. i. 1355) will show us the *head of Apollo*

Another very interesting direction of inquiry is Northern Syria. The student of the New Testament knows the district of Abilene, over which Lysanias is said to have been the tetrarch. One rides through this district on the way from Baalbek to Damascus. Its capital city was Abila, over whose exact identification there is, I believe, still some dispute. There is no dispute, however, about its power of producing apples, as I know by experience: the village of Zebedany, for instance, is famed all over the Lebanon for its excellent apples, one of which was presented to my companion when we sojourned there for a night, by an old lady who took it as a token of extremest friendship, from her own bosom. The climate of the Lebanon appears to suit the apple, which was in all probability imported from the Levant. There is another Abila town on the east side of the Lake of Galilee. Whether that also is an apple-town I am not prepared to say.

Now for some remarks with regard to the first form of the word: we accentuate *apple* on the first syllable, but it is clear that the Celts accentuated it on the last (*abhál*, for instance, in Irish) and this appears from another consideration to be primitive; the double *n* at the end of the word and in the name of the god requires a forward accent. It is curious that, as with ourselves, the accent in Lithuanian has shifted back to the first syllable.

This shift of the accent is not, however, universal. When we search more closely for apple-towns on English soil, we find traces of the forward accentuation. For if we follow the analogy of places named after the oak, Oakham, Acton, and the like, we find not only such place and personal names as *Appleton* (of which there are nine or ten in "Bartholomew's Gazetteer") but also the forms both in names of persons and names of places, *Pélham*, *Pélton*, which are most naturally explained as derived from *Appélham*, *Appélton*. (Three Pelhams in Herts, a Pelton in Durham, not far from Chester-le-street.) To these we may add what appears to be an English formation from Pembrokeshire; for *Pelcomb* appears to be parallel in structure and meaning to *Appeldurcombe* in the Isle of Wight.¹

on the coins of Beneventum. It is not a little curious that we have found the Greek apple-town and the Celtic apple-town in Central Italy, within a day's march of one another!

¹ The alternative derivation will be a personal name of the type of John Peel. See Skeat, "Place-names of Hertfordshire."

The whole question of apple names needs a close and careful investigation.

There is another question connected with this one of the apple origin that needs inquiring into. Every one knows the Norse story of Balder the Beautiful, and of his death at the hand of the blind god Holdur, who, at Loki's malicious suggestion, shot him with an arrow of mistletoe. No one has been able to explain the myth of the death of Balder, but there have been various parallels drawn between the beautiful demi-god of the North and the equally beautiful Apollo among the Olympians : etymology has also been called in to explain Balder in terms of brightness and whiteness, and so to make him more or less a solar personage : but nothing very satisfactory has yet been arrived at. The Balder myth stands among the unsolved riddles of antiquity, complicated by various contradictory story-tellings, and apparently resisting a final explanation. Grimm was of the opinion that there was a Germanic Balder named Paltar, who corresponded to the Norse Balder, thus throwing the myth back into very early times indeed ; and he brought forward a number of considerations in support of his theory, of greater or less validity.

It has occurred to me that, perhaps, the *Apel-dur*, *Apel-dre*, and *Appeldore*, which we have been considering, may be the origin of Balder, and of the Paltar of Grimm's hypothesis, in view of the occurrence of the corresponding forms mentioned above in the Middle High Dutch. If, for instance, the original accent in *apple* (*abál*) is, as stated above, on the second syllable, then it would be easy for a primitive *apál-dur* to lose its initial vowel, and in that case we should not be very far from the form Balder, which would mean the apple-tree originally and nothing more. That the personified apple-tree should be killed by an arrow of mistletoe is quite in the manner of ancient myth-making ;¹ and the parallels which have sometimes been

¹ Or we may adopt a simpler explanation, viz. that the ancients had observed that the mistletoe does kill the tree on which it grows, a bit of popular mythology which has recrudesced in Mr. Kipling's *Pict Song* :—

Mistletoe killing an oak—

Rats gnawing cables in two—

The damage done by mistletoe to conifers in the N.W. of America is the subject of a paper by James R. Weir, Forest Pathologist to the United States.

suggested between Balder and Apollo would be not parallels but identities. Apollo would be Balder and Balder Apollo.

Leaving these speculations for the present on one side, we now come to the question of the relation between Artemis and Apollo, that which the later myth-makers expressed in the language of twin-cult. Was there any common ground of cult similar to that which we detected in the case of Dionysos and Apollo, where the coincidence in titles, in functions, in cult-usages and in sanctuaries, led us to the interpretation of the second god, like the first, in terms of a vegetable origin? It will be admitted that there is some similarity in titles, that Apollo is Phoebus and Artemis Phoebe, and that he is Hekatos, or implied as such in the titles given to him, and that Artemis is, if not exactly Hekaté, at all events very closely related to her. This does not, however, help us very much; it suggests sun and moon-cult for Artemis and Apollo, and it is admitted that the mistletoe introduced a solar element into the conception of Apollo: but the actual development of the solar and lunar elements, which made Apollo almost the counterpart of Helios, and Artemis of Selene, must be much later in date than the origins of which we are in search. We must, therefore, go in other directions if we are to find a cult-parallelism between the two deities. And the direction which promises real results is the following: it is quite clear that both Apollo and Artemis are witches, witch-doctors of the primitive type, who stand near the very starting-point of what becomes ultimately the medical profession. He is a personified *All-heal*, and to his primitive apparatus of mistletoe berries, bark and leaves, he has added a small number of simples, more or less all-heals, or patent medicines, which taken together constitute the garden of Apollo, the original apothecary's shop. It is quite possible that the very first medicine of the human race was the mistletoe, and it is surprising to note how tenaciously the human race has clung to its first all-heal. In this country, for example, we are told by Lysons that there was a great wood in the neighbourhood of Croyland (Norwood) which belonged to the archbishop, and was said to consist wholly of oak. Among the trees was one which bore mistletoe, which some persons were so hardy as to cut down, for the *gain of selling it to the Apothecaries*, in London, leaving a branch of it to sprout out; but they proved unfortunate after it, for one of

them fell lame, and others lost an eye.¹ It will be seen that the medical and magical value of mistletoe (and especially of oak-mistletoe, as the old herbals are careful to point out) has continued almost to our own time. If Apollo is a herbalist, as all the primitive leeches were, and had a medical garden, it seems quite clear that Artemis was also in the herbal profession, and that she also had a garden of her own, in which certain plants grew, whose power of healing and persistence in human use have continued down to our own times. This we must now proceed to prove, for if we establish this parallelism, we shall know why Apollo and Artemis are brother and sister, and we shall presently be able to track the latter as we did the former, to her vegetable origin.

The first thing to be done is to prove that they both belong to the medical profession : the next to examine the pharmacopœia of each one of them. In fact we have done this pretty thoroughly for Apollo : where is the proof that Artemis graduated in medicine, and what were the means of healing that she employed ?

The first direction of inquiry suggested by the Apollo Cult for the Artemis Cult is to ask whether there is any magic herb (magical being understood as a term parallel with medical, and almost coincident with it in meaning) which will rank, either for medicine or for magic, along with the well-known *All-heal* of Apollo, the mistletoe. Suppose we turn to a modern book on "Flowers and Flower-Lore"² we shall find the author discoursing of the virtues of St. John's wort as "a safeguard against witchcraft, tempest, and other demoniacal evils". In fact, the plant is an *All-heal*: in Devonshire, the wild variety of the plant is known as tutsan, or titsan, which is the French *tout-sain*. We used to gather the leaves when we were children and place them in our Bibles. Its medical value can be seen from its occurrence in old-time recipes. For instance, here is one which begins thus :—

"Take . . . french mallows, the tops of tutsans, plantin leaves, etc."³ Or look in Parkinson's "Herbal," and you will find a section devoted to *Tutsan*, and another to St. John's wort, which is

¹ Quoted in Friend, "Flowers and Flower-Lore," l. 305.

² Friend, "Flowers and Flower-Lore," l. 74, 75.

³ Lewer, "A Book of Simples," p. 186.

identified with the *Hypericon* of Dioscorides, and accredited with all kinds of virtues. So we are in the old Greek medical garden with St. John's wort.

The writer referred to above goes on to speak of the magical value of the mistletoe which "might well share with St. John's wort the name of Devilfuge". "*Another plant possessed, according to popular belief, of the power of dispelling demons is the well-known mugwort or wormwood, which on account of its association with the ceremonials of St. John's Eve (Midsummer Eve) was also known on the Continent as St. John's Herb . . . or St. John's Girdle. Garlands were made at that season of the year composed of white lilies, birch, fennel, St. John's wort, and Artemisia or wormwood, different kinds of leaves, and the claws of birds. These garlands, thus comprising seven different kinds of material, were supposed to be possessed of immense power over evil spirits.*"

The writer, unfortunately, does not give the detailed authority for his statements; but as regards the magic powers of the mugwort or *Artemisia*, we shall be able abundantly to verify the statements. Every herbal will say something about it: and we have, therefore, reached the point of discovering that there was a plant of immense magical and medical value, named after *Artemis* herself, and which must, therefore, be accredited to her garden, in the same way as we credited the mistletoe and the peony to the garden of *Apollo*. We note in passing that the plant *Hypericon* (St. John's wort) has also to be reckoned with as a part of the ancient pharmacopœia, and that a place ought to be found for it somewhere. As to the magic garlands that are spoken of, it is quite likely that they also will turn out to be ancient; in which case observe that even when composed of flowers, they are not flower-garlands in our sense of the term, but prophylactics. The distinction may be of importance—for instance, in the *Hippolytus* of Euripides, we find the hero of the play making a garland for his goddess. Here is the language in which he dedicates it, in Mr. A. S. Way's translation:—

For thee this woven garland from a mead
 Unsullied have I twined, O Queen, and bring.
 There never shepherd dares to feed his flocks,
 Nor steel of sickle came: only the bee
 Roveth the springtide mead undesecrate:

And Reverence watereth it with river-dews.
 They which have heritage of self-control
 In all things, purity inborn, untaught,
 These there may gather flowers, but none impure.

Evidently the mead of which Hippolytus speaks was "a sealed garden" belonging to initiates: the shepherd would not dare to come in: no iron is allowed within its limits: ¹ iron and magic are enemies; may we not assume that the garden in question is the garden of Artemis herself? One wishes much that Euripides had told us what were the plants and flowers that went to make up the garland, and whether one of them was the Artemisia.

If we have not a detailed description in this case, we are better placed in the companion garden of Hekaté, if that be really different from the garden of Artemis, at this period of religious evolution; for we have already pointed out the close connection of Apollo, Artemis, and Hekaté. As regards the medical garden of Hekaté, we are, as I have said, better placed for an exact determination. The Orphic "Argonautica" describe the visit of Medea to the garden in question, and tell us what sort of a place it was: here are some of the lines:—

ἐν δέ σφιν πυμάτῳ μυχῶ ἔρκεος ἄλσος ἀμείβει,
 δένδρεσιν εὐθαλέεσσι κατὰσκιον, ᾧ ἐνὶ πολλαί
 δάφναι τ' ἡδὲ κρανειαὶ ἰδ' εὐμήκεις πλατάνιστοι·
 ἐν δὲ πόαι ῥίζησι κατηρεφέες χθαμαλῆσιν,
 ἀσφόδελος, κλύμενός τε, καὶ εὐώδης ἀδίαντος,
 καὶ θρύον ἡδὲ κύπειρον, ἀριστερέων τε ἀνεμώνη,
 ὄρμιον τε, καὶ εἰρύσιμον, κυκλαμὶς τ' ἰοειδής,
 μανδραγόρης, πόλιόν τ', ἐπὶ δὲ ψαφαρὸν δίκταμνον,
 εὐοδμός τε κρόκος, καὶ κάρδαμον· ἐν δ' ἄρα κῆμος,
 σμίλαξ, ἡδὲ χαμαίμηλον, μήκων τε μέλαινα,
 ἀλκείη, πάνακες, καὶ κάρπασον, ἡδ' ἀκόνιτον,
 ἄλλα τε δηλήεντα κατὰ χθόνα πολλὰ πεφύκει.²

Here then, the writer of the poem has pictured for us the witch's garden as it should be: there are trees, such as the laurel, the cornel, and the plane: there is asphodel, convolvulus (?), the maiden-hair, the rush, the cyperus, the vervain (?), the anemone, the horminus, the erysimon, the cyclamen, the stoechas, the peony, the polyknemos, the

¹ Cf. the practice of the Druids in cutting the mistletoe or in gathering (sine ferro) the plant *selago*, as described by Pliny, "H.N.," XXIV. 62.

² Orph., "Argonaut.," 915 ff.

mandrake, the polion, the dictamnys, the crocus, the cardamon, the kēmos, the smilax, the camomile, the black poppy, the alcaea, the mistletoe (?), the flax, the aconite, *and other baneful plants*.

No doubt this as a Greek medical garden of a late period, but it shows what a garden of Hekaté was imagined to be by the author ; and it is instructive. It is composed of *roots* and *banes*, and of flowers whose medical value we can verify from other quarters. The mistletoe must surely be the *All-heal* covered by πάνακες;¹ it and the peony and the laurel come from Apollo's garden ; the smilax is borrowed from Dionysos, the vervain and mandrake are well-known in witchcraft : the dictamnys is related in some way to Artemis, for one of Artemis' names is taken from Dictynna (Dictamnus) in Crete, and the medicine is used for Artemis' own department, the delivery of women in child-birth, of which more presently.

We can thus form an idea of the herb-garden of antiquity : it was really more a root-garden than an herb-garden. When Sophocles describes the operation of Medea and her companions, apparently in these very gardens of Hekaté, he gives to the play the title of οἱ ῥιζοτόμοι, the *Root-cutters*. The root is either for medicine or for magic, and as we have said there was no sharp line drawn between the two. Supposing, then, that on the analogy of the gardens of Apollo and Hekaté, and in harmony with the language of Hippolytus to his goddess, we say that Artemis had a garden, we may be sure that the mugwort² was there. We must certainly look more carefully into the virtues of a plant so closely linked by name with the goddess.

Before doing so, we may mention in passing that both Hekaté and Artemis, who is so nearly related to her, used to grow in their gardens a famous magical plant which had the witch's power of opening locks. This flower is called the *spring-wurzel* (or *spring-wort*), in the literature of Teutonic peoples, and everywhere there are strange and wonderful stories about it. It appears to have been under the protection of the Thunder, in the person of the woodpecker. The plant was wanted by Medea in order to make the way

¹ This is not quite certain ; there are a number of all-heals beside the mistletoe.

² The English name *mugwort* is merely *fly-plant* ; cf. Engl. *midge*, Germ. *Mücke*.

for Jason to find the golden fleece, in one of the poems of the Argonaut legend. The person who had it could say

Open locks
Whoever knocks.

Now it seems certain that Artemis as well as Hekaté had this magic plant: for among her many titles corresponding to many functions and powers, she is called κλειδοῦχος, she that has the key. Thus in the opening Orphic Hymn to Hekaté, she is described as

παντὸς κόσμον κλειδοῦχον ἄνασσαν

and in the very next hymn, Prothyraea, the goddess of the portal, is addressed as κλειδοῦχος and as

Ἄρτεμις εἰλείθυια καὶ εὐσέμνη Προθυραία,

along with many epithets addressed to Artemis as the woman's helper in travail. We point out, therefore, in passing that the spring-wort, which gave the possessor the entrée everywhere, was also a plant in the garden of Artemis.

We are now able to see, from the combination of magic with medicine, and the difficulty of imagining them apart in early times, the reason for that curious feature in the character of Artemis and her brother, which makes them responsible for sending the very diseases which they are able to cure. It is magic that causes diseases, magic as medicine that heals them. If the god or goddess is angry, we may expect the former, if they are propitiated, we look for the latter. The myths will tell us tales of Apollo and Artemis under either head. If women in actual life have troubles, Macrobius¹ will tell us that they are Artemis-struck, ἀρτεμιδοβλήτους, which is not very different from witch-overlooked, as it occurs in the West of England: yet this very same Artemis will be appealed to when the time of feminine trouble is at hand!²

Our next step is to go to the herbals and find out what they say of the properties of the medical plants that we may be discussing, and

¹ "Sat." i. 17, 11.

² That is always the way with witches; cf. Hueffer, "The Book of Witches," p. 280: "In the capacity of the witch as healer and conversely as disease-inflicter, her various spells must cover all the ills that flesh is heir to. She must be able to cure the disease she inflicts."

determine how far they reproduce the beliefs of primitive times. The task is not without interest ; one of the first things that come to light is the astonishing conservatism of the herbalists, who repeat statements one from another without correction or sensible modification, statements which can be traced back to Pliny or Dioscorides and even earlier, and which, when we have them in the form in which they are presented by Pliny or Dioscorides, are easily seen to be a traditional inheritance from still earlier times. Pliny, in fact, used the herbals of his day, much as Culpeper and Gerarde used Dodonaeus. Even when the herbalists are professing to be progressive, and throwing about their charges of superstition against those who preceded them, there is not much perceptible progress about them. Gerarde is often found using the language of the rationalist, and is doing his best to let the light of accurate science fall on his page, but Gerarde himself relates to us how he himself saw, with "the sensible and true avouch of his own eyes," that brant-geese were produced from the shells of barnacles, and gives us a picture of the actual occurrence of this feat of evolution ; it was a story which, if I remember rightly, Huxley employed in his discussion of the evidence for miracles. Culpeper, too, denounces superstition roundly and cries to God against it ; but he denounces also the Royal College of Surgeons and colours all his medical theories with the doctrine of signatures and the influence of the planets. No medicine for him without astrology, which he treats with the same assurance as a modern doctor would have as to the influence of microbes. In reality, we ought to be thankful for the limitations which we at once detect in the herb-doctors ; their traditionalism is just what we want ; it is the folk-lore of medicine, and like folk-lore generally our surest guide to the beliefs and practices of primitive man.

Let us then see what the herb-doctor Culpeper has to say on the subject of the mugwort : he begins with a description of the plant and then intimates the places where it may be found, as that "it groweth plentifully in many places of this Land, by the water-sides, as also by small water-courses, and in divers other places". The time of its flowering and seeding is then given. Then follows the "government and vertues" of the plant. The government means the planet that rules the plant and the sign of the Zodiac that it is under. Then we have the following vertues : "Mugwort is with good success put among other

herbs that are boiled for women to sit over the hot decoction, to draw down their courses, to help the delivery of their birth, and expel the after-birth. As also for the destructions and inflammations of the mother [*sc.* *matrix*]. It breaketh the stone and causeth one to make water where it is stopped. The Juyce thereof made up with myrrh, and put under as a pessary, worketh the same effects and so doth the root also."

He continues with the effect of the herb to remove tumours and wens, and to counteract over-dosing with opium, but it is evident that, according to Culpeper, it is a woman's medicine meant for women's complaints, even if it should have occasionally a wider reference. We begin to see the woman-doctor Artemis operating with the women's medicine Artemisia. But where did Culpeper get all this from? And how far back does this chapter of medical science go?

Here is another great English herbal, the "Theatrum Botanicum" of Parkinson. He arranges the matter very much as in Culpeper, but with more detail and learning. First he describes the plant *Artemisia vulgaris*, or common mugwort. Then he says where it is to be found, much as in Culpeper. After this he has to discourse on the meaning of the name, which I transcribe:—

"It is called in Greek *Ἀρτεμίσια*, and Artemisia in Latin also, and recorded by Pliny that it took the name of *Artemisia* from Artemisia the wife of *Mausolus*, King of Caria; when as formerly it was called *Parthenis*, quasi *Virginalis* Maidenwort, and as Apuleius saith, was also called *Parthenium*; but others think it took its name from *Ἀρτεμῖς*, who is called *Diana*, because it is chiefly applied to women's diseases. The first (kind of Artemisia) is generally called of all writers *Artemisia* and *vulgaris*, because it is the most common in all countries. Some call it *mater herbarum*. . . ." Here we have some really ancient tradition taken from Pliny, from Dioscorides, and others. The plant is traced to Artemis; its virtue consists in its applicability to the diseases of women and, most important of all, it is the mother of all medical herbs.

Parkinson then goes on to the virtues of the plant, beginning with the statement that "Dioscorides saith it heateth and extenuateth," after which we have very nearly the same story of its medical uses as in Culpeper. He continues, "It is said of Pliny that if a traveller binde

some of the hearbe with him, he shall feelee no weariness at all in his journey ; as also that no evill medicine or evill beast shall hurt him that hath the hearbe about him". Here we are in the region of pure magic and begin to suspect the reason why Artemis is the patron of the travellers, and why she is said to tame wild beasts. Parkinson remarks upon these opinions as follows :—

"Many such idle superstitions and irreligious relations are set down, both by the ancient and later writers, concerning this and other plants, which to relate were both unseemly for me, and unprofitable for you. I will only declare unto you the idle conceit of some of our later days concerning this plant, and that is even of Bauhinus¹ who glorieth to be an eye-witness of his foppery, that upon St. John's eve there are coales [which turn to gold] to be found at mid-day, under the rootes of mugwort, which after or before that time are very small or none at all, and are used as an amulet to hang about the necke of those that have the falling-sickness, to cure them thereof. But oh ! the weak and fraile nature of man ! which I cannot but lament, that is more prone to beleieve and relye upon such impostures, than upon the ordinance of God in His creatures, and trust in His providence."

We could have done profitably with less of Parkinson's pious rationalism and more of the superstitions that he deplores and occasionally condescends to describe.

Now let us try the herbal of John Gerarde. This is earlier than Parkinson's "Theater" which dates from 1640. The first edition is published in 1597, the second, with enlargements and corrections by Johnson, is dated 1633. The copy in my possession is the latter, from which accordingly I quote.

First he describes the plant which he calls *Artemisia*, *mater Herbarum*, common mugwort, then says where it is to be found, and when ; then comes the dissertation on the name, nearly as above, which I transcribe :—

"Mugwort is called in Greek 'Αρτεμίσια ; and also in Latine *Artemisia*, which name it had of *Artemisia*, Queene of Halicarnassus, and wife of noble *Mausolus*, King of Caria, who adopted it for her own herbe ; before that it was called *Parthenis* as *Pliny*

¹ Bauhinus, "De Plantis a divis sanctisve nomen habentibus," 1591, and "Prodromus Theatri Botanici," 1620.

writeth. *Apuleius* affirmeth that it was likewise called *Parthenion*; who hath very many names for it, and many of them are placed in *Dioscorides* among the bastard names; most of these agree with the right *Artemisia*, and divers of them with other herbes, which now and then are numbered among the mugworts: it is also called *Mater Herbarum*; in high Dutch, *Beifuss*, and *Sant Johannis Gurtell*; in Spanish and Italian, *Artemisia*; in Low Dutch, *Bijvoet*, *Sint Jans Kruyt*; in English Mugwort and common Mugwort." Then comes a note on the temperature of the plant:—

"Mugwort is hot and dry in the second degree, and somewhat astringent."

After this follow the virtues: beginning with "Pliny saith that Mugwort doth properly cure women's diseases" as we had noted above; details are given, nearly as in Parkinson, after which Gerarde concludes by saying that "Many other fantastical devices invented by poets are to be seene in the workes of the ancient writers, tending to witchcraft and sorcerie, and the great dishonour of God: wherefore I do of purpose omit them, as things unworthy of my recording or your reading," which is evidently what Parkinson has been drawing on. Bad luck to them both!

It must not be supposed that all these writers have verified for themselves what Pliny and *Dioscorides* or the rest say: they commonly transfer references from one to another. The value of the repeated statements lies in the evidence which the repetition furnishes of the constancy of the beliefs and practices involved.

Suppose we now try the herbals of a century earlier, those which belong to the period immediately following the invention of printing. I have examined several of these early book rarities in the Rylands Library in order to see whether they say the same as the great English herbals. Here, for instance, is the "*Hortus Sanitatis*,"¹ published in Mainz in 1491; the description of *Artemisia* and its virtues is as follows:—

Arthemisia. Ysido (i.e. Isidore) Arthemisia est herba dyane a gentibus consecrata unde et nuncupata. Diana siquidem grece artemis dicitur. Pli. li. xxv. (i.e. Pliny, bk. xxv.) Arthemisiam quae autem parthenis vocabatur ab arthemide cognominatam sicut

¹ This is merely a Latin translation of "*Garden of Hygieia*".

quidam putant. Etiam dicitur *Arthemisia* quoniam sic vocabatur uxor regis masolei qui voluit eam sic vocari quae antea, ut inquit plinius, *parthenis* vocabatur. et sunt qui ab *arthemide* *arthemisi*am cognominatam putant. quoniam privatim medicatur feminarum malis. *Dioscorides*. *Arthemisia* tria sunt genera. Unum est quod vocatur *Arthemisia monodos* (l. *monoclos*), i.e. mater herbarum quae est fruticosa et similis *absinthio* : folia majora et pinguiora habens et hastas longas. nascitur in maritimis locis et lapidosis. florescit autem estatis tempore floribus albis. *arthemisia tagetes* (l. *taygetes*) nominatur. quae tenera est semen habens minutum et ynam hastam foliis plenam. Nascitur in locis mediterraneis et altioribus. florem mellinum atque tenuem et iocundiozem comparatione prioris ferens. Haec a grecis vocatur *tagetes* (i.e. *taygetes*) vel *tanacetum*. Et nos in lingua latina vocamus eam *thanasiam*. vel secundum quosdam *athanasiam*. Et est tertia *arthemisia* que *lepta fillos* dicitur. nascitur circa fossas et agros. flosculum eius si contriveris *samsuci* odorem habet. et ipsa amara. Has species *arthemisie* *dyanem* dicunt invenisse et virtutes eorum et medicamina *chironi* centauro tradidisse. Haec herba ex nomine *dyane* quae *artemis* dicitur accepit nomen *arthemisia* quae calefacit et siccatur. Ga. sim. fac. ca. d. *arthemisia*. (i.e. Galen in the chapter of *de simp. fac.* on *artemis*). *Arthemisia duplex* quidem est herba. *ambae* tamen calefaciunt mediocriter et siccant. . . .”

So much for the description of the plant as given in the “*Hortus Sanitatis*” : and we can already see that we are getting fresh information. The first kind of *Artemisia* is called *monoclos* which is apparently a corruption of a Greek word *μονόκλωνος*, meaning that the plant grows on a single stem ; the second is twice over described as *taygetes*, which can only refer to the mountain in Laconia (Mt. *Taygetus*) which is more than any other district sacred to *Artemis*. The writer does not, however, know any Greek : he says he is working from *Dioscorides*, but he appears to confuse the tansy (*tanacetum*) with the *Artemisia*, and says that its Latin name is *Athanasia* ! The reference to Mt. *Taygetus* is of the first importance, for if the plant is found there, then the presence of *Artemis* in the mountain is due to the plant, and *Artemis* is the plant. Last of all, the writer has a third variety which *Diana* is said to have discovered and confided to the centaur *Chiron*. We must evidently follow up these links of the plant with the goddess and see where they take us.

The writer then goes on to describe in detail the virtues of the plants, and it will be useful to follow him in detail.

Operationes.

A. Dyas (i.e. Dioscorides) *Arthemisia* virtutem habet acerrimam purgativam attenuantem calidam et leptinticam.

B. Elixatura eius causas mulieris mitigat. menstruis imperat. secundinas excludit. mortuos infantes in utero deponit. constrictiones matricis resolvit. omnes tumores spargit. accepta calculos frangit. urinam provocat. herba ipsa tunsa et in umbilico posito menstruis imperat.

C. Succus eius mirre (i.e. myrrhae) mixtus et matrici suppositus omnia similiter facere novit.

D. Coma eius sicca bibita. z.iii. stericas (i.e. hystericas) causas componit.

E. Si quis iter faciens eam secum portaverit non sentiet itineris laborem.

F. Fugat etiam demonia in domo posita. Prohibet etiam maledicamenta et avertit oculos malorum.

G. Item ipsa tunsa cum axungia et superposita pedum dolorem ex itinere tollit.

H. *Arthemisia* quae taygetes vocatur facit ad vesicae dolorem et stranguriam succo dato ex vino. z.ii.

I. Febricanti ex aqua ea ciatis (l. cyathus) duas potui datur.

K. Succus tunsa cum axungia et aceto coxarum dolori medicatur ligata usque in tertium diem.

L. Ut infantem hilarem facias incende et suffumigabis et omnes incursiones malorum avertet. et hilariorem faciet infantem. nervorum dolorem et tumorem trita cum oleo bene subacta mirifice sanat.

M. Dolorem pedum gravitur vexatis radicem eius da cum melle manducare et ita sanabitur ut vix credi posset eam tantam virtutem habere.

N. Succo eius cum oleo rosarum febriens perunctus curatur ea. Hanc herbam si confricaveris lasaris odorem habet.

O. Galienus. Ambae species *arthemisiae* conveniunt lapidibus in renibus existentibus et ad calefactiones et extractiones secundarum (l. secundinarum).

When we read through this list of virtues and operations, we see

the origin of many things in the later herbals. It is quite clear that to the author of the *Hortus Sanitatis* the herb in question was women's medicine. We might roughly group the operations as follows :—

Women's medicine.	B.C.D.O.
Child's medicine.	L.
Pains in the feet.	E.G.M.
Vesicary troubles.	H.O.
Fevers.	I.N.
Pains in the hips.	K.
Magical values.	E.F.

It is clear that the real value of the herb lies in its influence upon women and children and upon travellers, and in the power as an amulet. The reason for its connection with travellers does not yet appear : the other curative and prophylactic qualities are thoroughly Artemisian. Especially interesting is the appearance of Artemis as the one that takes care of the baby, the *κουροτρόφος*. We are evidently coming nearer to the source of the magic and of the medicine.

Now let us see what Dioscorides says about the plant, since it is clear that the herbals in part derive from him ; the *Artemisia* is described in Dioscorides, "De materia medica," lib. iii. cap. 117, 118.

117. Ἀρτεμισία ἥ μὲν πολύκλωνος, ἥ δὲ μονόκλωνος . . . ἥ μὲν πολύκλωνος φύεται ὡς τὸ πολὺ ἐν παραθαλασσίοις τόποις, πόα θαμνοειδής, παρόμοιος ἀψινθίῳ, μείζων δὲ καὶ λιπαρώτερα τὰ φύλλα ἔχουσα· καὶ ἥ μὲν τις αὐτῆς ἐστὶν εὐερνής, πλατύτερα ἔχουσα τὰ φύλλα καὶ τοὺς ῥάβδους· ἥ δὲ λεπτότερα, ἄνθη μίκρα, λεπτά, λευκά, βαρύοσμα· θέρους δὲ ἀνθεῖ·

*Ἐνιοι δὲ τὸ ἐν μεσογείοις λεπτόκαρπον, ἀπλοῦν τῷ καυλῷ, σφόδρα μικρόν, ἄνθους περίπλεων κηροειδοῦς τῇ χροίᾳ· λεπτοῦ καλοῦσιν ἀρτεμισίαν μονόκλωνον· ἔστι δὲ εὐωδεστέρα τῆς πρὸ αὐτῆς.

Ἀμφότεραι δὲ θερμαίνουσι καὶ λεπτύνουσιν· ἀποζεννύμεναι δὲ ἀρμόζουσιν εἰς γυναικεῖα ἐγκαθίσματα πρὸς ἀγωγὴν ἐμμήνων καὶ δευτέρων καὶ ἐμβρύων, μύσιν τε καὶ φλεγμονὴν τῆς ὑστέρας καὶ θρύψιν λίθων καὶ ἐποχὴν οὖρων. ἥ δὲ πόα κατὰ τοῦ ἥτρου καταπλασθεῖσα πολλή, ἔμμηνα κινεῖ· ὁ δὲ ἐξ αὐτῆς χύλος λεανθεὶς σὺν σμύρνῃ, καὶ προστεθείς, ἄγει ἀπὸ μήτρας, ὅσα καὶ

τὸ ἐγκάθισμα· καὶ ποτίζεται ἡ κόμη πρὸς ἀγωγὴν τῶν αὐτῶν.
πλήθος < γ.

118. Ἀρτεμίσια λεπτόφυλλος ἥτις γεννᾶται περὶ ὀχέτους καὶ φραγμοὺς καὶ εἰς χώρας σπορίμους· τὸ ἄνθος οὖν αὐτῆς καὶ τὰ φύλλα τριβόμενα ὁσμὴν ἀποδίδωσι σαμψύχου. εἰ οὖν τις πονεῖ τὸν στόμαχον, καὶ κόψει τὴν βοτάνην ταύτης μετὰ ἀμυγδαλίνου ἐλαίου καλῶς, καὶ ποιήσῃ ὡς μάλαγμα καὶ θήσῃ ἐπὶ τὸν στόμαχον, θεραπευθήσεται. εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰ νεῦρά τις πονεῖ, τὸν χύλον ταύτης μετὰ ῥοδίνου ἐλαίου μίξας χρίει, θεραπευθήσεται.

A careful comparison of these passages of Dioscorides will show that almost every sentence has been transferred to the herbals. The prominence of the woman's medicine in Dioscorides is most decided. The magical qualities do not appear in this passage, nor is there any reference to Mt. Taygetus. The plant grows, according to Dioscorides, by runnels, and in hedges and ditches and fields. The same prominence of the woman-medicinal factor appears in the description given by Pliny in his "Natural History" (XXV. 36) as follows:—

"Mulieres quoque hanc gloriam affectavere : in quibus Artemisia uxor Mausoli, adopta herba, quae antea parthenis vocabatur. Sunt quae ab Artemide Ilithyia cognominatam putant, quoniam privatim medeatur feminarum malis, etc."

These sentences also can be traced in the herbals. It is quite likely that Pliny is right in giving the plant the alternative name of "maid's medicine," though we need not trouble further about Artemisia, the wife of Mausolus. She is an obvious after-thought.

That the mugwort has continued as a maid's medicine to our own time may be seen by a pretty story which Grimm quotes from R. Chambers,¹ but without seeing the bearing of the tale.

"A girl in Galloway was near dying of consumption, and all had despaired of her recovery, when a mermaid, who often gave people good counsel, sang:—

Wad ye let the bonnie may die i' your hand,
And the mugwort growing in the land!

They immediately plucked the herb, gave her the juice of it, and she was restored to health. Another maid had died of the same disease,

¹ Grimm, "Teut. Myth." Eng. tr. III. 1211; R. Chambers, "Pop. Rhymes," p. 331; Swainson, "Weather Folk-Lore," p. 60.

and her body was being carried past the port of Glasgow, when the mermaid raised her voice above the water and in slow accents cried :—

If they wad *nettles* drink in March,
And eat *muggons* in May,
Sae mony braw maidens
Wad na gang to the clay."

So it appears that the plant continued as a maid's medicine in Scotland till recent times.

We have now accumulated enough material, or nearly so, to enable us to decide on the relation between Artemis and Artemisia.

It is clear that it is one of the oldest of medicines : *it is the mother of herbs* ; in that respect it ranks with the peony, of which Pliny says (" H.N." xxv. 11) that it is the oldest of medical plants.¹ It is also clear that it is first and foremost women's medicine, and this must be the principal factor in determining the relation between the woman's goddess and the woman's pharmacopœia.

Amongst the special places where the plant is found we have mention of Mt. Taygetus, after which one of the principal varieties of the plant appears to have been named. Now Mt. Taygetus is known from Homer to be the haunt of Artemis, e.g. "Od." vi. 102, 3 :—

οἷη δ' Ἀρτεμις εἶσιν κατ' οὖρεος ἰοχέαιρα,
ἧ κατὰ Τηϋγετον περιμήκετον ἧ Ἐρύμανθον.

Or we may refer to Callimachus' hymn to Artemis, in which the poet asks the goddess her favourite island, harbour, or mountain ; and makes her reply that she loves Taygetus best :—

τίς δέ νύ τοι νήσων, ποῖον δ' ὄρος εὖαδε πλεῖστον ;
τίς δὲ λιμήν ; ποίη δὲ πόλις ; τίνα δ' ἔξοχα νυμφέων
φίλαο, καὶ ποίας ἡρωίδας ἔσχες ἑταίρας ;
εἶπε, θεά, σὺ μὲν ἁμμῖν, ἐγὼ δ' ἑτέροισιν ἀείσω.
Νήσων μὲν Δολίχην, πόλιων δὲ τοι εὖαδε Πέργην.
Τηϋγετον δ' ὀρέων, λιμένες γε μὲν Εὐρύπιοιο.

If, then, the plant is found on the mountain, then it is the plant that loves the mountain, and not Artemis in the first instance ; or rather, *the plant is Artemis and Artemis is the plant*. Artemis is a woman's goddess and a maid's goddess, because she was a woman's medicine and a maid's medicine. If the medicine is good at

¹ Vetustissima inventu Paeonia est, nomenque auctoris retinet.

child-birth, then the witch-doctress who uses it becomes the priestess of a goddess, and the plant is projected into a deity, just as in the cases previously studied of Dionysos and Apollo.

If the plant is good for the rearing of beautiful and happy children, then the person who uses it is a *κουροτρόφος*, which is one of the titles of Artemis. So far, then, the problem is solved; we can restore the garden of Artemis, and give the chief place in it to the common mugwort who is the vegetable original of the goddess.

This does not explain everything, it raises some other questions: we have not shown why Artemis became a goddess of the chase; nor have we shown why the plant *Artemisia* is good for travellers and keeps them from having tired feet. Was this a real operation of the plant? It is not easy to say. It is clear that the belief that mugwort had such virtue has been very persistent; it is, to be sure, in Pliny, who tells us ("H.N." XXVI. 89):—

"*Artemisiam et elelisphacum alligatas qui habeat viator, negatur lassitudinem sentire.*"

From Pliny it may have passed into the herbals; it is this faculty of never tiring that seems to be involved in the Teutonic name *beifuss*, and Grimm says the name is early, and quotes from Megenborg (385, 16) the statement that "he that has *beifuss* on him *wearies not on his way*". This may be from Pliny, but where did Pliny get it, and where did the name *beifuss* come from? ¹ The magical power of the herb is also a persistent folk-tradition and not merely a bit of medical lore. "Whoso hath *beifuss* in the house, him the devil may not harm; hangs the root over the door, the house is safe from all things evil and uncanny."²

There is more investigation to be made in the interpretation of the tradition: but at all events we have found our spring-wort and opened the locked mythological door.

We know now why Apollo and Artemis were brother and sister, and why they became twins. They are the father and the mother respectively of Greek medicine. Their little gardens of simples were next door to one another.

¹ In Baden, the bride puts *beifuss* in her shoe, and a blossom of the plant on the wedding-table. See Wuttke, "Deutsche Volksaberglaube," 133.

² Grimm, l.c.

Now let us indulge for a little the art of speculation, if we may do so without endangering results that have already been arrived at.

To begin with, does the discovery of the plant *Artemis* help us to the understanding of the meaning of the name of the goddess? We recall the fact that the road by which we reached our identification of the plant with the goddess had for its starting-point the personal relation between *Apollo* and *Artemis*. When *Apollo* was tracked to his appropriate vegetable, *Artemis* couldn't be very far off. Analogy may help us in the solution of the nomenclature; we are in the region of medicine; *Apollo* is the mistletoe, and its name is *All-heal*, it is the first and greatest of the line of patent medicines: may not the name of *Artemis* cover also some such meaning? The Homeric ἀρτεμής, *safe and sound*, would perhaps meet the requirements of nomenclature for a healing plant. A more doubtful solution has been proposed by some writers on mythology, to take a derivation from the intensive prefix ἀρτ—attached to the name of *Themis*; thus **Artemis* = ἀρτιθέμις = very right, almost as if we had discovered an *all-right* to go with the *all-heal*. The true solution does not seem to have been yet reached.

Now for another point. We have discovered a great god and a great goddess of medicine, witch-doctor, and witch-doctress with appropriate vegetable emblems and origins. We have tried to construct *ab initio* the gardens of herbs from which every existing pharmacy is evolved; and we have acted on the supposition that primitive medicine was herbalism and nothing more. The question arises whether we have not gone too far in excluding altogether the presence of animal and mineral medicines. When Shakespeare's witches make medicine for *Macbeth*, a main part of the ingredients of the charmed pot are animal:—

Toad that under a cold stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one
Swelter'd venom sleeping got,
Boil thou first i' the charmed pot.

And so on. This must be sufficiently true to the witchcraft tradition to have verisimilitude. When did the toad and the tiger and the rest of the witches' larder become available for hag-work? To put it another way, if we take up the treatise of *Dioscorides*, "*De materia medica*," we find that in the second book he treats of animals, oils,

odours, unguents, and when we come near the end of the fifth book that we are introduced to a section *De metallicis omnibus* in which metals and their oxides are described and estimated medically, after the fashion of the four books of more or less botanical medicine which have preceded. Various products of rust, lime, and corals and sponges are introduced. Medicine was not merely herbal to Dioscorides, as we may see further on reference to the remedies proposed in his treatise *περὶ εὐπορίστων*.

It is, however, Pliny that tells us in the most convenient form what really went on. When he comes to his twenty-eighth book he tells us plainly that he has exhausted the herbals and that a larger medicine is to be found in animals and in man. The blood of gladiators, the brains of babies, and every part of the human body have their medical value, down to his spittle which is a protection against serpents, and the hair of his head which can be used to ward off gout. And of course, if human medicine has been carried to such a degree in the extension of the pharmacy, the animals are not excluded, nor their parts and products. An elephant's blood cures rheumatism ; I wish some one would lend me a small elephant ! The elephant having been admitted to the drug-store, we may be sure the ant has not been left out. Pliny is often ashamed of the remedies which he reports, and confesses that they are abhorrent to the mind and only justified by the results. From his manner of treating the subject it seems clear that magic and cruelty and indecency have had a witch's revel in the surgery and the dispensary, and that the introduction of the animal remedies was not something of recent invention when Pliny wrote. So it is quite open to us to make the inquiry as to the extent to which the herb-garden opened into the farm-yard or the zoological garden. Did they really stop a toothache by the use of stag's horn, or find a medicine in a bone which lies hid in the heart of a horse ? Does a wolf's liver really cure a cough ? Who first discovered this admirable use to which a wolf can be put ? and who found out that bears cure themselves by the eating of ants' eggs, and taught us to do the same ?

In order to show the persistence of peculiar animal remedies I am going to take the case of the mouse. I propose to show that the mouse is medicine down to our own times, then that it was widely used as a medicine in Pliny's day ; after which I shall conjecture that it was a very early and primitive medicine.

We will begin with a recipe in a MS. book in my own possession, the still-room book of Mistress Jane Hussey, of Doddington Hall : the MS. is dated in 1692. In this MS. we are advised that "Fry'd mice are very good to eat. And mice flead and dry'd to powder, and the powder mixt with sugar-candy is very good for the chinn cough. You must flea the mice when you fry them. These I know to be good." If I remember rightly one of the herbalists denounces this medicine as a superstition. Anyway, there it is, and it would be ancient enough if we replaced sugar-candy by honey, which is the pharmacist's sweetener of ancient times. We may compare with it the use of mice as medicine in the Lebanon at the present day to cure ear-ache. Now did they use mouse-medicine in early times? Let us see what Pliny says :—

XXIX. 39. The ashes of mice into which honey is dropped will cure earache. This is not very far from the powdered mice with sugar-candy in the Doddington MS. nor from the Lebanon custom. (If an insect has got into the ear use the gall of a mouse with vinegar.)

XXX. 21. There is medicine against calculus made of mouse-dung.

XXX. 23. Ulcers are cured by the ashes of a field-mouse in honey, and apparently, when burnt alive, they are good for ulcers on the feet.

Warts can be cured by the blood of a freshly killed mouse, or by the mouse itself if torn asunder.¹

If you want a sweet breath (XXX. 29) use as a tooth-powder mouse-ashes mixed with honey.

That will be enough to show that our seventeenth-century recipe is of the same kind, at all events, as those which were current in the first century ; and if this be so, may it not very well be the case that Apollo Smintheus, or the mouse-Apollo, is best explained by saying that the mouse was an early element in the healing art? I know it is usual to explain the mouse-Apollo on the assumption that Apollo, as the Averter, had rid the country of a plague of field-mice, and that this is the reason why the mouse appears with Apollo on the coins of Alexandria Troas. My solution appears to be the more natural.

¹ Cf. Diosc. "De mat. med." B. 74: *Μύας τοὺς κατοικιδίους ἀνασχισθέντας . . . βρωθέντας δὲ ὀπτοὺς κτέ.*

Moreover, there is another reason for explaining the concurrence of Apollo and the mouse in this way. The mouse is not the only little animal that Apollo is interested in. Archæologists will remember the famous statue of Apollo Sauroktonos, where the god is in the act of catching a lizard. Now we have no reason to suppose that there was a plague of lizards ; on the other hand, we do know that the lizard has a very important place in medicine. For instance, Pliny will tell us that to cure sores (XXX. 12) you must bind a green lizard on you, and change it every thirty days. If you are a woman use the heart of a lizard : (XXX. 23) the blood of a green lizard is a cure for the feet of men and cattle : (XXX. 49) a lizard killed in a particular way is an anti-aphrodisiac : (XXX. 24) its head, or blood, or ashes will remove warts : (XXVIII. 38) lizards are employed in many ways as a cure for the troubles of the eyes or (XXVIII. 39) of the ears.

From all of which we conclude that the lizard is very ancient medicine, and may very well have been in the Apolline pharmacopœia.

Now let us try a similar inquiry for Artemis. We will begin again with the Doddington Book, and extract some swallow-medicines. For instance, there is a recipe for making "oyle of swallows" by pounding them alive with various herbs. Then there is

My Aunt Markam's swallow-water.

"Take forty or fifty swallows when they are ready to fly, bruise them to pieces in a mortar, feathers and all together : you should put them alive into the mortar. Add to them one ounce of castorum in powder, put all these into a still with three pints of white wine vinegar ; distill it as any other water, there will be a pint of very good water, the other will be weaker : you may give two or three spoonfuls at a time with sugar. This is very good for the passion of the mother, for the passion of the Heart, for the falling-sickness, for sudden sounding fitts, for the dead Palsie, for Apoplexies, Lethargies, and any other distemper of the head, it comforteth the Braine, it is good for those that are distracted, and in great extremity of weakness, one of the best things that can be administered ; it's very good for convulsions." There is another similar remedy to Aunt Markham's in the book, which operates with "two doosen of Live swallows".

Evidently we have here the survival of a very ancient medicine ; its preparation is not a modern invention, except as regards the distil-

lation of the mixture ; and its comprehensiveness (for it is well on the road to being an all-heal) is also a mark of the early stages of the medical art. That Artemis is the patron of the swallow has been maintained : for instance, there is the story which Antoninus Liberalis tells (c. 11) from Boios, how she turned the maiden Chelidonia into a swallow, because she had called upon her in her virgin distress. This story, however, hardly proves of itself the point that we are after. The transformation comes in the midst of a number of other bird-changes, and need not carry any special meaning. If we could infer from it or from elsewhere that Artemis is patron of the swallow, we could easily go on to show from Pliny the prevalence of swallow-medicines in the same way that we found mouse-medicine and lizard-medicine ; and these swallow-medicines might be in the medical apparatus of Artemis. I have not, however, been able to make a consistent or a conclusive argument to this effect.

Amongst the plants that were in the garden of Artemis it seems clear that there was one marsh plant, whether it be the mugwort or not : for the title *Artemis Limnæa* or *Limnatis* is a well-known cult-expression. It must be old, too : for, by some confusion between *Limné* and *Limen* she came to be credited with the oversight of harbours, which, almost certainly, is not the function of the maid and woman's doctor. The expression *Artemis of the Harbour* seems to have had some diffusion, for, as we showed above, Callimachus asks the goddess which mountain she prefers, and which harbour she likes best. The most natural explanation of the Harbour goddess seems to be what we have suggested above.

The herbalists tell us to look for the plant by *runnels* and ditches, and some add (perhaps with Mt. Taygetus in mind) in stony places. We must try and find what the earliest of them say as to the habitat of the plant. If they mention marshes or lakes, then *Artemis Limnæa* is only another name for the Artemisia, or for some other plant in her herb-garden.

It is agreed on all hands that Artemis, in her earliest forms, is a goddess of streams and marshes : sometimes she is called the River-Artemis, or Artemis Potamia (see Pindar, "Pyth." II. 12), and sometimes she is named after swamps generally as Limnæa, the Lady of the Lake (Miss Lake), or Heleia (Ἑλεία) the marsh-maiden (Miss Marsh), or from some particular marsh, as Stymphalos (Στυμφηλία),

or special river as the Alpheios (Ἀλφειαία). It seems to me probable that this is to be explained by the existence of some river or marsh plant which has passed into the medical use of the early Greek physicians. Artemis has been called the "Lady of the Lake," or "She of the Marsh"; that is a very good nomenclature for a magical marsh plant, as well as for the patroness of marshes and streams.

It is possible that there is a variety of the *Artemisia* which is peculiar to marsh-land. Pallas, in his "Voyages en différentes Provinces de Russie" (IV. 719), speaks of a variety "which is quite different from *Artemisia palustris*": but I do not see the latter name in Linnæus. [I notice, however, that in the British Museum copy of Gmelin, *Flora Siberiaca*, II. 119, against *Artemisia herbacea* is a note in the handwriting of Sir Joseph Banks, *Artemisia palustris* Linn.]

Now that we have established the existence of the garden of herbs (medical and magic) belonging to Hekaté and Artemis, it is proper to ask a question whether the name of Artemis came to be applied to any other of the plants in the herbarium beside the mother-plant, the mugwort. There are certain things which suggest that the name Artemis could be used like an adjective with a number of nouns. It will be noticed that this is almost implied in the title *πολυώνυμος* which is given to Artemis in the Orphic hymns and elsewhere. The objection to this would be that other gods and goddesses are sometimes called *πολυώνυμος* without suggesting that they are adjectival in character to other objects. In the case of Artemis the suggested adjective appears to be applied not only to the plants in the herbarium which she governs, but to the diseases to which the plants serve as healers. Gruppe points out the traces of an Artemis Podagra, the herb that cures gout, and Artemis Chelytis, which seems to be a cough mixture!¹ There is one case of extraordinary interest in which

¹ He is quoting from Clem. Alex. *protr.*, pp. 32, 33, and Clement is quoting from Sosibius: it is not quite clear whether the goddess is the disease to be propitiated in the Roman manner, or whether she is thought of as governing it. The Artemis Cults in question are Spartan, and therefore can be thought of in medical terms, for Artemis was certainly the Healer in Laconia.

Mugwort is still in use in China in the treatment of gout, as may be seen in the following extract from a letter of Prof. Giles:—

"There is quite a 'literature' about *Artemisia vulgaris*. L., which

we can register the transfer of the name of the goddess to a particular plant. We have already drawn attention to the *spring-wort*, which opens all doors and has the entrée to all treasure chambers; and we have shown that Artemis and Hekatê are called by the epithet κλειδοῦχος, the one that holds the key, and that Artemis shares this title with another shadowy goddess, a kind of double of her own, whose name is Προθύραϊα. My suggestion is that the epithet belongs to the spring-wort. Artemis holds the key because she is the spring-wort before which everything opens. If this can be made out for the origin, or rather for one of the first developments of the Artemis Cult (for we have given the first place to the mugwort), then we must, in view of the antiquity of this primitive medicine and these primitive and still widely spread superstitions, look for the same elements in the early Roman Cult. The Romans also must have believed in and honoured the spring-wort: it was not indeed their Diana who was κλειδοῦχος, it was the male counterpart and conjugate of Diana, viz. *Dianus* or *Janus*. One has only to recall the extraordinary antiquity of the Cult of Janus, and the position assigned to him as the opener and closer of all doors, and the genius of the opening year, and his actual representation as a key-bearer,¹ to justify us making a parallel between Janus with the keys, and Artemis (or Hekatê) κλειδοῦχος. The connection which the Latins make between Janus and *Janua* turns upon the same rights of ingress and egress. If Artemis is equated with Προθύραϊα, what are we to say to Macrobius² when he tells us that

apud nos Janum omnibus præesse januis nomen ostendit, quod est simile Θυραίω . . . omnium et portarum custos et rector viarum. He is almost called Προθύραιος in Diosc. (73, 13) where he is spoken of as

Τῷ Ἰάνῳ τῷ πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν.

has been used in China from time immemorial for cauterizing as a counter-irritant, *especially in cases of gout*. Other species of *Artemisia* are also found in China."

¹For the representation of Janus with the key (whether interpreted sexually or otherwise) see Ovid, "Fasti," I. 9:—

Ille tenens baculum dextra, clavemque sinistra:

or Macrobius, "Sat." I. 9, 7: cum clavi et virga figuratur.

²Macr., "Sat.," I. 9, 7.

The connection of Artemis and Prothyraea is not unnaturally interpreted in the light of the phenomena of conception and child-birth over which they both preside : but the very same functions, or almost the same, are assigned to Janus by the Latins. The following references are given by Roscher (s.v. "Janus," col. 36). Aug. "de civit. Dei," 7, 2 :—

Ipse primum Janus cum puerperium concipitur. . . . aditum aperit recipiendo semini.

Ibid. 6, 9. Varro . . . enumerare deos coepit a conceptione hominis, quorum numerum exorsus est a Jano.

Ibid. 7, 3. Illi autem quod aperitur conceptui non immerito adtribui : and for the key of Janus take

Paul. ("Epit. ex Festo," 56, 6) : clavim consuetudo erat mulieribus donare ob significandam partus facilitatem.

Following the analogy between the two cults in question, that of the Roman Janus and the Greek Artemis, we are led to conclude that each of them is in one point of view a personification of the powers and qualities of the spring-wort. Nor shall we be surprised when we find that Janus turns up with Picus in the oldest stratum of Roman religion, for the tradition of folk-lore connects the woodpecker and the spring-wurzel, and has much to say as to the guardianship of the former over the latter ; the early stratum of folk-lore answering to an early stratum of religion, when the vegetable and bird-forms have become human.

The spring-wort is obtained in the following manner, as described by Grimm¹ :—

"The nest of a green or black woodpecker, while she has chicks, is closed tight with a wooden bung ; the bird, on becoming aware of this, flies away, knowing where to find a wonderful root which men would seek in vain. She comes carrying it in her bill, and holds it before the bung, which immediately flies out, as if driven by a powerful blow. Now if you are in hiding and raise a great clamour on the woodpecker's arrival, she is frightened, and lets the root fall. Some spread a white or red cloth under the nest, and then she will drop the root on that after using it."

Grimm goes on to quote from Conrad von Megenberg, who says

¹ "Teut. Myth." (Eng. tr.) III. 973.

that the bird is called in Latin *Merops*, and in German *bömheckel*, and that it brings a herb called *bömheckel-krut*, which it is not good for people generally to know of, as locks fly open before it. What is this mysterious herb which they call wonder-flower, key-flower, or spring-wurzel? The tradition is in Pliny (lib. 10, 18), "adactos cavernis eorum a pastore cuneos, admota quadem ab his herba, elabi creditur vulgo. Trebius¹ auctor est, clavum cuneumve adactum quanta libeat vi arbori, in qua nidum habeat, statim exilire cum crepitu arboris, cum insederit clavo aut cuneo."

We can only say of this magic herb, this key-plant or key-flower, that it was Janus and related to Picus; its mythological name was Janus, its botanical name is unknown.

It will have been remarked in the course of the argument that, although we have a very strong case for relating the mugwort to the patronage of Artemis and for identifying the patroness with the plant, yet the descriptions given of the plant's habitat are, perhaps, not sufficiently precise to make us safe in identifying the mugwort with the Artemis Limnæa.

There is, however, another famous magical and medical plant of antiquity that may meet the case more exactly. In Friend's "Flowers and Flower-Lore"² we find the following description of the *Osmunda Regalis*, or *King Fern*: "No one who has seen this stateliest of ferns in its most favoured haunts—some sheltered Cornish valley, the banks of a rushing Dartmoor stream, or the wooded margin of Grasmere or Killarney:—

Plant lovelier in its own retired abode
On Grasmere's beach, than Naiad by the side
Of Grecian brook, or Lady of the Mere,
Sole sitting on the shores of old romance,

will doubt that its size and remarkable appearance . . . must always have claimed attention."

Here we have the very title "Lady of the Lake" given by Wordsworth to the *Osmunda Fern*.³ This is very like to Artemis Limnæa. Let us see what the herbals say of the places where it is to be found. Parkinson says of it,⁴ "It groweth on moores, boggs, and watery

¹ c. 150 B.C. See Plin., "H.N." IX. 89.

² l.c. I. 159.

³ "Poems on the Naming of Places," IV.

⁴ "Theatrum Botanicum," p. 1039.

places, in many places of this land. I took a roote thereof for my garden, from the bogge on Hampstead Heathe, not far from a small cottage there."¹

It is not easy, however, to decide whether the Greek herbalists used the King Fern as distinct from other varieties. The ordinary fern is gathered religiously on Midsummer Eve, as Parkinson says, "with I know not what conjuring words," and fern-seed thus acquired is a very ancient medicine for producing invisibility, and for the discovery of treasure: but whether the same thing applies to the *Osmunda* is not clear. All that we have made out with certainty is that its habitat would suit an *Artemis Limnæa*, or *Heleia*, or *Stymphalia*. We need further light on the meaning of the gathering of the Midsummer fern, as well as the parallel rite of the finding of the St. John's wort, and we also want to know much more about the spring-wort. What was it? It is not easy to decide. Several of the magical plants of antiquity can open doors and locate treasure. As we have already stated it was employed by *Artemis-Hekaté*.

Here is another passage in the Orphic "*Argonautica*," which shows how closely *Artemis* and *Hekaté* were identified in the quest for the Fleece. *Hekaté* is described as follows:—

ἦν τέ νυ Κόλχοι
Ἄρτεμιν ἐμπυλὴν κελαδόδρομον ἱλάσκονται.

Here we note the title of "Our Lady of the Gate," which may be a description of her functions as birth-helper, but applies equally well to the more general power of opening gates and bars, such as is involved in the possession of the spring-wort: and certainly it must be this plant which is answerable for the following ll. 986 ff. :—

ἐν δ' ἄφαρ Ἀρτέμιδος φρουρον δέμας ἦκε χύμαζε
πεύκας ἐκ χειρῶν, ἐς δ' οὐρανὸν ἤραρεν ὅσσε.
σαῖνον δὲ σκυλακες πρόπολοι, λύνοντο δ' ὀχῆες
κλείθρων ἀργαλέων, ἅνα δ' ἔπτατο καλὰ θύρετρα
τείχεος εὐρυμενοῦς, ὑπεφαίνετο δ' ἄλσος ἐραννόν.

¹ The belief that the *Osmunda* was to be found on Hampstead Heath has come down to our own time. Mrs. Cook of Hampstead, mother of Mr. A. B. Cook, an old lady of eighty-six, knows the tradition well. She writes that she has herself seen it there: "I well remember seeing the *Osmunda Regalis* growing beside the 'Leg of Mutton' pond on Hampstead Heath, though I can't say whether it is there now, for I cannot go out to look".

Here the action is precisely that of the magical spring-wort. This may then be taken as having been in the possession of Artemis.

Artemis, then, may be regarded as a witch with a herb garden, the patroness of women's medicine and of women's magic. Her most powerful charms are the Artemisia (mugwort) and the spring-wort (not yet identified with certainty). She is content with the normal processes of nature over which she presides, and does not operate with philtres or artificial stimulants. Her magic is mainly protective. Its chief form consists in the plucking of the mugwort on St. John's Eve and wearing it in the girdle. For this reason the mugwort is called St. John's girdle; it was really Diana's girdle, or Our Lady's girdle. The Venetians call it "*Herba della Madonna*".¹

In Rutebeuf's "*Dit de l'Herberie*,"² we are told as follows:—

"Les fames en ceignent le soir de la S. Jehan et en font chapiaux seur lor chiez, et diete que goute ne avertins (i.e. neither gout nor epilepsy) ne les puet panre (i.e. atteindre) n'en chiez, n'en braz, n'en pie, n'en main."

The passage is interesting in that it shows that the Artemisian magic is protective in character, and also incidentally that one thing against which protection is obtained is the gout, which throws light on the meaning of Artemis Podagra to which we were referring previously. It must be taken to mean that she wards off the gout and other troubles. This protective magic obtained by herbs gathered on St. John's Eve can be illustrated from other plants besides the mugwort. The inhabitants of the island of Zante, for example, gather the vervain at the same time of the year, and "carry this plant in their cincture, as an amulet to drive away evil spirits, and to preserve them from various mischief".³

I think it can be shown that in certain cases the plants were not merely placed in the girdle, but actually made into a cincture. For instance, J. B. Thiers in his "*Traité des Superstitions*" gives a summary of practices condemned by the Church, including:—

Se ceindre de certaines herbes la vielle de Saint Jean, précisément lorsque midi sonne, pour etre préservé de toutes sortes de maléfices.

¹ Lenz, "*Botanik u. mineralogie der alten Griechen u. Römer*," p. 185.

² Rutebeuf, i. 257.

³ Walpole, "*Memoirs of Travels in Turkey*," p. 248.

Bertrand in "La Religion des Gaulois" (p. 408) quotes a correspondent's description of the Midsummer fires as practised in Creuse et Corrèzes : The fathers and mothers warm themselves at the bonfire, taking care *to put round their middles* a girdle of rye stalks. Aromatic plants are gathered by the young people, and kept throughout the year as specifics against sickness and thunder.

It will be remembered that in discussing the origin of the healing powers of Apollo, and locating them in the first instance in the mistletoe, we were able to show that this elementary medicine, without an external anthropomorph to preside over it, was still current among the Ainu of Japan, who regard the mistletoe as an Allheal, after the manner of the Celtic Druids. From the same quarter, or nearly the same, comes the interesting verification of the correctness of our belief in the primitive sanctity of the vegetables that became respectively Dionysos and Artemis.

We learn from Georgi, the editor of eighteenth-century travels in Siberia, and author of a book entitled "Description de toutes les nations de l'Empire de Russie," that "*the pine-tree, a kind of mugwort and the ivy* of Kamschatka are the plants consecrated to the gods, and their scent is agreeable to them ; that is why they decorate their idols and their victims with these plants".

Here are Dionysos and Artemis on their way to personification : we must not take too seriously what the writer says about the gods and the idols. No doubt he is right that they had sacrifices of some kind to spirits, but it is not necessary to assume that Kamschatka, any more than Northern Japan, was at the Greek level in religion.

Georgi adds a note to his description of the mugwort in Siberia, to the effect that the plant is called Irwen by the Katchins in Burma and some other peoples. Apparently this means that mugwort has come into Northern Burma as a medicinal plant. If this can be established, the antiquity and diffusion of the Artemis medicine is sufficiently established. The evidence which Georgi brings forward of the cult use of ivy amongst the Kamschatkans will require an important correction to one of our speculations in the Essay on the "Cult of Dionysos." It will be remembered that we explained the title of Perikionios applied to Dionysos as being a Greek variation on a title Perkunios, implying that Dionysos was affiliated to the Thunder-god Perkun. Let us see what Georgi has further to say about the Ivy-Cult.

“ Les Kamschatdales érigent dans leur déserts de petites colonnes qu'ils entourent de lierre, et les regardent comme des Dieux, en leur adressant un culte religieux ” (l.c. p. 149).

It seems that this is the same cult as that of Dionysos Perikionios among the Greeks, and in a very early form. We may therefore discard, as Mr. A. B. Cook suggested, the derivation of Perikionios from Perkun.

Enough has been said to illustrate the magic of Artemis, and we only need to be reminded once more that the medicine of the past lies close to the magic, and cannot be dissociated from it. Artemis is at once a plant, a witch, and a doctor. Her personification may be illustrated from “ The Times ” obituary for 24 February, 1916, which contains the name Beifus ! The name is more common than one would at first imagine. My friend, Conrad Gill, writes me that “ there was a lieutenant named Beyfus in the battalion of which my brother was medical officer ”. I noted recently a by-form of the same name in a book-catalogue :—

Beibitz (J. H.): *Jesus Salvator Mundi*: Lenten Thoughts :

This is the same name as the German *Beiboz*.

When Aristides, the Christian philosopher of the second century, denounced the irregularities of the Olympians, he said of Artemis that it was “ disgraceful that a maid should go about by herself on mountains and follow the chase of beasts : and therefore it is not possible that Artemis should be a goddess ” ; the form taken by the apologetic is hardly one that commends itself to the present generation ; even in Wordsworth's time it would have been subject to the retort,

Dear child of nature, let them rail !

Our investigation, then, is a missing link in the propagandist literature of Christianity !

THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.¹

By T. F. TOUT, M.A., F.B.A.

BISHOP FRASER PROFESSOR OF MEDIÆVAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

THERE is little need to expatiate to a twentieth-century audience on the nature and functions of the Civil Service of the modern British state. To us the civil servant is with us always. He rules us from a score of palaces of bureaucracy in Westminster and beyond. Each time that our benevolent rulers extend for our benefit the sphere of state intervention, they are compelled to make a new call on the activity of this ever-increasing class. The result is that those who fondly imagined that modern England was a democracy are gradually discovering that it is in reality a bureaucracy. Our real masters are not the voters. Still less are they the vote-hunting politicians who flit from office to office, either singly or in whole packs. Our masters are the demure and obscure gentlemen in neat black coats and tall hats who are seen every morning flocking to the government offices in Western London at hours varying inversely with their dignity.

I am far from saying that our masters do their work badly ; on the whole they perform their task quite well. It is true that their point of view as governors is not always ours as the governed, and that the loyalty to tradition, which springs up, like a mushroom, in the youngest office, seems to us outsiders occasionally to degenerate into what we irreverently call the cult of red tape, and that their noble sense of their own dignity may occasionally incline towards pomposity and superciliousness. Our masters mainly live and work in London, and only rarely and reluctantly do the higher grades of the class establish themselves permanently in the "provinces". But they are always glad to inspect or to visit or in some other way to direct the

¹ An elaboration of the lecture delivered in the John Rylands Library, 15 December, 1915.

benighted provincial into the right road of progress. Thus we in the North, though we see but seldom in our midst the more exalted types of bureaucrat, have constant occasion to realize their activities. We have been forced to protect ourselves from them by the homœopathic method of creating lesser bureaucracies of our own. How successful we are is shown by the fact that our own local palace of bureaucracy in Albert Square is, for all its vastness, insufficient to contain the myriad of servants of the city corporation that should normally pass within it their working lives.

However much we may grumble, this growth of bureaucracy is inevitable. It is in fact a result of the increasing complexity of modern civilization, and is emphasized by the constant growth of state intervention. Time was when a serious effort was made by our grandfathers to realize the ideal of *laissez faire*; but *laissez faire* was always much more theory than practice, and in neither relation did it ever come near success.

Our life could not be lived on the hypothesis that the state was nothing more than a glorified policeman. Now we are all more or less socialists: we all recognize that the mission of the state covers the whole of life. To discharge so wide a function the public service, both central and local, requires all the skill that training and knowledge can give. We have therefore imperative need for the trained specialist who makes administration the work of his life. At his best, his skill enables us to be well governed. At his worst, he may still save us from the vagaries of the amateur, who, whether as member of parliament or city councillor, thinks that the leisure of a busy life is sufficient to devote to the highly technical and difficult trade of government. We cannot therefore do without the professional administrator, the bureaucrat. Our amateur politicians, on the other hand, have the equally indispensable task imposed upon them of calling the tune which the bureaucrat should sing, and of watching over his restless activity and turning it into profitable channels.

We are sometimes told that the elaboration of the political machinery of the state, which involves the existence of a bureaucratic class, is the work of quite modern times. No doubt many of the refinements of permanent officialism are modern enough. The very words, civil service, civil servant, which we familiarly use to describe

the permanent public official, are things of yesterday. No instances of the use of these terms can be found in our language before the reign of George III. It originated apparently among the early British administrators of India rather than in the British Islands. It seems first to have been used by the East India Company, after Clive's conquest of Bengal, to distinguish the administrative officers of the company who were not military by profession. It was only slowly that the technical phrase of the Anglo-Indian was also adopted for home use. The *New English Dictionary* gives us no instance of the wider employment of these terms earlier than some sixty years ago. Indeed I can find no earlier example of the familiar use of the phrase civil service, as applied to the officials of the British crown, than in the title of the report, issued in 1853, on "the organization of the permanent civil service". This report is memorable as having first suggested to an unheeding generation of place-hunters the policy of the free admission to the public service, without jobbing or nomination of all such male persons of sound health as have acquitted themselves best in a stiff competitive examination. It was the work of two officials, Sir Charles Trevelyan of the Treasury, and Sir Stafford Northcote of the Board of Trade, who were encouraged to persevere in their views by the reforming zeal of the new chancellor of the exchequer, W. E. Gladstone. If we study the correspondence and discussions provoked by Trevelyan's report, we find—for the first time so far as I can find—the word "civil service" applied to the permanent public servants of the English state. We can read it in 1854 in the letters of Lord John Russell opposing Trevelyan's revolutionary plans, in those of Gladstone advocating them, and in the note to Gladstone in which Queen Victoria gives a very guarded and reluctant assent to the general idea. The establishment of the Civil Service Commission in 1855, to carry out the new plan of examinations, made the term, so to say, official. It did not at once spread outside political circles. Thus Dickens, who published in 1857 in *Little Dorrit* his well-known denunciations of the Circumlocution office and of the Barnacle clan, never speaks of the civil service, though one Mr. Barnacle describes himself as a "public servant". In the light of these suggestions it seems as if the notice of the phrase civil servant in the *New English Dictionary* would be the better for a little elaboration. If I may venture to hazard a guess

on a topic quite outside my ordinary studies, it almost looks as if Sir Charles Trevelyan, a retired Indian civil servant, to whom the phrase was an everyday one, was perhaps unwittingly responsible for extending into general currency a term restricted in an earlier generation to the civil service of India. Within a few years the term civil service was to be heard from every one's lips.

Whether or not we have the name, we have the thing, hundreds of years earlier. The public servants of the crown, whose special sphere was administration and finance, and who were professional administrators, not professional soldiers, go back to the earliest ages of the English state. They existed, but barely existed, in the later days of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy. They first became numerous, powerful, and conspicuous when the Norman kings gave England a centralized administration and a trained body of administrators. Their influence rose to a high level in the reigns of Henry II and his sons, when England, thanks to their work, was the best governed and most orderly state in all Western Europe. By this time another process was beginning. The early civil servants, like all early public officials, were simply members of the king's household. The king's clerks, accountants, and administrators belonged to the same category as the king's cooks, scullions, grooms, and valets. The public service of the state then was hopelessly confused with the domestic service of the court. Bit by bit, however, we get to the first stages of the long process by which the national administrative machine was slowly disentangled from the machinery which regulated the domestic establishment of the monarch. The time was still far distant when the modern distinction was made between the king in his private and public capacities, between the royal officers who ruled the king's household, and those who carried on the government of the country. Our mediæval ancestors were moved even less than ourselves by theoretical considerations. But for very practical reasons the kings found it impossible not to draw some sort of line between the men who helped them to govern the country and the men who waited on the monarch or strove to keep in order his vast and disorderly household. For one thing the king was always on the move. A Norman or Angevin monarch had no fixed "residence" and still less a fixed "capital". Business and inclination united to make him live a wandering life from one royal estate to another. Economic necessity alone

kept him plodding through his continued journeys. So great was the dearth of means of communication, and so difficult was the transport of bulky commodities, that it was much easier to take men and horses to their food than to bring their food to them.

The whole administrative machine of our early kings was a part of the court. Accordingly it followed the king on his constant wanderings. It was not the least of the troubles of those, who wished to transact business with the government, that they had to find out where the king was and to attend him in his restless movements from place to place. So long as the magnates of each district ruled each one over his own estate, so long as the freemen of shire, hundred, or borough were mainly governed in their local courts, these inconveniences occurred so seldom that they counted for very little. But by Henry II's reign the English king had centralized so much authority under his immediate direction that all men of substance had frequent occasion to seek justice or request favours at the court. Moreover, as the administrative machine became more complex, it became a constantly harder task to carry about with the court the ever-increasing tribe of officials, to say nothing of the records, registers, and rolls that they found necessary for business or for reference. The remedy was found in establishing a headquarters for each administrative department at some fixed spot, where permanent business was transacted and where the records of the office were preserved. It was for this practical reason that the civil service slowly differentiated itself from the domestic environment of the king. For similar practical reasons London, or rather Westminster, was found the most convenient fixed spot for each permanent central bureau.

The financial administration was the first to acquire a separate life of its own. In days when government meant exploitation, the highest aim of the ruler was to get as much out of his subjects as he could. The good king of those days promoted his people's welfare because he had the wit to see that a prosperous community could afford to pay more taxes and was likely to yield them up with less friction or rebellion. It was natural then that finance should loom largest in the royal scheme of the universe, and that the greatest attention should be devoted to the collection and administration of the royal revenue. Accordingly the good old days when Edward the Confessor kept his treasure in a box in his bedroom passed away. Under Henry I the first of modern

government offices arose in the king's Exchequer, and under Henry II the king's Exchequer had a permanent home of its own at Westminster. If the title of chamberlain, borne by some of the king's Exchequer officials, shows its origin in the king's bedroom or chamber, the Exchequer was before the end of the twelfth century in all essentials an independent office of state. Its staff was quite separate from the service of the court. It was in modern phrase a branch—for the time being the only branch—of the king's civil service.

I have spoken of the Exchequer as a financial office, and I have done so because its main concern was with finance. But we must not expect meticulous distinctions in these days between various branches of the royal service. The business of government was still so primitive: the number of skilled officers so small: their resources so limited, that every servant of the king had, like the modern country workman or the present Indian civilian in a remote district, to turn his hand to any job that came in his way. If he did not do it, there was no one else who could, and the job remained undone. Accordingly the Exchequer officer is often found trying lawsuits, going on missions, and transacting all sorts of business that had no close relation with finance. As time went on, this proved inconvenient, and just as the twelfth century saw the creation of the financial department, so did the thirteenth century witness the slow separation from the court of a second office of state, whose main business was administration. This administrative department grew out of the little office where the chaplains of the court occupied themselves in writing out the king's letters between the hours of divine service. One of these chaplains, called the chancellor, was entrusted with the custody of the king's seal. Now in an age when writing was a rare art with laymen, and when all writing looked much alike, a great man did not authenticate his letters by signing them but by affixing his seal to them. The keeping of the king's seal then involved responsibility for the composition of the king's correspondence. Now the confidential clerk, who writes a man's letters, may generally more or less suggest the policy these letters involve. It resulted that, as the king's general secretary, the chancellor became the most trusted of all the king's ministers, his secretary of state for all departments, as Stubbs has rightly called him. He was, in effect, prime minister, and to do his work he had to gather round him a staff of skilled officials. The result was the complete separation

of the king's scribes from the king's chaplains, the growth of a class of clerks of the Chancery who by the fourteenth century were the ablest, most powerful, and most energetic of all officers of state. The Chancery, however, long remained a part of the court, mainly because it was to the king's interest to have his chief minister always by his side. But as the office became larger, and as its prudent habit of enrolling all its acts swelled its official records to an enormous size, the same reason, which separated the Exchequer from the court, began to apply also to the Chancery. The process was made more imperative when the barons put in their claim to control the government of the country equally or almost equally with the king. At last a sort of compromise was arrived at by which the Chancery, though still partly following the court, wandered less freely and in smaller circles. It now had headquarters of its own in London, where the clerks lived a sort of collegiate life in common. It kept there its ever-increasing mass of records, and kept them in the very same place where the Public Record Office now preserves the accumulated archives of every great department of state. By the days of Edward II the Chancery, like the Exchequer since Henry II, had become a government office, self-contained, self-sufficing, with its own staff, traditions, and methods, and plainly separated from the court.

The Exchequer and the Chancery, the office of finance and the office of administration, were the two first government departments in the modern sense. A third and lesser office separated itself from the court in the reign of Edward III. This was the office of the privy seal, whose keeper and clerks gradually drifted out of court in the generation succeeding the differentiation by the Chancery from the household. The king's privy seal was originated about the reign of John when the great seal, and its keeper the chancellor, became so much public officers that they were no longer always at hand when their lord wished to write a letter. Moreover, the chancellor was a great man, who, though nominally the king's servant, often had a will of his own and often agreed with the barons rather than his royal master. The result was that, as Chancery and chancellor drifted out of court, there still remained, as closely attendant as of old on the monarch in all his wanderings, the ancient writing and administrative department which continued to do for the king's household the work originally done by the chancellor. It was soon natural for the king

to set up his domestic chancery against the public chancery, the privy seal against the great seal. The barons tried to stop this by claiming the control of the household office as well as the public one. Neither king nor barons could get all their way, and in the long run a sort of compromise was again arrived at. The privy seal went "out of court". It became a minor administrative office, sometimes perhaps relieving the Chancery, more often, I suspect, clogging the wheels of the administration. The result was a third type of fourteenth century civil servant in the clerks of the privy seal.

Though all these offices of state arose one after the other from the royal household, the household itself went on much as before. Even under Edward III the line between domestic and public administration was not yet drawn. The household offices continued to overlap the offices of state. If the Exchequer controlled the national revenues, it had a rival in the domestic office called the king's chamber, which remained, as in primitive times, the household office of finance. The king's wardrobe in the same way was no longer the cupboard where the king hung up his clothes, but a well-equipped office of domestic administration. It was in effect the private chancery of the court, and almost rivalling the public chancery of state. Each branch of the king's household was now manned in part at least by skilled professional administrators. The clerks of the chamber and the clerks of the wardrobe might well be included as a fourth type of mediæval civil servant. If I speak but little of this class it is because, with all its importance in the administration, its best work was over by the death of Edward III. As we near the fifteenth century, it became increasingly absorbed in its domestic work and less and less employed in the public government by the state. Yet no sooner had this process gone forward to a considerable degree than new court administrative offices began to take the lead in directing national affairs. I should, however, get far beyond my period were I to speak of the secretariat of state, the signet office and the newer administrative machinery of the last period of the middle ages. We must remember, however, that these new departments had their origin in the course of the fourteenth century.

So much for the offices: and now for the men who filled them. My apology for troubling you so much with the growth of the administrative departments is that some knowledge of them is indispensable for the appreciation of the work and position of the official

class with whom we are primarily concerned. It will be my business now to try and suggest what manner of man was the civil servant who filled these offices of state.

The bare sketch of the growth of the offices will suffice to dissipate the illusion that the middle ages had no civil servants. In some ways the bureaucrat was as active and vigorous in the fourteenth century as he is in the twentieth. But we should be rash to think that he closely resembled the civil servant of the modern state. Mediæval society was always on a small scale even in great kingdoms. Mediæval resources were miserably feeble as compared with those of modern times. Men were as clever then as they are now ; they were almost as "civilized". But they were overwhelmingly inferior to moderns in the command of material resources, and but a fraction of the meagre material forces at the disposal of society was under the control of the mediæval state. Hence the very slight extent to which the division of labour could be pushed. When the principle of differentiation had gone so far as to make a civil service possible, its members were but imperfectly specialized. The offices of state were few ; nevertheless they overlapped hopelessly ; everything was in a state of flux ; and the mediæval civilian, like the modern blue-jacket, was compelled to be a "handy man" by the situation in which his lot was cast. Even in our own highly organized society it is possible, especially in times like this, for clerks to be shifted from one office to another, or for outsiders to be called in to discharge temporary war work. Under mediæval conditions the same end was attained by everybody doing everybody else's job, sometimes to the neglect of his own. The mediæval civil servant then was much less specialized than his modern counterpart.

Another striking point of dissimilarity between the modern and the mediæval civilian is that the great majority of the latter were clergymen. We still call the civil servant a clerk, just as we speak of the clerks of a bank or a merchant's office. If we ever ask ourselves what "clerk" means, we should probably say that it involves a life devoted to the mechanical task of writing, book-keeping, accounting, and copying. But historically a clerk means simply a clergyman, a member of the broad class of actual or potential ministers of the Church. In the early middle ages it was a matter of course to regard all men of education as clerks. Writing and accounting were rare gifts for a layman, the

more so since all letters were written and all accounts kept in Latin. It was because they knew how to write and keep accounts in Latin that clerks were alone trusted to man the primitive offices of state. Now these clerks were not necessarily "clerks in holy orders"; they were not even necessarily "clerks in minor orders". You could enter the clerical profession as soon as you had induced some prelate to give you the "first tonsure". With the shaven crown went the clerical dress and the important privilege of benefit of clergy, that is the right of being judged for all offences by members of your own order, and in practice the useful privilege of committing your first crime with comparative impunity. The tonsured clerk might, if he would, afterwards proceed to "orders," minor or holy; but in numerous cases he did not even enter minor orders, and it was quite common for him not to take holy orders, that is he never became a sub-deacon, deacon, or priest. Very often he passed through these stages, hastily and perfunctorily, when his service to the state received its crowning reward in a bishopric. There were few instances of mediæval civil servants declining the office of bishop, the highest stage of holy orders. Now for the majority of clerks in government offices there was little need to assume more clerical responsibility than prudence required. For holy orders were permanent and indelible; the tonsure alone gave benefit of clergy, and the worldly clerk only needed orders to qualify him for a benefice. Thus the clerical class was very elastic and very large. In fact it comprehended all educated men, most lawyers, most physicians, all scholars, graduates, and students of universities, and most boys in grammar schools. And the clerk, when a clerk, had the disabilities as well as the advantages of his profession. All professional men then were compulsory celibates; by abandoning the clerical status they lost all prospect of worldly advancement in the one profession that had great prizes to offer.

By the fourteenth century this state of things was already passing away. There was an ever-increasing number of educated laymen, and a new lucrative profession was fully open to lay enterprise. This was that of the pleaders and exponents of English law. The schools of the "common lawyers" in London were the first schools in England where men could study for a profession without becoming clerks. But we have not got to the time when to be a barrister was to possess the master key to politics. The lawyers had, then as now, more than their

share of good things ; but the common lawyer at least was rarely a civil servant, though he might sometimes become a minister. It was the civil and canon laws, the law of Rome and the law of the church, not the common law, that were most pursued by those who aspired to the public service. The civil and canon laws were the only laws studied in the universities : their students then were all necessarily clerks.

There were some advantages in the clerical official. He was better educated on the average ; often a graduate, sometimes a distinguished doctor, or master, of Paris or Oxford. He was generally a man with a career to make, and likely therefore to be more devoted and less scrupulous in the service of his master. Moreover, clerks could easily be rewarded without expense to the king. They could be enriched by livings, dignities, prebends, bishoprics ; while the laymen could only be satisfied by grants of land that belonged to the royal domain or by the custody of royal wards or by the hand of heiresses in the king's guardianship. At the worst, the clerk could be quietly got rid of by being given some job that kept him away from his office. Moreover, a strong practical disadvantage that told against lay officials was the fact that in the early middle ages all lay offices tended to become hereditary. For instance in the Exchequer, the oldest of the offices of state, there had been from the beginning a considerable lay element. Originally the layman did the rough work, while the clerks wrote, directed, and kept accounts. But by the fourteenth century laymen were as often as competent as clerks for these delicate operations. Long before that, however, the original lay offices of the Exchequer had become "hereditary serjeantries," and had fallen into the hands of families so swelled by the profits of royal service that their representatives were too dignified to do their work. Accordingly, they were allowed to appoint some person of inferior social status who was not too much of a gentleman to be afraid of soiling his hands with labour. The result was that many actual working members of the Exchequer staff were appointed not by the king but by some nobleman, and that nobleman was often a bitter enemy of the royal policy. We may well pity Edward II when one of his fiercest opponents, the grim Earl of Warwick, nicknamed by the royal favourite the Black Dog of Arden, had the right to nominate the man who did the work of his hereditary office of chamberlain of the Exchequer. The Black Dog showed that he could bite by killing Gaveston ; but until the earl's dying day the king had to accept the man his enemy

chose to discharge the functions in the Exchequer which devolved by inheritance to the house of Warwick. There is no wonder then that to the king the clerk, who could not legally found an hereditary house, was a better servant than a layman who expected to be the source of a new landed family. It was only by employing clerks that the monarch could be master of his own household.

This state of things was beginning to pass away by the fourteenth century, but the warning of the Exchequer sergeantries had not been lost. In the Exchequer clerks did, under the Edwards, the work which, under Henry II, was performed by laymen, holding office from father to son. Moreover, Exchequer business was now largely in the hands of personages called "barons of the exchequer". It was perhaps for reasons like this that the Exchequer clerical staff was larger in the fourteenth than in the twelfth century. For instance, the barons could be, and were, indifferently clerks or laymen. But the head of the office, the treasurer, was always a clerk and generally was, or became, a bishop. The most rigidly clerical office was that of chancellor of the Exchequer, an officer who had the pay and status of a baron. This post remained clerical because the chancellor kept the Exchequer seal, and seal keeping was still looked upon as essentially clerical work. Of our modern famous chancellors of the Exchequer perhaps Mr. Gladstone might have felt a greater satisfaction in the early clerical traditions of his office than, say, Sir William Harcourt or Mr. Lloyd George.

As contrasted with the Exchequer the newer offices of state, one and all, opened up few chances to the layman. The Chancery, for instance, was entirely staffed with clerks. Not only was there a clerical chancellor, but the very numerous Chancery clerks who worked under him were clerks in fact as well as in name. The Chancery clerks were, I imagine, both the most important and the ablest of mediæval civil servants. Many of them were doctors of the civil and canon law. Among their special spheres was diplomacy and foreign politics. In the fourteenth as in the twentieth century diplomacy was the genteelst of professions. To this day the Foreign Office is spared the disastrous results on its manners and tone that might have followed had its officials, like those of less dignified departments, been selected by open competition. Perhaps brains and social graces do not always go together, and even nowadays a little more brains might have its

use in diplomacy. But the practical mediæval mind secured the happy mixture of good breeding and capacity necessary, let us say, to persuade or coerce a Balkan prince of German origin, by putting a great nobleman at the head of a foreign embassy, while associating with him a bishop, who had, perhaps, begun life as a chancery clerk, to help out his intelligence, and a chancery clerk or two still on the make, to supply the necessary hard work and technical knowledge. At home, even more than abroad, there were many fields open to the zealous Chancery clerk. Accordingly the Chancery was thronged by the academic youth of ability anxious for distinction in the public service. Fourteenth-century Oxford had already marked out this career as its own; but while the modern lay Oxonian prepares himself for the public service by reading for a stiff examination, his mediæval prototype, already pledged to a clerical career, was forced to avail himself, to procure office, of the methods of influence and intrigue by which a few of our public offices are still staffed. And if the lay civil servant seemed to the mediæval mind almost the last word in radicalism, it goes without saying that mediæval conditions and ideals made it unthinkable to employ women in the public service of the state.

Let us next speak of methods of appointment. In the beginnings of the public service under the Normans, the crown sold offices of state to the highest bidders, who recouped themselves for their capital outlay, not only by the legitimate profits of office but still more by the unlawful but customary peculations and extortions in which the early mediæval functionary delighted. By the fourteenth century this primitive method had been partly outgrown; though we had a modern recrudescence of it in the sale of commissions in the army, only abolished in 1871. I have already spoken of the prevalence and of the inconvenience of the hereditary transmission of office. There was only one alternative way to it, for the modern method of recruiting the civil service by open competition was inconceivable in an age when the cult of the examination was a novelty. This other way was the method of nomination, sometimes perhaps by conscientious selection, more often I fear by jobbery, local, family, or personal. Still under the circumstances then prevailing, I am fairly sure that the young man of parts and push had nearly as good a chance then as he has nowadays. Yet jobbery there was to almost any extent. There were innumerable mediæval instances of the sublime method of appointment still pre-

valent in subordinate posts in the law courts by which, we are told, it happens that at present of nine chief officers of the King's Bench seven are relatives of judges and of the eight clerks of assize five are sons of judges. This is the system than which a luminary of the Scottish bar ingenuously tells us that he "does not know of any better". It would be impossible to draw from contemporary politics a more happy and complete survival of the mediæval mind.

It was one of the happy results of the clerical element in the mediæval service that our celibate clerical officials had not, or ought not to have had, so many opportunities of jobbery for their sons as are vouchsafed to the sages of the law in modern democratic Britain. Here again the layman had a better chance than the cleric, though the cleric's family feeling could find plenty of scope in promoting the interests of his numerous nephews. But there are other forms of jobbery besides hereditary jobbery; and although family influence was very strong in the middle ages, the commonest of all sorts of mediæval jobbery seems to have been "feudal" and local, rather than personal. The official that had "got on" planted not only his kinsfolk but his tenants and retainers and their families, in humbler cases the youth of his own village or district, in any posts of which he had the patronage. In the same way the king, as the ultimate fountain of office, always bestowed special favour on men sprung from manors on the royal domain. It is astonishing how large a proportion of mediæval officials showed by their surnames—surnames of the local type—that they traced their origin to some royal estate. Nor was this method of selection merely the result of favouritism. The close personal tie of lord and vassal was, under fourteenth-century conditions, the strongest possible guarantee of faithful service. And loyalty and fidelity were then plants so rare that they deserved cultivation on whatsoever soil they were able to grow. If a mediæval minister had been asked to justify his methods of appointment, he could have said with a better conscience than a modern lawyer that he "knew no better". Anyhow, as things went in these days, the king was often ably and sometimes honestly served. In the atmosphere of slackness and peculation which prevailed in the middle ages, we can expect no more than this.

The modern civil servants are proud to be non-political and permanent. Can we say the same of their mediæval comrades? The answer, as to so many other historical questions, is both "yes"

and "no". The public servant was "non-political" in the same sense that we use the term to-day, that is, the sense of non-party. This was inevitable since there were no parties such as we moderns are only too familiar with. To a limited extent there was the nucleus of a party system, to say nothing of a pretty rank growth of faction. The chronic struggle between courtiers and the barons of the opposition, the contest between bureaucracy and aristocracy, which we can discern all through the fourteenth century, foreshadows to a modest extent the more recent strife between Whig and Tory. But these factions represent tendencies rather than organized parties. Mediæval principles were too fluid, political conditions too unstable, to permit of the growth of permanent parties, aiming at the control of the state. There was consequently only the faintest suggestion of party government, for it was universally allowed that the king governed England with the help of such ministers as he personally chose to help him. The most that the politician could hope to do was to induce the king to take his advice. If the king could not be persuaded to listen to his minister, that functionary had, like Venezelos, to retire into private life and let the king do as he would. Failing this, his only resources were coercion, conspiracy, or rebellion, courses which, under a weak king, an Edward II or a Richard II, had always a good chance of success. But even the feeblest king had a way of turning the tables on the successful opponent of the royal will. The best way of securing a permanent change of policy was to depose or kill the peccant king, and put somebody with sounder principles in his place. This happened twice within seventy years, and on the whole the process did as much good as harm.

You may say that I am straying from my subject and am digressing from civil servants to politicians. But this is not so, for another of the distinctions between mediæval and modern political conditions is the fact that there was no clear line of division between the politicians in high office and the permanent public officials. A few great earls and barons might have an hereditary right to take a leading share in the king's councils without the preliminary training of the public service. But the greater lay magnates ruled by influence rather than as officials, for the highest dignitaries in the administration, the chancellor and the treasurer, were ecclesiastics, and in many cases had worked themselves up to these posts and to the bishoprics, which were

the material reward of their political services, as public servants in the Chancery, the Exchequer, and, still more often, in the wardrobe and household. In fact the minister of state was as likely as not to be a promoted civil servant. Mediæval England, down to and including Tudor times, was ruled, like the modern German Empire, by ministers who had made their mark in the civil service of the crown. In Great Britain the best of modern civil servants can aspire to nothing higher than the influential obscurity of a permanent under-secretary, acting under the orders of the "lawyer politician," the party leader, the Cabinet minister, whose ignorance of the technicalities of the work for which he is responsible, causes him, if a prudent man, to adopt his more experienced underling's advice. But our greatest political ministers of the fourteenth century were, like the leading German statesmen from Stein and Bismarck down to Bethmann-Hollweg, promoted civil servants. Thus Robert Burnell and Walter Langton, the strongest ministers of Edward I, William of Wykeham, the best-known chancellor of Edward III, were alike in this that they were officers of the household, raised by their talents and royal favour to the highest ministries of state.

Under these conditions the English civil service was almost as "non-political" and a good deal more "permanent" than were the mighty ministers of state who so largely emerged from the official class. This is seen when, among other foreshadowings of modern conditions, we find in the reign of Edward III something like the beginnings of parties and two ministerial crises, those of 1340 and 1371, in which one party drove its rivals from the king's favour and therefore from office. In both these years the whole ministry was turned out, really because the king disliked their policy, nominally because they were clergymen. Let us not, however, look upon even this as a clearly marked party triumph. To the shrewdest of contemporary chroniclers it was a struggle not between parties but between the king's confidential household advisers and the ministers holding the great offices of state.¹ But when in 1340 the clerical treasurer and chancellor gave way to the first laymen appointed to these offices, the chief clerks of the Chancery and Exchequer, numerous judges, sheriffs, and other minor officials shared their fate. The underlings went into the wilderness along with the heads of the departments, just as in the

¹ Murimouth, *Continuatio Chronicarum*, p. 323.

United States every petty office is vacated when the swing of the political pendulum replaces a democratic by a republican president. The doctrine, sacred to Tammany and the machine politician, that to the victor belong the spoils was one which might well have appealed to the politician of the fourteenth century.

Such general changes as those in 1340 were extremely rare. They were the more infrequent since the mediæval placeman—high and low, and especially the low—was as a rule very much of the vicar of Bray's way of thinking. Whatever king or policy reigned, he regarded it to be the very root of the matter that he should cling tightly to the emoluments of office. And his easy-going masters seldom disturbed him as long as he did his daily task decently and did not criticize the higher powers. Nor need we blame the mediæval placeman for his apparent want of principle. High affairs of state were no more his business than they were the concern of the man in the street. He was a paid functionary, not always a well-paid functionary, when duty was obedience to his masters. He trusted his masters to do his thinking for him and to understand what it was no business of his to study. Obedience, loyalty, discipline were the ideals before him. Thinking out the rights and wrongs of policy was outside his job. Inspired by these conceptions, the rank and file of the civil service grew grey in their offices, vacating them only by reason of promotion, death, or incapacity to discharge the daily task. Even if they moved from office to office, they remained functionaries for the whole of their working lives.

Let us turn from the principles, or the want of them, of the mediæval placeman to the payments given for his services, to his professional prospects, as we should say. His direct pay was inconsiderable and irregular, and it was only after his particular office got separated from the household that the mediæval civil servant had the advantage of pay at all. To this scanty wage, when he got it, he clung with touching devotion. Let us not blame him, for the labourer is worthy of his hire, and it was a hard job under mediæval conditions to secure a living wage. But let us not think that the mediæval public servant was an idealist. Like most mediæval men, he would do nothing until he saw the chance of getting something out of it. The richest of mediæval members of parliament saw no harm in taking the few shillings a day, paid them by their constituents, for each day's attendance at parliament. The sentiment of an eminent modern statesman,

which I read in to-day's paper, "I take my salary and am going to continue taking it," would have struck a sympathetic chord in every mediæval breast, and have elicited even warmer emotions than the "loud cheers" which greeted the utterance in yesterday's House of Commons. The mediævalist may again stray wide of his subject to express his satisfaction that the impalpable "mediæval atmosphere" is not altogether dissipated by the drab-coloured conditions of modern times.

If the pay of the mediæval public servant was scanty and irregular, the indirect advantages of serving the state were open, gross, and palpable. Here the clerical official had the same pull over his lay colleagues that the clerical schoolmaster—another curious survival of the one profession period—still has over the lay instructor of youth. Besides the chances of his immediate career, the prizes, small and large, of a great profession were open to him. Clerical preferment increased the scanty wages of his post, while he held it; clerical preferment enabled him to retire betimes and enjoy a comfortable old age on his living, his prebend, his deanery or even his bishopric. We have an interesting survival of the state of things when the church decently eked out the scanty wages of the state in the fact that a large amount of ecclesiastical preferment is still in the hands of the modern lord chancellor, who in name, though not in reality, represents the chancellor prime-ministers of the middle ages. The "chancellor's livings," still coveted in some clerical circles, go back, I imagine, to the time when the chancellor was at the head of a corporation of clerical subordinates who saw that their easiest and most natural way of increasing their income was to obtain preferment to livings in the king's gift. While the king dispensed the larger patronage, it saved him trouble for the chancellor to scatter directly the small bones that were meaty enough to attract the hungry dogs kennelled in the inferior stalls of the Chancery. To this day "chancellor's livings" are mostly bad ones. As there are no longer clerical officials to receive them, they fall to ordinary non-official divines.

Besides ecclesiastical preferment, the worn-out civilian could look for pensions from the crown, transference to less laborious or nominal service, or, at the worst, to what was called a "corrody," that is authority to take up his quarters in some monastery and be fed, clothed, and lodged at the expense of the monks. These latter resources were

particularly welcome to laymen or to those clerics who had disqualified themselves for advancement in the church by matrimony. A still better refuge was a pension from the exchequer. But there was one drawback to the enjoyment of this most satisfactory of direct sources of support, a royal pension. It was that it was not always regularly paid. In those days the dependents on the state were always the first to suffer when war or some other exceptional cause of expenditure restricted the royal bounty, or when a careless or extravagant king neither wished nor could keep his plighted word. Lastly, we must not neglect among these supplementary sources of income the perquisites, lawful and unlawful, of office. Mediæval propriety was not outraged by public officers receiving gratifications in money or kind from all who came to transact business with them. It was natural that the receiver of a favour should pay a fee to the source of his satisfaction. The preparation of a writ was immensely expedited when a suitable *douceur* from the applicant quickened the activity of the chancery or privy seal clerk responsible for its issue. We find that religious houses regularly entered in their accounts the sums they had given to ministers to obtain their good will. On a much lower plane was the direct bribe to do something known to be wrong ; yet that also was by no means rare. Mediæval man used the discreet term “curialitas” (courtesy) to indicate transactions that varied between perfectly permissible presents and open and shameful corruption. And there were few public servants who did not take advantage of their position to do a good deal of business on their own account, such as administering or managing estates, lending money, acting as sureties, as attorneys or proxies, and the like.

Taking everything into account, the mediæval civilian’s prosperity was not to be reckoned merely in wages. Besides money payments, there were also wages in kind. In the old days, when the public servant was attached to the court, he had, as we have seen, no salary, or a very small one. But he made up for this by receiving lodging, clothing, food, drink and fire-wood at the king’s expense. He had, therefore, as little need of money as a soldier in the trenches or a monk in a convent. We have already noticed how the offices of state, one after the other, went “out of court,” some, like the exchequer, early, others, like the chancery and the office of the privy seal, at a much later date. The records of these last two depart-

ments show us that, when an office went "out of court," its head, in these cases the chancellor and the keeper of the privy seal, lived with his subordinates a sort of common life in what were called the household of the chancery and the household of the privy seal. The expenses of these were kept up by a block grant to the chancellor or keeper, and it was his business to provide his subordinates with adequate entertainment. We have glimpses of these semi-collegiate households of celibate government clerks, settled down in some central establishment in London, or wandering more uneasily about the country, according to the needs of the public service. They do not seem to have had a bad time; there was plenty of rough good fellowship and conviviality, and the humours of the civil servant in his leisure moments were not disturbed by any too exacting standard of reticence or decorum.¹ Yet these official households were never perhaps very satisfactory or very comfortable. Corporate life fitted in ill with the fierce individualism of a greedy bachelor fighting his way through the world. Mediæval colleges never had the amenities of a modern college, and even in colleges common rooms only came in with the seventeenth century, and the tavern, not the college, was the chief social centre.

As time went on, the common life of the mediæval civil servants began to break up. Their official chiefs were too dignified to live among them, and delegated the maintenance of the household of their subordinates to some senior clerk of the office. Many of the clerks grew tired of the monotony and lack of privacy involved in such a life. Some had money or preferment of their own; others were married and wished to live with their own families. It was perhaps because the exchequer had always a large lay staff that the common life of this oldest of public offices was always less intense than that of the purely clerical offices of the chancery and privy seal. But it was one of the many signs of the incoming of the modern spirit in the days of Edward III that the layman began to demand his share of posts

¹ The ideal of life of an unknown wardrobe clerk of the end of the reign of Edward I is written in the margin of a book of wardrobe accounts of that period, in the form of a parody of the beginning of the Athanasian Creed: "Quicunque vult salvus esse ad tabernam debet esse servare luxuriam". *Exch. Accts. K.R.* 364/13 f. 103 d. Such facetious marginalia occasionally brighten the path of the record searcher.

hitherto monopolized by the clergy. At first his ambition was concentrated on the great ministerial charges, the chancellorship and the treasurership, and here, as we have seen, he triumphed both in 1340 and in 1371. But the lay ministers still had special difficulties to face. The first lay chancellors were put by reason of their laity into a very awkward position. Still lawyers on the make, they had not the hereditary resources of a baronial or the official resources of an episcopal chancellor. As married men with households of their own, they could not be expected to leave their comfortable homes to be the resident heads of a celibate college of poor and pushing clergymen. As men of limited means, they could not treat their "households" so generously as their episcopal predecessors. An attempt was made to meet their cases by increasing the public allowance made to them for the support of themselves and the "household of the chancery"; but the extra expense involved did much to promote the reaction which soon brought back well-endowed bishops to the chief office of the state. Meanwhile their difficulties were increased by the difference of profession, outlook, and life between the lay chancellor and his clerical staff. The latter "knew the ropes" better than their chief. They were not only more useful; they were cheaper to the state. Small wonder then that economy and efficiency triumphed over theories of equal opportunity. The lay chancery clerk only came in with the Tudors, and by that time the chancellor's mediæval glory as prime minister had passed away, and the chancery was heading straight towards its modern declension into a court of equity.

The chancery did not stand alone. The year 1371, which saw a lay chancellor appointed because he was a layman, also saw the first lay keeper of the privy seal. But the office of the privy seal, like the chancery itself, remained a clerical preserve, though, unlike the chancery, its importance shrivelled up so much that the status of its staff ceases to be a question of much importance. Despite all this, the lay civil servant had got himself established before the fourteenth century was over. Education had ceased to be a clerical monopoly, and if the laymen were still outside the universities, the London law schools enabled the lay common lawyer to receive an education quite as complete as that afforded by the academic schools, and much more practical as well. Moreover, cultivated laymen such as Geoffrey Chaucer, himself a civil servant, and John Gower, showed that a complete intellectual equipment

could be obtained outside either universities or professional schools. Yet for the wholesale importation of the lay element into the civil service we have to turn once more from the decadent mediæval departments to that fountain of all honour and place, the king's court, from which in the transition between the mediæval and modern periods new administrative organizations were to arise out of which sprang the modern offices of state.

One question still remains. How did the mediæval civil servant do his work? How far was he efficient, and, if he were remiss, how far could the peccant official be controlled or punished? On the whole I am inclined to think that a respectably high level of general competence was attained. Our best evidence for this is that afforded by the wonderfully complete and well-kept series of our mediæval archives still surviving in the public record office. The mediæval public servant had plenty of disadvantages as compared with his modern successor. All the devices by which book-keeping, letter-writing, account-keeping and the like are made easy were unknown to him. His works of reference were unpractical rolls that had to be unrolled in all their length before he could verify a single entry. His material for writing on was parchment so expensive that abbreviation of his matter was necessary and to waste a slip something of an offence. The exchequer clerk had to keep books and do sums of extraordinary complexity. The very addition of roman numerals was painful enough in itself. It was made more laborious by reckonings by scores and by hundreds, by sums, calculated indifferently in marks and in pounds, shillings and pence, being all mixed up together in the same columns of figures. Yet you will very rarely find mistakes in arithmetic even in the most complicated of accounts; and if you take the trouble, which some of our modern historians have not done, to understand the accountant's system before you make use of his figures, you will not often catch him committing many serious errors. No one can turn over mediæval official records without admiration for the neatness of the caligraphy, the immense pains taken to facilitate reference and eliminate blunders, the careful correction of erroneous entries, and the other innumerable evidences of good honest workmanship on the part of the ordinary rank and file of official scribes. It is the same with the innumerable writs and letters, all neatly drafted in common form, and duly authenticated by the appropriate seals and the signatures of the responsible clerks.

The system of enrolment of the accounts passed and the letters written in every office leaves nothing to be desired in completeness and precision. Anyhow, the mediæval official took plenty of pains to discharge his daily task, and his labour was all the more praiseworthy since mediæval casualness and mediæval indifference to labour-saving contrivances exacted the maximum of effort and trouble in every case. Similarly, if we turn to the collections of examples, precedents and forms, which were from time to time written for the guidance of the various offices, we strengthen our impression of sound business traditions, laboriously developed and meticulously maintained. A reforming bureaucracy too is generally an efficient bureaucracy, and a long series of reforming edicts, inspired by the chiefs of various departments, bears high testimony to the useful activity of the fourteenth century civil service. Thus the last years of the dreary reign of Edward II witnessed an immense amount of administrative reform, notably the reform of the exchequer by the treasurer Stapeldon. Yet, despite all this, constant control and watchfulness were needed to keep clean the administrative machine and there was no control so effective as the personal oversight of the sovereign. In the monarch's absence the executive always tended to get out of gear. But the return of Edward I in 1289 after his three years' sojourn on the Continent, the return of Edward III in 1340 after his long preoccupation with war and diplomacy in the Low Countries, were immediately followed by the two greatest sweepings out of the Augean stables of administrative incompetence that mediæval history witnessed.

Up to this point I have striven to put my rather desultory observations on the mediæval civil service in as general a form as possible. If I have occasionally mentioned a name, it is from the well-known personalities of political history that I have chosen them, and that simply with the view of illustrating the wide career to official talent in the service of the fourteenth century English crown whose officers rose not seldom to the highest posts of both state and church, to the chancery and the treasury, to bishoprics by the score, to archbishoprics in fairly numerous instances. But my chief concern is not with the exceptional man so much as with the ordinary person, partly because the personal element in history is in my opinion still somewhat overstressed, and partly because in the weary studies of the innumerable rolls and records from which I have derived the impressions here set forth, I

have perforce had my attention devoted to the system rather than the individual, and so far as to the individual, to the obscure and unknown individual rather than to a few shining and conspicuous exceptions to the general rule of obscurity. It is the calibre and discipline of the rank and file, the competence of the subalterns and subordinate commanders that makes the difference between a herioc mob and a well-ordered military force. So it is not the occasional brilliant exception so much as the competence of the average official that makes a bureaucracy a success or a failure. Leaders of course there must be ; but leaders can look after themselves. If they do not arise spontaneously, there is anyhow no patent method, then or now, for creating the rare and divine gifts of inspiration and leadership. But a good system can make the average man competent to do his job. And this can, I think, be said to have been done by our mediæval civil service despite all its shortcomings.

The hardest problem in dealing with mediæval records is to disentangle the human element from the dull forms, and to tell what manner of men they were whose official acts and external history we know in such elaborate detail. It needs a good deal of historical imagination to vitalize the writs and rolls of a mediæval office. Besides what we can do in that way, we must not neglect our occasional chance to realize the individual character of the mediæval official. Accordingly I will now seek to illustrate what I have said from the careers of three civil servants of the fourteenth century, of whom we know by accident more than is the case with the majority. The first is a local instance of a successful, almost a brilliant, career of a typical civil servant who hailed from Lancashire, and whose fame is not perhaps quite commensurate with his deserts. Anyhow, his name, John Winwick, will excite little response even in historical minds. My other two examples are those of better known men, for they are two men of letters, one of whom was the most famous Englishman of his day, and the other, though of obscurer and more doubtful reputation, was at least a faithful disciple of his distinguished compeer, and is in no wise unknown to those who are interested in fourteenth and fifteenth century by-ways. I chose those two frankly because their writings have given them an established position ; but I also chose them because both were examples of official careers run by men whose personality is better revealed to us than is the case of most of their comrades. The former is an instance of a varied and successful lay

career in the civil service, and the latter is the case of a discontented and dispirited government clerk who never got beyond the drudgery of a second rate office, but who beguiled his leisure with long-winded and dull poems, which, if an offence to the artist, are to the historian of the mediæval civil service an absolutely unique field. My great name is of course that of Geoffrey Chaucer : my minor celebrity is the poet Thomas Hoccleve. Let us take these three men one by one.

John Winwick came not, as his name might suggest to the unwary, from Winwick, between Warrington and Wigan, but from the parish of Huyton, near Liverpool, where his father seems to have belonged to that numerous class of smaller landed gentry, poor in resources, strong in pride of race, and simpler and rougher in life and manners than a modern small farmer, a class which always furnished mediæval England with a large share of the men who rose to high posts in both church and state. John entered the royal service as a king's clerk and had the usual reward of a king's clerk in livings, pensions and grants. Among his ecclesiastical preferments the rich rectory of Wigan in his own district was one of the most important. It is not likely that Wigan saw much of him, though he was brought into its neighbourhood by the fact that he increased his otherwise ample resources by farming out in his non-official moments the administration of the estates of several rich Lancashire landowning families, including the Butlers of Warrington and the Hoghtons of Hoghton. Winwick's zeal for his kinsfolk comes out characteristically when his father, arraigned on a charge of homicide—a small matter to the mediæval mind—was, though acquitted of the charge, adjudged to have forfeited his chattels for some contempt of court. They were, however, restored in consideration of the long service which his son John had rendered to the king, especially in his expeditions abroad. Appointed a clerk of the privy seal, John Winwick became head of that office as keeper of the privy seal from 1355 to 1360 at a time when the keeper of the privy seal ranked next after chancellor and treasurer among the king's ministers. Dying in 1363, he left lands and estates to found a college at Oxford for students of civil and canon law, "desiring to enrich the English church with men of letters". Though his foundation received royal confirmation, the greediness of his heirs prevented the establishment of a Lancashire college in Oxford for clerks studying academic law, such as the would-be founder seems

to have contemplated. Altogether Winwick's was a prosperous, successful, public-spirited though not particularly startling career of a good official who throve in all his undertakings and made the best of his chances in both worlds. You will note in particular how, all through his career, he remained in the same office, and had his reward by getting to the head of it. It was no disparagement to his integrity, that, like early civil servants of the East India Company, he traded on his own account as well as doing his work as a public servant. His service to the church, I imagine, came in as a bad third.

Geoffrey Chaucer is one of the greatest names in English literature, but I have no concern here with the man of genius. I am only interested in the way in which the public service of Edward III opened up a safe way for the great poet to earn his living in an age when literature was no profession because there was no printing, no copyright, and therefore no literary profits. This aspect of his career is the easier to follow since enthusiasts for Chaucer the poet have meticulously collected the scattered references to Chaucer the civil servant. With their help we can easily reconstruct his official career in its various stages. We begin with his early service in the household of the king's son—Lionel, Duke of Clarence—culminating in a campaign in France and a short term of captivity as a prisoner of war. Next comes his transference to the king's household and his long years of labour there as king's yeoman or valet, and later in the higher rank of the king's esquire. Besides his daily work at court, he was sent on those embassies which gave him increased knowledge of the literature of France, whose "culture" he absorbed none the less because he was often engaged in killing Frenchmen. Other missions to Italy perhaps brought him into personal relations with the masters of Tuscan verse, whose influence is so strong in his more matured work. Later on came marriage and his transference from household to public service, his controllership of the customs and subsidies of London, and his dwelling-house over Aldgate, handy for the shipping quarters on Thames side below London Bridge. Subsequently he was moved to other employments, such as the clerkship of works, that with some significant breaks marked his career until his death in 1400. We must not imagine that Chaucer owed these posts to his literary fame. It is more likely that he was promoted from one good job to another by reason of his subterranean connexions with the royal family, and notably through that close tie with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, which perhaps made him

a sort of left-handed brother-in-law of the most active of the king's sons, and involved him also in the obscuratation of his fortunes whenever the star of Lancaster sank low, and also secured the final rays of success that gilded the declining months of his life when the son of John of Gaunt became Henry IV. We must not, also, regard Chaucer's official labours as nominal. We have his own word for his absorption in business, and we know from his appointment as controller of the customs at London that the rolls of his office were to be written with his own hand, that he was to be "continually present," and to discharge personally all the duties of his office. But despite the words of the patent, he may have managed in the good mediæval fashion to have shifted the burden from his own to other less famous hands.

We may thank the leisurely methods of mediæval public service that they left Chaucer the civil servant the leisure to become Chaucer the poet, and we may in passing heave a sigh over the modern strenuousness of official life that bids fair in the next generation to make impossible the continued career of literature and state service of which we have had so many shining examples from the days of Chaucer to those of Lamb, the two Mills, and Matthew Arnold, not to quote some distinguished contemporary instances. It is more to our purpose to stress the career open to this London tradesman's son in the administration of Edward III and his grandson. The opportunity to men of the middle classes, instanced by the official record of Chaucer at court and in the public service, affords some lessons of social equality even to twentieth-century democracy.

Thomas Hoccleve was a friend and in a humble fashion a poetic follower of Chaucer, but while the broad sweep of the great poet's vision disregarded personal reminiscence and anecdotic triviality, the lowly muse of Hoccleve found its most congenial inspiration in the details of his private and official life. In all the great gallery of the *Canterbury Pilgrims* there was no public servant whose adventures and personality Chaucer deigned to sketch. On a different plane to his master as an artist, Hoccleve is immensely more useful to the historian of administration by reason of his habit of talking about himself. Professionally Hoccleve was, like John Winwick, a clerk of the privy seal. Though both began in the same way Hoccleve ended just where he began. In his official career he found no promotion, though he laboured at his desk for more than thirty years. He was equally unsuccessful in

his quest of a benefice, and at last cut himself off from all ecclesiastical preferment by an imprudent marriage, after which he was perforce transferred from his comfortable quarters in the household of the privy seal to a "humble cot" from which the only chance of escape was a debtor's prison. When at last his importunity won him a modest crown pension, he could never get it paid; and his unceasing clamour for instalments of his annuity is a constant theme of his pedestrian muse. On his own showing Hoccleve was a poor creature, slack, cowardly, weak of will, mean-spirited, a professional begging letter-writer, a haunter of taverns, cook-shops and houses of ill-fame. Extravagant in good fortune, depressed and lachrymose when ill-health, poverty, and ill-fortune dogged his declining years, Hoccleve was throughout a dissipated, drunken, disreputable fellow, whose mean vices might well have brought him under the ban of the austere criminal law of modern civilization. Yet we must not take too literally all that he says against himself. Anyhow there is a touch of humanity about him that makes it hard not to think of him with some sympathy, if not also with sneaking kindliness. Above all we owe him our hearty gratitude for giving us material for studying the humbler mediæval civil servant at his job. For the rest we can laboriously make a skeleton of the facts and dates of their careers. A sort of mediæval "Who's Who in the Public Service" would not be an impossible task. I have myself made such a list of the clerks of the privy seal, and my old pupil, Miss L. B. Dibben, has nearly completed the much harder task of a classified list of the clerks of the Chancery. Perhaps when peace again allows austere books to be published our catalogues may see the light of day. But the material makes nothing more possible than the barest catalogue of dates, preferments, offices, and other dry details. Hoccleve's verse alone shows us the mediæval official groaning over his weary task, and exciting at once our compassion and our derision.

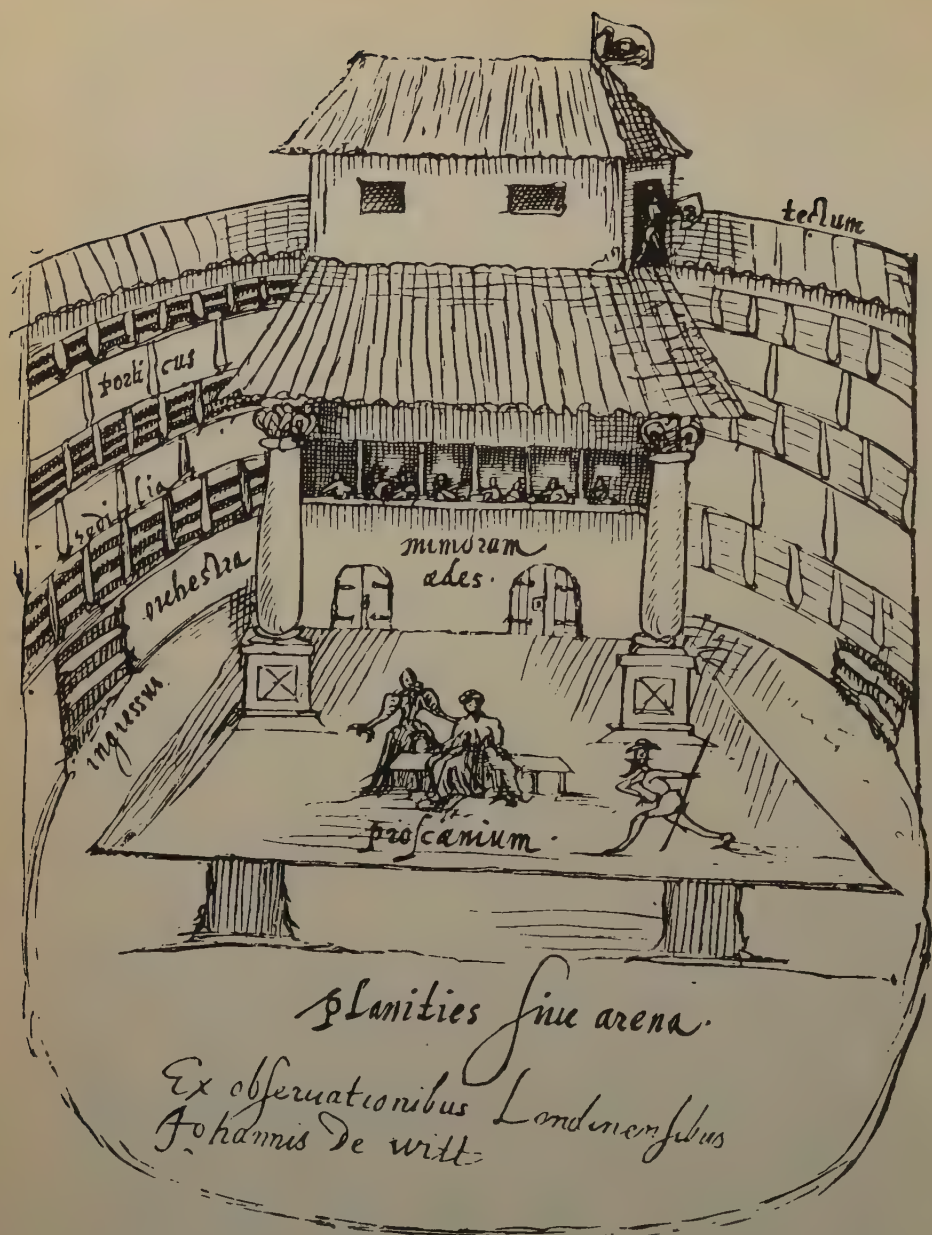
Hoccleve is at pains to tell us the hardships of the public clerk's life. Many men think, says he, that writing is not hard work, but a game. But the clerk's task is much more difficult than it seems. Those who have had no personal experience of it are no more qualified to pass judgment on it than is a blind man equipped to distinguish between colours. A scribe must work at the same time with mind, eye, and hand. If any one of these three fail, he has to do everything all over again. When bending over his work the poor writer can

neither talk to his friends, nor sing a song, nor play, nor jest. The craftsman, who can sing, talk, and play over his business, labours with gladness, but the clerk, stooping and staring on his sheepskins, must work in gloomy silence. From years of such odious toils come pains in the stomach, back, and eyes. After twenty-three years of such work Hoccleve's whole body was smarting with aches and pains and his eyesight was utterly ruined.

Yet even Hoccleve's tearful muse shows that there were brighter sides to the life of the privy seal clerk. There were the perquisites of his post, the modest gratuities that custom required from the man who went to the office to procure a letter of privy seal for his master or himself. There was too the comradeship and the merry common life with brother clerks and other boon companions. There was the Paul's Head Tavern, on the south side of the great cathedral, and the numerous and genial hostelries of Westminster, hard by the place where his working days were spent. There was no austere discipline preventing the festive clerk from sleeping off his overnight debauch and reproving him if he turned up late next morning at the office. When an instalment of the long-deferred pay or pension came to hand, the clerk with money in his purse could hire a boat from his lodging in the Strand, and be rowed up the river Thames to his desk at Westminster, where, office hours over, he could regale his friends with meat and drink. He might be a member, like Hoccleve, of a dining club, called the "court of good company," which included so great a personage as the Chancellor of the Exchequer—a civil servant not a politician in those days, but already a personage wealthy enough to entertain the whole staff to a May day banquet of sumptuous fare at the Temple. Nor was the office inconsiderate when serious trouble beset the underling. When poor Hoccleve was temporarily driven out of his wits, his annuity was regularly paid during his enforced absence from his work. When he came back cured, his fellow-clerks gave him a rousing welcome; his superiors allowed him to resume his work, and the whole staff united in maintaining his competence and sanity before a suspicious world. When further troubles finally drove Hoccleve from his desk, the long-coveted corrody enabled him to spend his declining years in peace, so that, freed from his irksome labours, the old poet went on writing his painful verses for many years more.

With all his faults, Hoccleve's life was not spent in idleness.

Hundreds of writs of privy seal, drafted and signed by him, testify to his skill and method in official routine. Yet out of office hours he found time, not only for writing his voluminous poems but for the severe study of the literary models of which his poems were but too often the echo. He was well acquainted with three languages, Latin, French, and English, as every mediæval public servant had to be. He was versed not only in the *belles lettres* but in some of the more serious literature of his age. He was emphatically free from the reproach of neglecting his daily task for his personal pursuits, sometimes urged by anxious heads of departments against the modern literary official. A large and solid manuscript volume, still surviving in the British Museum, testifies eloquently to Hoccleve's official zeal. It is a sort of handbook for the tiro entering upon the career of a clerk of the privy seal. In it are set down in businesslike and orderly fashion the "common forms," the typical examples of every manner of document or writ emanating from the privy seal office. I do not claim Hoccleve as a model. I have not extenuated his many shortcomings. Yet looking at his career from our administrative standpoint, rather than from the literary point of view of those few who have previously taken the trouble to think or write about him, I cannot but record the impression that the business methods of this mediæval official were not much worse than those of more recent and more self-complacent days. Sordid and self-seeking as is much of mediæval official life, as it is revealed to us, we must not think that it necessarily excluded the higher ideals which, as we know, many men and women of those days cherished. Among the court officials of the corruptest court of the period, the court of Edward II, there worked for years that William Melton, afterwards archbishop of York, whose name is famous for his sanctity and high purpose, and of whom it was said that his long sojourn among the courtiers checked neither his piety nor his charity. Even apart from exceptions such as these, we have every reason to believe that even a modern government department might learn something from the wide knowledge, long service, corporate feeling, kindly indulgence, and sufficient devotion to the task in hand that are illustrated by the self-revelations of this obscure and unlucky public servant of the English state who died nearly five hundred years ago. Perhaps if we had lived in those days, and had the requisite influence, we might, as thrifty parents, decide then as now that the public service was a good enough career for our boys.



THE SWAN THEATRE.

SOME NOTES ON SHAKESPEARE'S STAGE AND PLAYS.

BY WILLIAM POEL,

FOUNDER AND DIRECTOR OF THE ELIZABETHAN STAGE SOCIETY.

*A wooden dagger is a dagger of wood,
Nor gold nor ivory haft can make it good . . .
Or to make boards to speak ! There is a task !
Painting and carpentry are the soul of masque.
Pack with your pedling poetry to the stage,
This is the money-got mechanic age !*

BEN JONSON.

THE Elizabethan drama was written for the Elizabethan stage. When the Elizabethan stage disappeared it became no longer possible to produce Elizabethan drama, for the dramatic construction of plays of that period was to a great extent dependent upon the form of the theatre, which had very special features. The first playhouse was built in 1576, and the last of its kind had disappeared before the Great Fire of 1666, and it had ceased to be used as a playhouse from the early days of the Civil War. Thus the Elizabethan playhouse was in use for a period of a little over fifty years, and had a unique existence in the history of the stage. Original in design, it was unlike any other building of the kind built before or after, so much so that it excited the notice of foreigners visiting this country as something quite unknown out of England. The peculiarities of its construction were due to the fact that English drama sprang from the entertainments of the people, and not from those of the Court, taking its form uninfluenced by the plays of Greece or Rome. It was shaped by the popular entertainments known as Mysteries, Moralities, Interludes, Bear-baitings, Wit-combats, Sword-combats, Street Pageants and Shows, all of which nourished the dramatic tastes of the people in a direction peculiarly its own. As a consequence, there existed nothing in the construction of the Elizabethan playhouse

suggestive of the Greek or Roman stage ; it embodied the varied conditions under which the public exhibitions of the day were given.

For centuries the people had been accustomed to dramatic entertainments illustrating incidents from Scripture history and legends of the Church. These were performed without break or pause in the action from beginning to end, while at the same time they were devoid of plot and dramatic sequence ; yet this very failing gave the construction of Elizabethan drama its special character which, with one or two notable exceptions, was never characterized by skill in the development of the story. On the other hand, the popular support of amusements which were merely a series of loosely connected incidents encouraged poet-dramatists to adopt a liberty in treatment and variety of subject altogether forbidden in classical drama.

The ascendancy of the native drama determined those playwrights who, while scholars, were yet men of the world, and deeply imbued with the spirit of the nation and of the age, to abandon a classical form of play and model their work upon that which public taste demanded. These brought their classical learning to bear upon the popular plays, and, while retaining the freedom of treatment allowed in them, aimed at greater coherency and stronger characterization. Yet Elizabethan drama would still have remained indistinctive but for the genius of Marlowe, who, seeing the possibilities that were presented in the people's drama, transfigured and recreated its form of expression so that it became a means of inspiration for future poets. And among others to Shakespeare, who gave unity of design and a continuity of interest that was planned on a philosophical basis, thus securing for Elizabethan drama a fame as great as that achieved by the Greek dramatists.

Naturally, there were scholars of the day who still preferred the classical imitations represented at Court to the popular play, upon which they were apt to look with contempt, as "neither right tragedies, nor right comedies" ; and undoubtedly among these must be numbered Ben Jonson, for, while tolerating the irregularities of native drama, he aimed at restoring it to classical order, and was able to some extent to re-establish in his own comedies the Latin form.

With the Restoration and the re-opening of the theatre there was no longer any national dramatic taste ; and the theatre, as an amusement, was supported mainly by Town and Fashion, influenced

by the Court. As a consequence, the Elizabethan playhouse was replaced by the proscenium, act-drop, and scene-cloth which had been introduced at Court by Inigo Jones during the reign of Charles I. From this period onward the stage has continued to represent plays more or less written on a classical model, and divided into acts and scenes. But in the new form of theatre it was impossible to give a proper representation of Elizabethan drama.

To understand the principle upon which the first Elizabethan playhouse was constructed it is necessary to remember what were the conditions under which dramatic and other entertainments were previously given, and to realize that it was English custom and tradition alone which guided the Elizabethan actors in designing its structure.

The most notable feature of the Elizabethan playhouse was undoubtedly the platform which was built out into the middle of the auditorium, having a space on three sides of it to accommodate the spectators. By the uninitiated it will not be readily conceived how absolutely the construction of Elizabethan drama depended upon this particular feature, and it is therefore of some interest to inquire from whence the actors derived the idea of thus bringing out the platform into the middle of the auditorium. There is no doubt that this was taken from the mediæval custom of presenting plays on a platform in the centre of the market-square, or other open space, so that the performance could be seen from all sides; and it is evident that in the innyards, where plays were given before the first playhouse was built, the stage, though not actually in the centre of the yard, was built out from one of the walls, and open to the spectators from three sides. It is easy, then, to understand that, in building their first playhouse, the actors were only following the usage familiar to the people.

Perhaps the next most noticeable feature in the Elizabethan playhouse was the position of the pillars carrying the roof, or "heaven" as it was called. This possibly answered the same purpose as the sounding-board over a cathedral pulpit. Between the two pillars in front, the form of which differs in no way from that of those which supported the balcony in the innyard, ran the traverse, or small curtain, which was used occasionally to shut the rear part of the stage from view. And in the innyard originated the custom of using a balcony

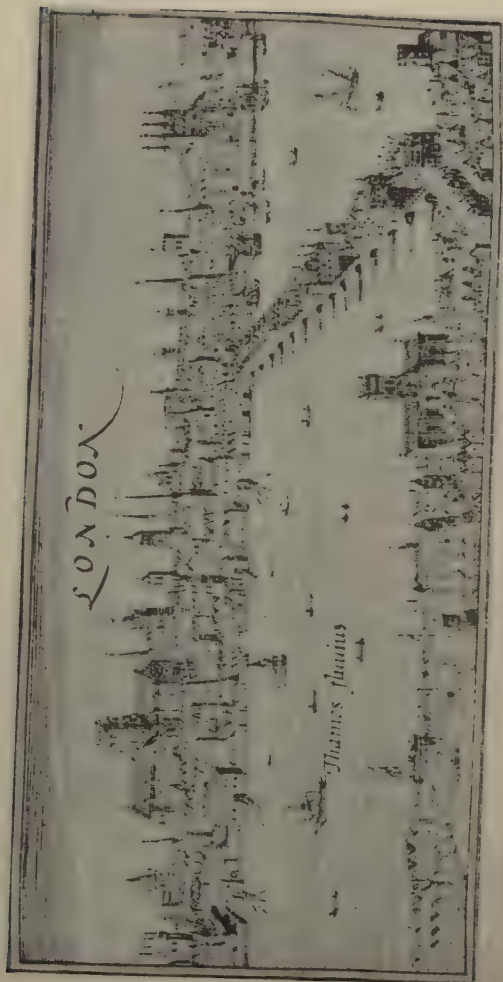
for the characters to speak from, when they were supposed to be addressing the audience from "above".

The two doors at the back of the stage, which also had important influence on the dramatic construction of Elizabethan drama, were obviously suggested by the conditions of acting in the banqueting halls of noblemen's mansions, at the one end of which was usually a gallery with two doors beneath. All those who are familiar with the dining halls of Gray's Inn or the Middle Temple, where Shakespeare's plays were acted, will understand.

It only remains now to account for the circular form of the first playhouse, and this was made round in imitation of the bear-baiting "rings" that existed on the Bankside. In the "Theatre" there were three tiers of galleries instead of one.

The history of the building of the first playhouse, which was constructed by the father of the great actor, Richard Burbage, is one specially interesting to the Shakespearian student, from the fact that the building materials, removed from the original site at Shoreditch to the Surrey side of the river, were re-erected in the same circular shape within a few yards of the still existing cathedral Church of St. Saviour. This playhouse became known as the famous "Globe". It was destroyed by fire in 1613. The only known representation of it in existence is the round building shown in Hollar's view of London, 1610.

For details of the "Globe" playhouse we have to turn to another theatre called the "Fortune". Although probably larger in dimensions than the "Globe," and square instead of round, it had many features in common with its more famous rival. The contract for the "Fortune" stipulates for the erection of a building of four equal external sides of 80 feet reduced by necessary arrangements to an internal area of 55 feet square. The length of the stage from side to side was to be 43 feet, and in depth it was to extend over half the space of the internal area. Three tiers of galleries occupied three sides of the house; the height of the first from the ground is not named; the second is stated as being 12 feet above the lower tier; the third 11 feet from the second, and the height above the third 9 feet. There were four "convenient rooms," or what are now called boxes, for the accommodation of musicians, and the



HOLLAR'S VIEW OF LONDON, 1610.

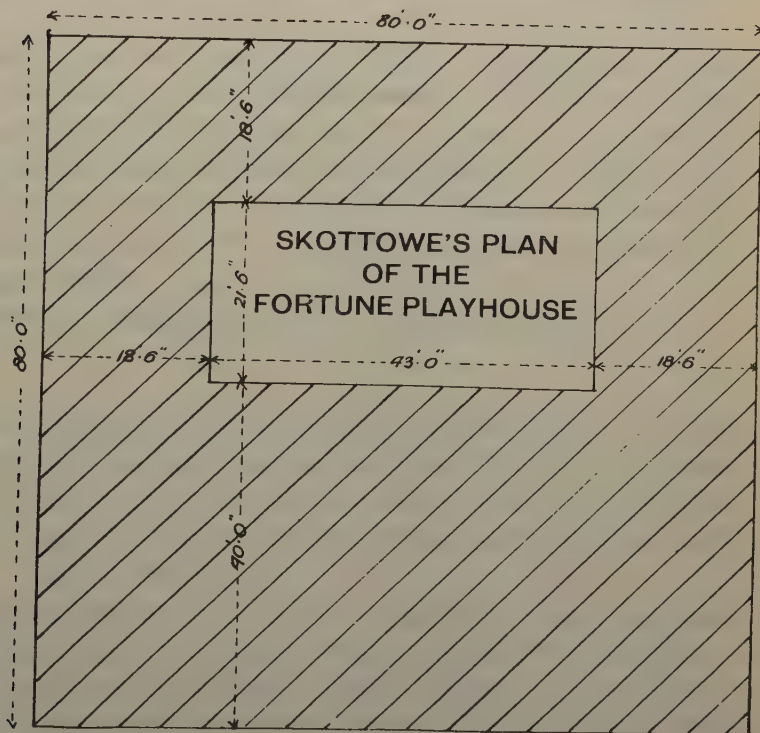
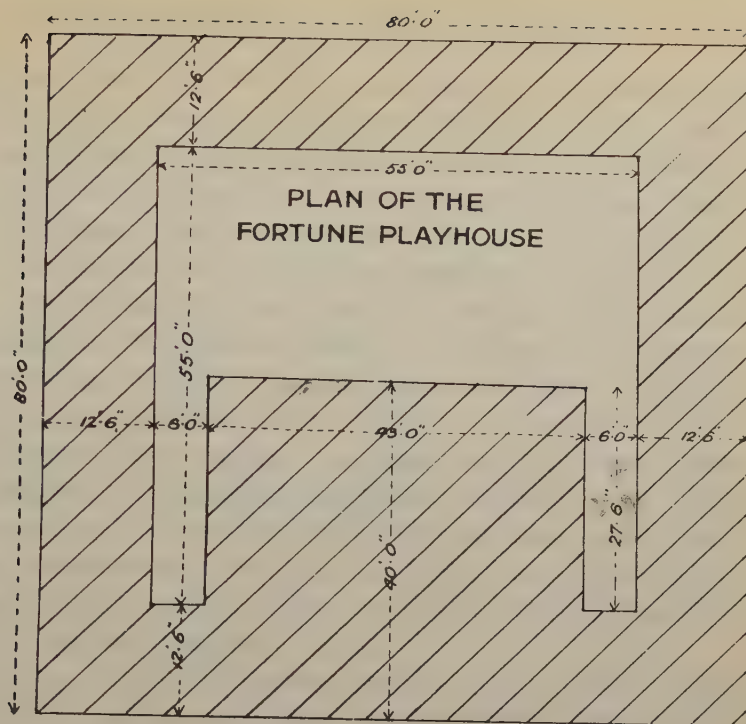
well-to-do citizens, partitioned off from the lower gallery, with rooms of similar dimensions for distinguished visitors in the upper galleries. The depth of the lower galleries measured $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the back to the front, and the upper stories had an additional projection of 10 inches. The space between the external wall of the playhouse and the front of the galleries was completely roofed in with tiles (the "Globe" had a thatch roof) as was also that part of the stage occupied by the actors, and known as the "tyring house," meaning the house of attire, whilst the open area, or pit, was exposed to the air. The foundation of the building was brick and projected a foot above the ground; the rest was constructed of timber, filled in with lath and plaster. The "tyring house" had glazed windows, and the cost of this building including the tiles, the seats, and everything except the painting, of which probably there was not much, was estimated at £440, a sum equivalent in modern money to about £2500.

This builder's contract for erecting the "Fortune" playhouse has existed at Dulwich Library since the death of Edward Alleyn, the principal owner of the property, and it is curious that only one attempt has been made in modern times to reconstruct on paper the form of a building which so little resembled the modern theatre. The effort was not a very successful one. In 1824 a Mr. Skottowe wrote a life of Shakespeare in which appeared a plan of the "Fortune," and referring to Alleyn's contract he writes: "I do not profess to understand it, it is in fact inconsistent with itself. A square of 80 feet, everywhere reduced on each side by galleries of $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, would certainly leave a square area of 55 feet. But as the stage would necessarily occupy one side of the square, and the depth of the stage was to extend exactly to the centre, that is to say, to take up half of the remaining area, nothing like the area spoken of could be left open. Again, the length of the stage is expressly defined, 43 feet, which leaves it 6 feet too short at each side to form a junction with the ends of the galleries next the stage. I have no doubt, therefore," continues Mr. Skottowe, "of an error in the document, which I take to be the omission to calculate the space occupied by the passages and staircases. A passage of 6 feet wide behind the galleries added to this width would make a reduction of $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet from each side of the theatre, and leave a space between the front of one gallery to the front of the other of 43 feet, which is the exact width

assigned to the platform." Here, then, it is obvious that Mr. Skot-towe failed to realize that in Shakespeare's time the actors performed at the public theatres on an open platform that projected as far as the middle of the pit.

It is evident, also, that on this open platform there was no means of erecting any scenery, otherwise the audience seated in the galleries nearest to the stage would have had its view of the actors obstructed ; nor in Shakespeare's plays is there a hint in the stage directions that there must be any change made in the mechanical arrangement of the stage to indicate the "place where". "What child is there," asks Sir Philip Sidney in his "Apology of Poetry" written about 1583, "that, coming to a play, and seeing 'Thebes' written in great letters on an old door, doth believe that it is Thebes?" Apparently, then, the name of the country, where the action of the play took place, was posted upon some door—perhaps the entrance door to the theatre ; —the bill of the play, with its title and author's name, was certainly so posted. "It is as dangerous to read his name at a play door as a printed bill on a plague door." These words appear in Marston's play, "Histriomastic" (1598). When, in the latter half of the seven-teenth century, Davenant produced his "Siege of Rhodes," and for the first time a painted scene was used upon the stage, a label bearing the name of "Rhodes" was painted on the frieze. The elder Hieronimo, in the play within the play of "The Spanish Tragedy," directs the title to be hung up, and announces : "Our scene is Rhodes". But often the bill, posted upon the outer door, within the theatre, was not hung up about the stage but carried by the *Prologue*, or one of the players would come forward with it before the play began. In Brome's "City Wit" Sarpego—who delivers the prologue—speaking of the play, says : "I that bear its title".

Acting in this country began about the twelfth century when vagrants, who amused the villagers with their tumbling feats, were paid to assist the trade guilds in the presentation of their religious plays, impersonating the imps and devils who were expected to be very nimble in their movements. In course of time the actors of interludes and moral plays became attached to some nobleman who maintained a musical establishment for the service of his chapel ; they then formed



part of his household. When not required by their master these players strolled the country, calling themselves servants of the magnate whose pay they took, and whose badge they wore. Thus Burbage's company first became known as "Lord Leicester's Servants," then as "Lord Strange's Men," afterwards as the "Lord Chamberlain's Men," and finally in the reign of King James as "The King's Servants". It is certain, however, that acting reached a high standard in the days of Burbage and Alleyn. The absence of theatrical machinery necessitated that dramatic poets should excel in their descriptive passages, and the actors' ability to impersonate stimulated literary genius to the creation of characters which the author knew beforehand would be finely and intelligently rendered. On all sides, the more we study its conditions, the better we perceive how workmanlike and businesslike a thing the drama was; it had nothing amateurish about it. For instance, we read how Elizabethan "old stagers" discussed a raw hand.

Burbage. Now, Will Kemp, if we can entertain these scholars at a low rate, it will be well; they have oftentime a good conceit in a part.

Kemp. It is true indeed, honest Dick; but the slaves are somewhat proud, and, besides, it is great sport in a part to see them ne'er speak in their walk, but at the end of the stage; just as though, in walking with a fellow, we should never speak but at a stile, a gate, or a ditch, where a man can go no farther. I was once at a comedy at Cambridge, and there I saw a parasite make faces and mouths of all sorts in this fashion.

Burbage. A little teaching will mend these faults,

The wardrobe of the playhouse formed indisputably its most costly possession, for attention was so concentrated upon the actors in their parts that they had to be richly as well as appropriately attired; cloth of gold and of silver, and copper lace, were lavishly used. Thus we read:—

"Two hundred proud players jet in their silks." And, when not in their parts, the King's servants were allowed four yards of bastard scarlet for a cloak, and a quarter of a yard of velvet for the cape; the attendants of the stage wearing the blue coats of serving-

men ; the coat of the boys, whose duty it was to draw the curtains, set chairs and so forth, surviving with little modification in the dress of Christ's Hospital—the Bluecoat School. All bore the badge of their master in silver. From these, and from the audience, the actors in the costume of their parts stood out by glitter and magnificence, while spectacular effects were sometimes obtained by the display of a crowd of actors in brilliant costumes. Collier mentions that persons from twelve nations, owning the sway of the conqueror, came upon the stage, each being represented by two actors. Thus four and twenty persons seem to be required to represent the conquered nations, besides the characters in the play, also necessarily present. Crowds, too, with varying outcries, were introduced ; thus in an old stage direction we read : *Enter all the factions of noblemen, peasants, and citizens fighting. The ruder sort drive in the rest, and cry: "A sacke ! A sacke ! Havoocke, havoocke ! Burne the lawiers bookes ! Tear the silks out of the shops !" In that confusion, the scholler escaping from among them, they all go out, and leave him upon the stage.*

Music there was, at all the houses, for incidental use in the play—the orchestra comprising viols, hautboys, flutes, horns, drums, and trumpets ; but evidently musical interludes breaking up the play were beneath the dignity of the "Globe," which maintained a high dramatic tone. Thus, Webster, in his induction to the "Malcontent" which he wrote on the transference of that play from the "Fortune" to the "Globe" in 1604, gives the following dialogue :—

W. Sly. What are your additions ?

D. Burbage. Sooth, not greatly needful ; only as your sallet to your great feast, to entertain a little more time, and to abridge the not received custom of music in our theatre.

However, the boys of the Chapel Royal, in their scarlet, sang at the representations at the Blackfriars' playhouse where a concert usually preceded the play.

The wealthy and fashionable spectators who went to the theatres to see and to be seen, sat on three-legged stools upon the stage. The tireman served out the stools, which were part of the furniture of the playhouse. Such gallants as were "spread upon the rushes" had

probably arrived after the supply of stools was exhausted, for it seems to have been first come first served throughout the house.

It was amid such surroundings as these that the Elizabethan drama arose and flourished. Attention was concentrated on the actor with whose movement, boldly defined against a simple background, nothing interfered. The stage on which they played was narrow, projecting into the yard, surrounded on all sides by spectators. Their action was thus brought into prominent relief, placed close before the eye, deprived of all perspective; it acquired a special kind of realism, which the vast distance and manifold artifices of our modern theatres have now rendered unattainable. This was the realism of an actual event, at which the audience assisted, not the realism of a scene to which the audience is transported by the painter's skill, and in which the actor plays a somewhat subordinate part.

Here was a building so constructed that the remotest spectator was within a hearing distance conveying the faintest modulation of the performer's voice, and at the same time no inartistic effort was needed in the more sonorous utterances.

And the dramatist's freedom with time and place was justified by conditions which left all to the imagination. The mind in this way can contemplate the farthest Ind as easily as the most familiar objects, nor in following the course of an action need it dread to traverse the longest tract of years any more than the widest expanse.

There can be no doubt that Shakespeare, in the composition of his plays, could not have contemplated the introduction of scenic accessories. It is fortunate this should have been one of the conditions of his work. He could the more readily use his rare gifts both as poet and dramatist. He knew that the attention of his public would not be distracted by outward decoration which he must have felt was of no real help to the playwright except to conceal a poverty of language or of invention, or want of ability to create character. Shakespeare's plea for the exercise of the spectator's imagination, as expressed in the opening chorus to "Henry V," condemns in principle the most perfect modern scenic representation. This is an opinion which is supported by many writers and among them the following :—

"It is a noble and just advantage that the things subjected to

understanding have of those which are objected to sense ; that the one are but momentary and merely taking ; the other impressing and lasting : else the glory of all these solemnities¹ had perished like a blaze, and gone out in the beholders' eyes, so short-lived are the bodies of things in comparison of their souls."—BEN JONSON.

"Now for the difference between our Theatres and those of former times ; they were but plain and simple, with no other scenes nor decorations of the stage, but only old Tapestry, and the stage strewed with Rushes, whereas ours for cost and ornament are arrived at the height of Magnificence, but that which makes our stage the better, makes our Playes the worse, perhaps through striving now to make them the more for sight than hearing, whence that solid joy of the interior is lost, and that benefit which men formerly received from Playes, from which they seldom or never went away but far better and wiser than when they came."—RICHARD FLECKNOE, "Discourse of English Stage," 1660.

"Shakespeare's plays are said to afford a curious proof how needless are scenic decorations. We are asked what plays could more need the whole art of the decorator than those, with their constant interruptions and change of scene ; yet there was a time when the stages on which they were performed consisted of nothing but a curtain of poor coarse stuff, which, when it was drawn up, showed either the walls bare or else hung with matting or tapestry. Here was nothing for the imagination, nothing to assist the comprehension of the spectator, or to help the actor, and yet it is said that, notwithstanding, Shakespeare's plays were, at that time, more intelligible without scenery than they became afterwards with it."—LESSING.

"What makes Shakespeare's greatness is his equal excellence in every portion of his art—in style, in character, and in dramatic invention. No one has ever been more skilful in the playwright's craft. The interest begins at the first scene, it never slackens, and you cannot possibly put down the book before finishing it. . . . Hence it is that Shakespeare's pieces are so effective on the stage ; they were intended for it, and it is as acted plays that we must judge them. . . . They might succeed better still if the conditions of representation had not changed so much in the last century. We demand to-day a kind

¹ A masque at the Court of King James.

of scenic illusion to which Shakespeare's theatre does not lend itself."—M. EDMUND SCHERER.

"I also saw 'The Tempest,' with really magical scenery ; but, unfortunately, Shakespeare vanished in the enjoyment of the eye. One forgot the Poet in the wonderful decorations, and returned home as empty as if one had been viewing a panorama."—HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN to the GRAND DUKE OF WEIMAR, 9th August, 1857.

"The short space of time—from two hours to two hours and a half—in which plays are said to have been acted in Shakespeare's time, has excited much discussion among commentators. It can hardly be doubted that the dialogue, which often exceeds two thousand lines, was intended to be spoken, for none of the dramatists wrote with a view to publication, and few of the plays were printed from the author's manuscript. This fact points to a skilled and rapid delivery on the part of the actor. Artists of the French school, whose voices are highly trained, and capable of a varied and subtle modulation, will run through a speech of fifty lines with the utmost ease and rapidity, and there is good reason to suppose that the blank verse of the Elizabethan dramatists was spoken 'trippingly on the tongue'. In the 'Stage Player's Complaynt,' a pamphlet that appeared in 1641, we find an actor making use of the expression : 'Oh, the times when my tongue have ranne as fast upon the Scœane as a Windebanks pen over the Ocean !' As the plays, moreover, were not divided into acts, no pause was necessary in the representation ; they were, besides, so constructed as to allow the opening of every scene to be spoken by characters who had not appeared in the close of the preceding one, this being done, presumably, to avoid unnecessary delay. So with an efficient elocution, and no 'waits,' the Elizabethan actors would have got through one-half of a play before our Victorian actors could cover a third."—"Transactions of the New Shakespeare Society," 1887.

In dramatic construction Shakespeare excelled all his contemporaries. With the management of the verse he was throughout his professional career making experiments, and only in his latest plays does it become a facile instrument for dramatic expression. But as regards the constructive form of the play he seems from the first to have preferred the method of continuity in vogue on the public stages to the more artificial plan of the classical play which consisted of five episodes,

more or less complete in themselves, with a chorus or dumb show between each of them. It is impossible that Shakespeare could have been ignorant of the existence of the Latin plays which were acted (sometimes in English) at the Universities and at the Inns of Court, but the internal evidence of the plays themselves shows that he was very sparing in the use of chorus, avoiding the dumb show and the unnecessary introduction of incidental music. Shakespeare wished the story of his plays to develop easily and rapidly from the opening to the crisis which was not reached until about two-thirds of the play had been written. And then came the catastrophe in the concluding incidents. An examination of the first collected edition of his plays, in the 1623 folio, confirms this view. Of the thirty-six plays which appear in that volume six of them have no divisions into acts and scenes, and of these six "Romeo and Juliet" is among the early written plays, while "Antony and Cleopatra" is one of the latest. Ten of the plays are divided into acts but without any further divisions for scenes, and among these ten is "Titus Andronicus," a very early play, and "Coriolanus," a very late one. Twelve of the plays are irregular in their divisions; one has an act omitted altogether as in "The Taming of the Shrew"; some of the acts are divided into scenes, and not others, as in "Henry VI, Part I"; once the opening of the play is divided into acts and scenes and then the division is not further continued, as in "Hamlet". Out of the whole thirty-six plays in this first folio there are only eight in the volume having divisions—in acts and scenes—similar to those shown in the printed editions to-day; and these eight include "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," together with "The Tempest," a comedy written twenty years later. Now it seems incredible that this wide divergence of treatment of divisions in Shakespeare's plays, collected under one cover, should have been accidentally overlooked by the editors, or sanctioned by the publishers without comment. The explanation would seem to be that the editors probably looked upon the inserted act and scene divisions as matters of little importance since they were aware that twenty-one of the plays had already appeared in print without them, many of which were still being acted at the "Globe," also, it may be presumed, without regular intervals. Then if the editors realized that the divisions they were adding to the plays in the folio failed to show the conclusion of definite incidents, or to mark the changes

of locality, they doubtless abandoned the task without attempting to complete it. This seems the only way to account for the meaningless confusion in which these divisions have been left in the volume.

For instance, to take the comedy of "Twelfth Night," one of the plays having its original divisions still retained on the modern stage, to its injury as drama. In the play the comic action culminates at the point where Sir Andrew, after the interrupted duel with Viola, runs off the stage by one of the stage-doors to immediately re-enter by another, and assaults her twin brother Sebastian to his own infinite discomfort. How out of place it was to insert an act division between Sir Andrew's exit and re-entrance seems to have struck the printer who, at the end of this act, omits the words *Finis Actus Tertius*, the only act out of the five which does not receive this indication of finality. In the "Midsummer Night's Dream" the printer again shows his ingenuity in escaping from difficulties. As the Elizabethan stage had no drop-curtain the conclusion of a scene or act was made apparent to the spectator by the return of all the actors to the "tyring-house". In the Dream play, where the division of Act III. is shown, the pair of lovers are still asleep on the stage, and in order that the reader may not think they rise and leave the stage the words *They sleep all the Act* are inserted. Then when the play is continued in the next act and the direction *Exeunt* appears, the reader again is reminded that this does not apply to the sleepers, for the words *Sleepers Lye Still* precede the word *Exeunt*. In the earlier quarto editions, where act and scene divisions are not used, the stage directions about the sleepers do not appear; nor would they be needed if the action of the play were continuous.

Some scholars are of opinion that "The Tempest" was written originally as a masque for performance at Court and not for the public theatre. But the play reads very much like Shakespeare's farewell contribution to the repertory of the King's players. The action is continuous, except that the dramatist for the first and only time leaves the stage empty between the fourth and fifth Acts, unless something has been omitted from the original text. The play has the appearance of having been printed from the author's own manuscript, and it no doubt was inserted in the folio by the editors as the first play among

the comedies because it was their latest acquisition from his hand. It is probable, too, that this was the only one of Shakespeare's plays which he himself divided into acts and scenes. Moreover, the stage directions are undoubtedly his own, and suggest that he was writing instructions for those whom he would not be able to personally rehearse on the stage. Whatever background may have been used in the way of a scene, either at the Court performance or at the Blackfriars, Shakespeare wrote "The Tempest," as he did all his other plays, without visualizing any scenic accessories as forming a necessary part of the representation. The costumes worn by the characters, the properties they used, and the tapestried stage with its two doors, balcony, and alcove—these are the only stage adjuncts of which Shakespeare seems to have been conscious during the twenty years in which he wrote plays.

The table on the opposite page shows unquestionably that Shakespeare's plays were written to be acted and not only to be read. If they do not act well on the modern stage it is because our actor-managers no longer understand how to present them. But it is difficult to believe that the plays would not recover their vitality in the theatre if they were produced on a stage similar to that of the Elizabethan period, when managers would be obliged to concentrate their attention on the characters and on the dialogue. To-day when it is asserted that a play of Shakespeare's has been given for 200 consecutive nights it means that it has been produced in the form of grand opera, and that while the claims of the author to just treatment have been entirely ignored those of the stage carpenter have been lavishly acknowledged and provided for.

At the same time it must be increasingly recognized that in English-speaking countries the playhouse is no longer used to foster plays which hold the mirror up to nature, and that classical dramas are not wanted by those who at present control our theatres solely for the purpose of commercial speculation.

A CHRONOLOGY OF SHAKESPEARES PLAY'S, SHOWING W

The "THEATER". Shoreditch.	Newington Butts. Lambeth.	The "Rose". Bankside.	Place of Representa- tion not known.	The "CURTAIN". Shoreditch.	The
Built 1576. —		1592-1594. —	1590-1596. —	1596-1598. —	Hen
1587-1589. <i>Thos. Kyd's (?) Old Play of Hamlet, and Marlowe's Doctor Faustus are mentioned as having been acted here sometime before 1596.</i>	Feb. 26, 1591. <i>Marlowe's Jew of Malta.</i> — Mar. 3, 1591. Hen. VI. Part I. <i>(first performance).</i> — June 9, 1594. <i>Old Play of Hamlet (revised).</i>	Jan. 23, 1593. Titus Andronicus <i>(first performance).</i> — Hen. VI. Part II. Hen. VI. Part III. — Edward III. <i>(Countess Episode).</i> — Sept. 25, 1601. Kyd's <i>Spanish Tragedy; with additions by Ben Jonson.</i> — The Cross Keys, Inn Yard, Gracechurch Street. 1594. Burbage, with his players, and Shake- speare acted here some part of this year.	Comedy of Errors. Love's Labour's Lost. Two Gentlemen of Verona. Midsummer-Night's Dream. Merchant of Venice. The Taming of the Shrew. Richard III. King John. Richard II. <i>Some of these plays may have been acted at the "Theater."</i>	Romeo and Juliet. <i>Ben Jonson's Comedy, 'Every Man in his Humour' was acted in this theatre by Burbage's players, 1597-8.</i> All's Well That Ends Well. Hamlet <i>(rewritten by Shakespeare).</i> Hen. IV. Part I. Troilus & Cressida. Hen. IV. Part II. Merry Wives of Windsor.	Muc N As Han (J Twe Juli Mea Othe King Mach Time Perio Anto Corio Cym Wint Temp

NOTE.—Thomas Kyd's *Spanish Tragedy* and *Hamlet*, also Marlowe's *Faustus* and *Jew of Malta*, time we hear of him is from the performance of *Hen. VI. Part I.* at Newington Butts. A year later his name is found at the Rose, but it was written about this time. *Romeo and Juliet* and Ben Jonson's *Comedy* were acted at the Rose. The evidence for play-revivals at the Globe is found on the title-pages of the later editions of the *quarto* taken from Cunningham's *Revels*, and copied from Mr. J. T. Murray's *English Dramatic Companies*, 1558-1600. states (1913) that the performances of the dramatist's plays in the royal palaces during his lifetime must be inclusive, are arranged approximately in the order in which they were written.—W. POEL.

STEPS TOWARDS THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN.

In publishing the fourth list of contributions to the new library for the crippled and exiled University of Louvain, which has been in process of formation in the John Rylands Library since the month of December, 1914, we furnish fresh evidence of the generous and widespread sympathy which our appeal has evoked.

One of the most gratifying features of this response to our appeal is that all classes of the community, not only in this country, but in many parts of the English-speaking world, have participated in it. The list of donors will be found to contain, not only the names of institutions which have made liberal contributions of eminently suitable works from their stores of duplicates ; and of individual collectors who have given with equal liberality, from their own shelves, volumes of great interest, and often of great rarity ; but also the names of struggling students and working men whose gifts partake of the sanctity of a sacrifice, since they consist, in many cases, of treasured possessions which had been acquired through the exercise of strict economy and self-denial, and which in consequence they had learnt to love and prize.

In this way upwards of 8000 volumes have been accumulated already, and each day brings with it fresh offers of assistance. These gifts constitute an excellent nucleus for the new library ; yet, when it is realized that the collection of books so wantonly destroyed at Louvain numbered nearly a quarter of a million of volumes, it is evident that if the work of replacement, which we have inaugurated, is to be accomplished, very much more remains to be done.

There are those who seek to condone this insensate crime of destruction by suggesting that the burning of the library of Louvain was an unfortunate accident ; whilst others contend that the contents of the library were only partially destroyed, and that portions have been removed to a place of safety. Unfortunately, these views are not

shared by such trustworthy eye-witnesses as Monsieur Delannoy, the Librarian of the University, who himself witnessed the deliberate destruction of the library by German soldiers provided with special apparatus, without any attempt being made to spare the contents. Indeed, so complete was the destruction that not a single entire leaf could be recovered from amongst the débris. Several charred volumes which had retained their shape were found, it is true, but these crumbled to powder as soon as they were handled. Other evidence of an equally convincing and trustworthy character of the wantonness of the crime has been furnished by Monsieur Henri Davignon, Secretary of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry, in a communication to the editor of "The Times," which appeared in the columns of that journal on the 19th October, 1916, where, in the interest of truth, we have placed before us many facts which have been established by Belgian and neutral witnesses, and even by Germans themselves, in a manner which would prove satisfactory to any Court of Inquiry.

Much of this damage is beyond repair, since among the manuscripts alone, which numbered at least 1000 volumes, were many priceless and irreplaceable treasures. The collection contained an autograph manuscript of sermons of Thomas à Kempis, the author of "Imitatio Christi"; a fifteenth century manuscript of "De viris illustribus" of Cornelius Nepos, which was regarded as one of the most important extant texts of that author; two autograph manuscripts of Donysius Carthusiensis; an eleventh century manuscript of Prudentius; a large number of manuscripts relating to the history of Belgium, many of which dealt with the history of the various religious houses; and a considerable number of liturgical and other illuminated manuscripts. But the loss most to be deplored consists of the total destruction of the Archives of the University, including that most precious of all the muniments, the foundation Bull, issued by Pope Martin V in 1425, which renders for ever impossible the complete and documentary history of the *Alma Mater* of the new foundation, which was in contemplation, if we are correctly informed, at the outbreak of the war.

And it was not only in manuscripts that the library was rich. Its printed books included a remarkable collection of "Incunabula," numbering upwards of a thousand examples, a large proportion of which

were printed in the Low Countries. The collections of mathematical and medical works were equally notable, the latter containing the fine vellum copy of "*De corporis humani fabrica*" of Vesalius, presented to the University by the Emperor Charles V; whilst the collections of "*Jesuitica*" and "*Jansenistica*," said to be quite unrivalled, were amongst the possessions of which the University was justly proud.

It is true that much of this damage, as we have already remarked, is beyond repair, but some of it may be at least mitigated by the ready co-operation of the sympathetic Allies, who realize the measure of their indebtedness to that great little Nation, who sacrificed all but honour to preserve her own independence, and thereby safeguard the liberties of Europe, by nullifying the invader's plans.

Mr. Lloyd George struck the right note when he exhorted us to keep the fires on every national altar burning, so that they shall be alight when those, who are upholding the honour of the nation upon the various battlefields, return with the laurels of victory from the stricken fields of this mighty war. Unfortunately, many of the altars of our noble Ally in Belgium have been either desecrated or thrown down by the self-constituted apostles of culture. Should we not, therefore, regard it as a privilege to assist her in every possible way to erect new altars, and to rekindle the sacred fires, which, for the time, have been wellnigh extinguished?

It is, therefore, with the utmost confidence that we renew and emphasize our appeal for help in this endeavour to restore, at least in some measure, the resources of the crippled University, by the provision of a library adequate in every respect to meet the requirements of the case, so as to be in readiness for the time of her restoration.

It is unlikely that we shall be able to offer the equivalent of the thousand lost manuscripts. That equivalent must be exacted from Germany by means of a toll upon her rich collections at Berlin, Munich, Dresden, and elsewhere. And what is true of manuscripts applies with equal force to the other departments of the library, including the fine collection of "*Incunabula*," many of which may be actually replaced from the collection in the Royal Library at Berlin. This, surely, is one of the obligations which Germany should be forced to fulfil on the conclusion of peace. It must, however, be borne in mind that the object of the toll is to make amends; it must not be allowed to develop into actions of reprisal.

We entertain the hope that the new library, which is already rising phoenix-like out of the ashes of the old one, will be far richer and more glorious than its predecessor ; and we are anxious that the agencies through which this is to be accomplished should be as widely representative as possible.

For that reason we welcome the appeal which has been made by Lord Muir Mackenzie, Chairman of the Executive Committee, which was appointed early in the year at a large representative meeting, over which Viscount Bryce presided, for promoting the resuscitation of the Library of the University of Louvain, and we hope that it may result in giving a fresh impulse to the movement. It is to be hoped, however, that some attempt will be made to provide for the co-ordination of the efforts which are being put forth in many directions to bring about the same result.

It may not be out of place to explain, that when we made our first public appeal in April, 1915, no other definite steps or public announcements of any similar proposals had been made. We have since learned that the Classical Association had decided to make an appeal to its members to assist in the reconstruction of the classical side of the library, and that the University of Manchester had resolved to set aside a set of the publications of the University Press, together with a considerable number of duplicates from the Christie Library ; but for various reasons definite action was postponed for a while.

In the meantime the present scheme was launched. It originated with the resolution of the Council of the John Rylands Library, held in December, 1914, to give some practical expression to their deep feelings of sympathy with the authorities of the University of Louvain, in the irreparable loss which they had suffered, and it was further decided that this expression of sympathy should take the form of a gift of books to be selected by the librarian from the duplicates in the possession of the library, together with a set of the publications issued by the library.

A list of works forming the first instalment of the proposed gift, numbering upwards of 200 volumes, was drawn up to accompany the offer, when it was made to the authorities of the University, through the medium of Dr. A. Carnoy, Professor of Zend in the University of Louvain, who at that time was resident in Cambridge. The offer, it is needless to say, was accepted, and Professor

Carnoy in his acknowledgment described the gift as "one of the very first acts which tend to the preparation of our revival".

As the exiled University was for the time dismembered and homeless, we undertook, at the request of the Louvain authorities, to house the volumes until such time as the new buildings were ready to receive them. It was then that it occurred to us that there must be many other libraries and similar institutions, as well as private individuals, who would welcome the opportunity of sharing in this expression of practical sympathy, and we announced in the pages of the *BULLETIN* of April, 1915, our willingness to receive and be responsible for the custody of any suitable works which might be entrusted to us, with the result which we have already announced.

Our undertaking includes the preparation of a careful register of the names and addresses of the contributors to the scheme, together with an exact record of their gifts, for presentation with the library, to serve as a permanent record.

Furthermore, we have undertaken to prepare a catalogue of the collection, so that when the time comes for its transference to its new home it may be placed upon the shelves prepared for its reception, and be ready forthwith for use.

In order to obviate any needless duplication of gifts the librarian would regard it as a favour if those who may decide to respond to this appeal would, in the first instance, send to him a list of the works which they are willing to contribute, so that the register may be examined with a view of ascertaining whether any of the titles already figure therein.

It is possible that there are, amongst our readers, or in their immediate circle of friends, many others who would gladly participate in this expression of practical sympathy with the authorities of Louvain University, did they possess any suitable works. For their information we venture to point out that there are a number of modern reference works, such as: "The Catholic Encyclopedia"; "The Jewish Encyclopaedia"; "The Oxford English Dictionary"; "Wright's English Dialect Dictionary"; "The Dictionary of National Biography"; Baldwin's "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology"; "The Cyclopaedia of Education"; "Le Grand Dictionnaire Universel" of Larousse; "La Grande Encyclopédie"; "Patrologiae Cursus Completus," edited by the Abbé Migne; "Glossarium Mediæ et Infimæ

Latinitatis" of Du Cange; and others of a similar character which are indispensable to the efficiency of the library of any modern university, and which, hitherto, have not been included in any of the registered gifts. We should welcome offers of such sets, and we should be glad, in case of need, to put would-be contributors in communication with the agents who would undertake to procure them. Already one contributor has forwarded a cheque for five pounds, for the purchase of any suitable books that we may advise, and we shall be glad to receive other contributions of a similar character.

The names of donors, with a description of their gifts, will be published periodically in the pages of the BULLETIN.

THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Per P. J. Anderson, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Librarian.

ABERDEEN. Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen, 1625-1642 (1643-1747). [Edited by John Stuart.] (Scottish Burgh Records Society.) *Edinburgh*, 1871-72. 2 vols. 4to.

— Selections from the records of the Kirk Session, Presbytery, and Synod of Aberdeen (1562-1681). [Edited by John Stuart.] [Spalding Club.] *Aberdeen*, 1846. 4to.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY: Fasti Aberdonenses: selections from the records of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1494-1854. [Edited by Cosmo Innes.] [Spalding Club.] *Aberdeen*, 1854. 4to.

— Fasti Academiae Mariscallanae Aberdonensis: selections from the records of the Marischal College and University, 1593-1860. Edited by P. J. Anderson. [New Spalding Club.] *Aberdeen*, 1889-98. 3 vols. 4to.

— Roll of the Graduates of the University of Aberdeen, 1860-1900. By William Johnston. (Aberdeen University Studies.) *Aberdeen*, 1906. 4to.

— Studies in the history and development of the University of Aberdeen. Edited by P. J. Anderson. (Aberdeen University Studies.) *Aberdeen*, 1906. 4to.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. Catalogue of the General Library of the University of Aberdeen. [By John Fyfe.] (Supplement to the Catalogue . . . being the works added 1875-87.) [By Robert Walker.] *Aberdeen*, 1873-87. 3 vols. 8vo.

— University of Aberdeen. Catalogue of the books in the Library, Marischal College, 1874. (Catalogue of the books added to the Library . . . 1874-96.) *Aberdeen*, 1874-97. 2 vols. 8vo.

— University of Aberdeen. Subject catalogue of the Phillips Library of pharmacology and therapeutics '615. (Aberdeen University Studies.) *Aberdeen*, 1911. 8vo.

AESCHYLUS. Tragoediae. Recensuit, integram lectionis varietatem notasque adjecit A. Wellauer. [Greek.] *Lipsiae*, 1823-24. 2 vols. 8vo.

AMES (William) Bellarminus enervatus, sive Disputationes Anti-Bellarminianae. Editio tertia. *Oxoniae*, 1629. 4 vols. in 1. 12mo.

ARCHÄOLOGISCHE ZEITUNG. Herausgegeben vom Archäologischen Institut des deutschen Reichs. Redacteur: Dr. Max Frankel. Jahrgang XXXVI, 1878 (-XLIII, 1885). *Berlin*, 1879-86. 8 vols. in 4. 4to.

— Register zur Archäologischen Zeitung. Jahrgang I-XLIII. Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlich deutschen Archäologischen Institut. *Berlin*, 1886. 8vo.

ARISTOPHANES. Comoediae undecim, Graece et Latine, cum . . . emendationibus virorum doctorum praecipue Josephi Scaligeri. *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1624. 12mo.

BAILLIE (Robert) Operis historici et chronologici libri duo. *Amstelodami*, 1663. Fol.

BAILLY (Jean Sylvain) Histoire de l'astronomie ancienne depuis son origine jusqu'à l'établissement de l'École d'Alexandrie. Seconde édition. *Paris*, 1781. 4to.

— Histoire de l'astronomie moderne, depuis la fondation de l'École d'Alexandrie, jusqu'à l'époque de MDCCXXX. Nouvelle édition. *Paris*, 1785. 2 vols. 4to.

— Traité de l'astronomie indienne et orientale, ouvrage qui peut servir de suite à l'histoire de l'astronomie ancienne. *Paris*, 1787. 4to.

IBN BATŪTA. The travels of Ibn Batūta; translated from the abridged Arabic manuscript copies, in the public library of Cambridge. With notes . . . by Samuel Lee. *London*, 1829. 4to.

BECKMANN (Johann) A history of inventions, discoveries, and origins. Translated by William Johnston. Fourth edition, carefully revised and enlarged by W. Francis and J. W. Griffith. *London*, 1846. 2 vols. 8vo.

BERLIN: ACADEMIA REGIA SCIENTIARUM. Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Belles Lettres de Berlin, année 1745 (-1758), avec les Mémoires . . . tirez des Registres de cette Académie. *Berlin*, 1746-65. 14 vols. 4to.

BIBLE: GAELIC. Tiomnadh Nuadh. . . . Eidir-theangaicht' o'n Ghreugais chum Gaidhlig Albannaich. *Dun-Eudain*, 1767. 8vo.

BIBLE: SYRIAC. Novum Testamentum Syriacum punctis vocalibus animatum. Cum Lexico et Institutionibus L. Syriacae. Accedunt notae difficiliora N. T. loca explicantes. Authore Aegidio Gutbirio. *Hamburgi*, 1663-67. 3 pts. in 1 vol. 8vo.

BLACKWELL (Thomas) *Memoirs of the Court of Augustus.* *Edinburgh*, 1753-55. 2 vols. 4to.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. [English and Irish]. *The Book of Common Prayer.* . . . *Leabhar na Nornaightheadh Ccomhchoitchioun.* . . . *London*, 1712. 8vo.

BULLOCH (John Malcolm) *Territorial soldiering in the North-East of Scotland during 1759-1814.* *Aberdeen*, 1914. 4to.

BUXTORFIUS (Joannes) *Epitome grammaticae Hebraeae*, . . . *Adjecta succincta de Mutatione punctorum vocalium instructio*, . . . *Recensita* . . . a J. Buxtorfio Fil. *Editio octava.* *Basileae*, 1669. 8vo.

— *Grammaticae Chaldaicae et Syriacae libri III.* *Editio secunda, auctior et emendatio.* *Basileae*, 1650. 8vo.

CAVE (William) *Chartophylax ecclesiasticus: quo prope MD. scriptores ecclesiastici.* . . . *Accedunt scriptores gentiles Christianae religionis oppugnatores; et brevis cujusvis saeculi conspectus.* *Londini*, 1685. 8vo.

CICERO (Marcus Tullius) *Tusculanarum disputationum libri V. cum commentario J. Davisii.* *Editio tertia, auctior et emendatio.* *Cantabrigiae*, 1730. 8vo.

CLASSICAL JOURNAL. *The Classical Journal.* Vol. 1(-40). *London*, [1810]-1829. 40 vols. 8vo.

COURT DE GÉBELIN (Antoine) *Monde primitif, analysé et comparé avec le monde moderne, considéré dans l'histoire naturelle de la parole; ou origine du langage et de l'écriture.* . . . *Paris*, 1775. 4to.

DELBRÜCK (Berthold) *Altindische Tempuslehre.* (*Syntaktische Forschungen von B. Delbrück und E. Windisch.* II.) *Halle*, 1876. 8vo.

— *Der Gebrauch des Conjunctivs und Optativs im Sanskrit und Griechischen.* (*Syntaktische Forschungen von B. Delbrück und E. Windisch.* I.) *Halle*, 1871. 8vo.

DU BOS (Jean Baptiste) *Réflexions critiques sur la poésie et sur la peinture.* *Sixième édition.* *Paris*, 1755. 3 vols. 16mo.

EDWARDS (William Frédéric) *Recherches sur les langues celtiques.* *Paris*, 1844. 8vo.

FABRICIUS (Johann Albert) *Bibliotheca Graeca, sive notitia scriptorum veterum.* *Hamburgi*, 1705-24. 12 vols. 4to.

FERGUSON (James) *Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's principles, and made easy to those who have not studied mathematics.* *The eleventh edition.* *London*, 1803. 8vo.

FLORIO (Giovanni) *Florios Second Frutes*, . . . *To which is annexed his Gardine of Recreation yeelding six thousand Italian proverbs.* [Italian and English.] *London*, 1591. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 4to.

- FLORUS (Lucius Annaeus) *Epitome rerum Romanarum ex recensione J. G. Graevii cum ejusdem annotationibus longe auctioribus. Amstelædami, 1702. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo.*
- FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW. Vol. 1, 1827 (-Vol. 19, 1837). *London, 1827-37. 19 vols. 8vo.*
- GASSEND (Pierre) *Institutio astronomica juxta hypotheseis tam veterum, quam Copernici et Tychonis. Ejusdem oratio inauguralis iterato edita. Parisiis, 1647. 4to.*
- GERARD (Alexander) *Dissertations on subjects relating to the genius and the evidences of Christianity. Edinburgh, 1766. 8vo.*
- GIACHINI (Lionardo) *In nonum librum Rasis . . . ad Almansorem regem, de partium morbis . . . commentaria. Opera . . . Hieronymi Donzellini . . . emendata ac perpolita. (Leonardi Jacchini . . . opuscula . . . , nempe Praecognoscendi methodus . . .). Basileae, 1563-64. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 4to.*
- GILPIN (Richard) *Daemonologia sacra. Or, a treatise of Satans temptations: in three parts. London, 1677. 4to.*
- GRIMM (Friedrich Melchior) BARON, and DIDEROT (Denis) *Correspondance littéraire, philosophique et critique adressée a un souverain d'Allemagne, depuis 1753 jusqu'en 1769. Paris, 1813. 6 vols. 8vo.*
- HARLEY (Robert) *Earl of Oxford. Catalogus Bibliothecae Harleianae, in locos communes distributus cum indice auctorum. Londini, 1743-45. 4 vols. 8vo.*
- HARRIS (James) *Hermes, or, a philosophical inquiry concerning universal grammar. The third edition, revised and corrected. London, 1771. 8vo.*
- *Philological inquiries, in three parts. London, 1781. 2 vols. 8vo.*
- HARROWER (Joannes) *Flosculi Graeci Boreales, sive Anthologia Graeca Aberdonensis. Series nova. [Greek and English.] (Aberdeen University Studies: No. 28.) Aberdoniae, 1907. 4to.*
- HEDERICH (Benjamin) *Lexicon manuale Graecum, . . . in tres partes, videlicet hermeneuticam, analyticam, et syntheticam divisum; . . . recensitum et plurimum auctum a Sam. Patrick. Londini, 1727. 4to.*
- HEPBURN (James) *Earl of Bothwell. Les affaires du Conte de Boduel. L'an MDLXVIII. [Edited by T. G. Repp.] [Bannatyne Club.] Edinbourg, 1829. 4to.*
- HIPPOCRATES. *Opera omnia. Editionem curavit C. G. Kühn. [Greek and Latin.] Lipsiae, 1825-27. 3 vols. 8vo.*
- HUYGENS (Christiaan) *Systema Saturnium, sive De causis mirandorum Saturni phaenomenon, et comite ejus Planeta Novo. Hagae-Comitis, 1659. 4to.*

JAMES IV. *King of Scotland*. Epistolae Jacobi Quarti, Jacobi Quinti, et Mariae, regum Scotorum, eorumq: tutorum et regni gubernatorum. . . . Interjectae sunt quaedam exterorum principum ac virorum illustrium literae. *Edinburgi*, 1722-24. 2 vols. 8vo.

JUVENALIS (Decimus Junius) and PERSIUS FLACCUS (Aulus) Satyrae, cum scholiis veterum, et commentariis . . . fere omnium eruditorum; . . . Accedit Auli Persii Flacci Satirarum liber—I. Casaubonus recensuit, et commentario . . . illustravit. Editio novissima. Cura et opera M. Casauboni. *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1695. 4to.

— [Satires]. Translated and illustrated, as well with sculpture as notes. By Barten Holyday. *Oxford*, 1673. Fol.

KEILL (John) Introductio ad veram astronomiam, seu Lectiones astronomicae, habitae in schola astronomica Academiae Oxoniensis. Editio secunda, multo auctior et emendatior. *Londini*, 1721. 8vo.

KIRCHMANN (Johann) De annulis liber singularis. Accedunt G. Longi, Abr. Gorlaei, et H. Kornmanni de iisdem tractatus absolutissimi. *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1672. 4 vols. in 1. 12mo.

LAMPE (Friedrich Adolph) Meditationum exegeticarum opera anecdota, . . . omnia recensuit. . . . Daniel Gerdes. *Groningae*, 1741. 4to.

LANZI (Luigi Antonio) Saggio di lingua Etrusca e di altre antiche d'Italia per servire alla storia de' popoli, delle lingue e delle belle arti. Edizione seconda. *Firenze*, 1824-25. 3 vols. 8vo.

LEES (John) The Anacreontic poetry of Germany in the eighteenth century. (Aberdeen University Studies: No. 49.) *Aberdeen*, 1911. 8vo.

LEIPSIC. Acta Eruditorum anno 1682(-1702) publicata. *Lipsiae*, 1682-1702. 21 vols. 4to.

— Acta Eruditorum quae Lipsiae publicantur Supplementa. Tomus i.(ii.). *Lipsiae*, 1692-96. 2 vols. 4to.

LIVRE (Le) de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livre de Reis de Engleterre. Edited by John Glover. [Rolls Series.] *London*, 1865. 8vo.

LUC (Jean André de) Idées sur la météorologie. *Londres*, 1786-87. 2 vols. in 3. 8vo.

LUCANUS (Marcus Annaeus) Pharsalia, sive de bello civile, Caesaris et Pompeii libri X. Ex editione . . . H. Grotii; cum ejusdem et Thomae Farnabii notis. Accedit . . . Lucani supplementum, authore T. Maio. *Amstelaedami*, 1714. 12mo.

MACFARLANE (John) Antoine Vérard. [Bibliographical Society's Illustrated Monographs.] *London*, 1900 for 1899. 4to.

MACKENZIE (Henry) Report of the committee of the Highland Society of Scotland appointed to inquire into the nature and authenticity of the poems of Ossian. With a copious appendix. *Edinburgh*, 1805. 8vo.

MACPHERSON (John) Critical dissertations on the origin, antiquities, language, government, manners and religion, of the ancient Caledonians, their posterity the Picts, and the British and Irish Scots. *London*, 1768. 4to.

MAIMONIDES (Moses) Porta Mosis, sive, Dissertationes aliquot a R. Mose Maimonide, suis in varias Mishnaioth, sive textus Talmudici partes, commentariis praemissae, . . . Latine editae, opera et studio E. Pocockii. [Arabic and Latin.] *Oxoniae*, 1654-55. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 4to.

MAXWELL (*Sir* Herbert Eustace) The early Chronicles relating to Scotland, being the Rhind Lectures in Archæology for 1912. *Glasgow*, 1912. 8vo.

MEYER (Lodewijk) Philosophia S. Scripturae interpres; exercitatio paradoxo. [By Lodewijk Meyer.] *Eleutheropoli*, 1666. 4to.

MICHAELIS (Johann Heinrich) Uberiorum adnotationum philologico-exegeticarum in hagiographos Vet. Testamenti libros . . . adnotationes J. H. Michaelis, . . . et Christiani Ben. Michaelis. . . . *Halae*, 1720. 3 vols. 4to.

MURRAY (Alexander) History of the European languages: or, researches into the affinities of the Teutonic, Greek, Celtic, Slavonic and Indian nations. With a life of the author. *Edinburgh*, 1823. 2 vols. 8vo.

MUSSCHENBROEK (Petrus van) Tentamina experimentorum naturalium captorum in Academia del Cimento . . . quibus commentarios, nova experimenta, et orationem de methodo instituendi experimenta physica addidit P. van Musschenbroek. *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1731. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 4to.

NICHOLSON (William) A journal of natural philosophy, chemistry and the arts. *London*, 1797-1802. 5 vols. 4to.

PARIS: ACADEMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES LETTRES. Choix des Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *Londres*, 1777. 3 vols. 4to.

PERSIUS FLACCUS (Aulus) Satirarum liber. . . . Editio novissima. . . . Cura et opera M. Casauboni. *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1695. 4to.

PHAEDRUS. Fabularum Aesopiarum libri V. cum integris commentariis. Curante Petro Burmanno. *Amstelaedami*, 1698. 8vo.

PROPERTIUS (Sextus Aurelius) Elegiarum libri quatuor. *Amstelaedami*, 1702. 4to.

QUINTILIANUS (Marcus Fabius) Declamationes XIX . . . et Calpurnii Flacci declamationes. Cum notis doctorum virorum; curante Petro Burmanno. *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1720. 4to.

REVUE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE. Troisième série. Tome XIII, 1889 (-XVI, 1890). *Paris*, 1889-90. 4 vols. 8vo.

- ROBERTSON (James) *Clavis Pentateuchi ; sive Analysis omnium vocum Hebraicarum suo ordine in Pentateucho Moseos occurrentium : una cum versione Latina et Anglica : notis criticis et philologicis adjectis.* *Edinburgi*, 1770. 8vo.
- ROSINUS (Joannes) *Antiquitatum Romanarum corpus . . . cum notis Thomae Dempsteri, . . . accesserunt Pauli Manutii lib. ii., de legibus, et de senatu, cum And. Schotti electis. . . . Accurante C. Schrevelio.* *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1663. 4to.
- SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (Caius) *Opera, quae extant, omnia : cum . . . variorum observationibus et accurata recensione Antonii Thysii.* Editio secunda auctior et emendatior. *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1659. 8vo.
- SCHARPIUS (Joannes) *Symphonia Prophetarum, et Apostolorum, in qua ordine chronologico loci sacrae scripturae, specie tenus contradicentes, conciliantur . . . in duas partes divisa.* *Genevae*, 1625. 4to.
- SENECA (Lucius Annaeus) *Tragœdiae, cum notis Th. Farnabii.* *Amstelodami*, 1678. 12mo.
- SMITH (Robert) *A compleat system of opticks in four books, viz. a popular, a mathematical, a mechanical, and a philosophical treatise. To which are added, remarks upon the whole.* *Cambridge*, 1738. 2 vols. 4to.
- SOPHOCLES. *The tragedies of Sophocles, translated from the Greek ; (with a dissertation on antient tragedy). By Thomas Francklin. A new edition carefully revised and corrected.* *London*, 1766. 2 vols. 8vo.
- TERENTIUS AFER (Publius) *Comoediae, Phaedri fabulae Æsopiae, Publii Syri et aliorum veterum sententiae, ex recensione et cum notis R. Bentleii.* *Cantabrigiae*, 1726. 2 vols. in 1. 4to.
- THRELKELD (Lancelot Edward) *An Australian language as spoken by the Awabakal, the people of Awaba, or Lake Macquarie (near Newcastle, New South Wales). . . . Re-arranged . . . and edited by John Fraser.* *Sydney*, 1892. 8vo.
- TIBULLUS (Albius) *Quae exstant. . . . Accedunt notae, cum variarum lectionum libello, et terni indices [by J. Broukhusius].* *Amstelaedami*, 1708. 4to.
- VIRGILIUS MARO (Publius). *P. Virgilii Maronis cum veterum omnium commentariis et selectis recentiorum notis. Nova editio. Inscripta viro amplissimo G. Valkenier.* [*Leiden*], 1646. 4to.
- VITRINGA (Compegius) *Observationum sacrarum libri sex, in quibus de rebus varii argumenti, . . . critice ac theologicè disseritur.* *Franequerae*, 1711-17. 3 vols. in 2. 4to.
- WHITE (Thomas) *De mundo dialogi tres : quibus materia . . . forma . . . causae . . . et tandem definitio, rationibus purè à natura depromptis aperiuntur, concluduntur.* *Parisiis*, 1642. 4to.

THOMAS P. ADIN, Esq., of Withington, Manchester.

CALVIN (Jean) *Institution de la Religion Chrestienne, nouvellement mise en quatre livres, . . . augmentee aussi de tel accroissement, qu'on la peut presque estimer vu livre nouveau. Geneve, 1564. 8vo.*

ARTHUR B. BALL, Esq., of Manchester.

BENTIVOGLIO (Guido) *Cardinal. Relationi. Relatione delle Provincie Unite di Fiandra, fatta dal Cardinal Bentivoglio in tempo della sua nuntiature. Colonia, 1646. 8vo.*

MISS E. M. BARLOW, of Marple.

ANGLÈS (Pedro Martyr) *Prontuario orthologi-graphico trilingue, en que se enseña à pronunciar, escribir, y letrear . . . en latin, castellano y catalan: con una idia-graphia, ó arte de escribir en secreto. . . . Barcelona, [1743]. 8vo.*

ARISTOTLE. *Liber de mirabilibus auscultationibus explicatus a J. Beckmann. Additis annotationibus H. Stephani, F. Sylburgii, I. Casauboni, I. N. Niclas; subjectis sub finem notulis C. G. Heynii. [Greek and Latin.] Gottingae, 1786. 4to.*

SCHRIJVER (Pieter) *Veteres de re militari scriptores quotquot extant, nunc primâ vice in unum redacti corpus [by P. Schrijver]. . . . Accedunt I. G. Stewechii . . . in F. Vegetium commentarius. II. Ejusdem conjectanea, F. Modii notae in S. J. Frontinum. III. P. Scriverii in F. Vegetium et S. J. Frontinum animadversiones. Vesaliae Clivorum, 1670. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo.*

R. H. BARON, Esq., of Blackburn.

STANHOPE (Philip Dormer) *4th Earl of Chesterfield. Letters to his godson and successor, edited from the originals, with a memoir of Lord Chesterfield, by the Earl of Carnarvon. Second edition. Oxford, 1890. 8vo.*

VINOGRADOFF (Paul) *English society in the eleventh century. Essays in English mediæval history. Oxford, 1908. 8vo.*

THE RIGHT HON. EARL BEAUCHAMP, K.G.

WALTER DE MILEMETE. *The treatise of Walter de Milemete De nobilitatibus, sapientiis, et prudentiis regum . . . together with a selection of pages from the companion manuscript of the treatise De secretis secretorum Aristotelis. With an introduction by M. R. James. [Roxburghe Club.] Oxford, 1913. 4to.*

HENRY BRIERLEY, Esq., of Wigan.

ARISTOTLE. *Opera ex recensione I. Bekkeri. Accedunt Indices Sylburgiani. [Greek.] Oxonii, 1837. 11 vols. 8vo.*

CICERO (Marcus Tullius) Opera omnia ex recensione J. A. Ernesti, cum ejusdem notis et clavis Ciceroniana. *Londini*, 1819. 5 vols. in 8. 8vo.

— Delectus commentariorum in M. T. Ciceronis opera omnia, ad editionem J. A. Ernesti accommodatus. Ex editione J. Oliveti. *Londini*, 1819. 3 vols. 8vo.

NIZOLIUS (Marius) Lexicon Ciceronianum ex recensione A. Scoti. Accedunt phrases et formulae linguae Latinae ex commentariis S. Doleti. Juxta editionem J. Facciolati. *Londini*, 1820. 3 vols. 8vo.

PHILIP C. BURSILL, Esq., The Public Library, Woolwich.

BALFOUR (Arthur James) The foundations of belief, being notes introductory to the study of theology. Sixth edition. *London*, 1896. 8vo.

BALFOUR (John Hutton) A manual of botany, being an introduction to the study of the structure, physiology, and classification of plants. New edition, revised by the author. *Edinburgh*, 1863. 8vo.

FARRELLY (M. J.) The settlement after the war in South Africa. *London*, 1900. 8vo.

HAMILTON (Angus) Problems of the Middle East. *London*, 1909. 8vo.

HAMILTON (Gail) *pseud.* [i.e., Miss M. A. Dodge]. A battle of the books, recorded by an unknown writer for the use of authors and publishers: . . . edited and published by Gail Hamilton. *Cambridge (Mass.)*, 1870. 8vo.

HAND-BOOK. The hand-book of taste in bookbinding. New edition. *London*, [n.d.]. 8vo.

KINGSLEY (Charles) Health and education. *London*, 1877. 8vo.

LEWES (George Henry) The history of philosophy from Thales to Comte. Fourth edition, corrected and partly rewritten. *London*, 1871. 2 vols. 8vo.

NEWMAN (John Henry) Apologia pro vita sua: being a history of his religious opinions. *London*, 1890. 8vo.

PRIDEAUX (Sarah Treverbian) An historical sketch of bookbinding, with a chapter on early stamped bindings by E. Gordon Duff. *London*, 1893. 8vo.

PRIVAT-DESCHANEL (Augustin) Elementary treatise on natural philosophy. Translated and edited, with extensive modifications, by J. D. Everett. Eighth edition. *London*, 1884-85. 4 vols. 8vo.

RAMSAY (William) A manual of Roman antiquities. Eleventh edition, revised and enlarged. *London*, [n.d.]. 8vo.

SPEARS (Robert) Memorable Unitarians, being a series of brief biographical sketches. [Anon.] *London*, 1906. 8vo.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN LIBRARY 243

SULLY (James) Outlines of psychology, with special reference to the theory of education. Second edition. *London*, 1885. 8vo.

UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY. Ten lectures on the positive aspects of Unitarian thought and doctrine, delivered by various ministers, . . . in St. George's Hall, London, in March and April, 1881. With a preface by Rev. James Martineau. Fourth edition. *London* [1881?]. 8vo.

C. G. CASH, Esq., of Midlothian.

ANGLERIUS (Petrus Martyr) The history of traualle in the West and East Indies, and other countreys lying eyther way, towards the . . . Moluccaes, . . . gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe by R. Eden. Newly set in order, augmented and finished by R. Willes. *London*: R. Jugge, 1577. 4to.

THE CLARK UNIVERSITY, Worcester, Mass. Per Dr. Louis N. Wilson, Librarian.

CLARK UNIVERSITY: Clark College Record. Vol. 10, 1915. *Worcester, Mass*, 1915. 8vo.

—— Clark University Library. Publications. Edited by L. N. Wilson. Vol. 4, 1914-15. *Worcester, Mass.*, [1915]. 8vo.

—— Journal of religious psychology. Edited by G. Stanley Hall. Vol. 7, 1914-15. *Worcester, Mass.*, [1915]. 8vo.

DR. J. GRAY CLEGG, F.R.C.S., of Manchester.

LIVIVS (Titus) *Patavinus*. Historiarum quod extat, cum perpetuis Car. Sigonii et J. F. Gronovii notis. *Amstelodami*, 1678-79. 3 vols. 8vo.

THE CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LORETO, Manchester.

PENLEY (Aaron) The English school of painting in water-colours: its theory and practice. Accompanied with forty-seven illustrations in the first style of chromo-lithography. New and revised edition. *London*, 1874. Fol.

THE REV. ERNEST HAMPDEN-COOK, M.A., of Manchester.

BRADSHAW (John) A concordance to the poetical works of John Milton. *London*, 1894. 8vo.

JAMES (Norman G. Brett) The history of Mill Hill School, 1807-1907. *London*, [1910]. 8vo.

LUNN (Charles) The philosophy of voice, showing the right and wrong action of voice in speech and song, with laws for self-culture. Ninth (standard) edition. *London*, 1900. 8vo.

MATSON (William Tidd) The poetical works. Now first collected and including a large number of pieces not before published. *Portsmouth*, 1894. 8vo.

PETAVEL (Emmanuel) *The extinction of evil. Three theological essays. Translated . . . by Rev. C. H. Oliphant. The preface by Rev. E. White. Boston [U.S.A.], 1889. 8vo.*

DR. A. K. COOMARASWAMY, of Britford, Salisbury.

RĀJENDRA. *The taking of Toll, being the Dāna Līlā of Rājendra, translated into English by A. Coomaraswamy, with an introduction and notes and a woodcut by E. Gill. London, 1915. 4to.*

THE REV. W. J. CRAKE, of Gloucester.

ALBERT, *Prince Consort. The principal speeches and addresses. With an introduction, giving some outlines of his character. [Edited by Sir A. Helps.] London, 1862. 8vo.*

HELPS (*Sir Arthur*) Casimir Maremma. [Anon.] *London, 1870. 2 vols. 8vo.*

— The claims of labour. *An essay on the duties of the employers to the employed. [Anon.] London, 1844. 8vo.*

— The claims of labour. *The second edition. [Anon.] London, 1845. 8vo.*

— *Conversations on war and general culture. [Anon.] London, 1871. 8vo.*

— *Essays written in the intervals of business. [Anon.] London, 1841. 8vo.*

— *Ivan de Biron, or, the Russian Court in the middle of the last century. [Anon.] London, 1874. 3 vols. 8vo.*

— *Life and labours of Mr. Brassey, 1805-1870. London, 1872. 8vo.*

— *The life of Columbus, the discoverer of America. Chiefly by A. Helps [assisted by H. P. Thomas]. London, 1869. 8vo.*

— *The life of Pizarro, with some account of his associates in the conquest of Peru. London, 1869. 8vo.*

— *Organization in daily life. An essay. [Anon.] London, 1862. 8vo.*

— *Some talk about animals and their masters. [Anon.] London, 1873. 8vo.*

TAYLOR (*Sir Henry*) *Edwin the Fair. An historical drama. London, 1842. 8vo.*

— *The eve of the Conquest, and other poems. London, 1847. 8vo.*

— *Isaac Commenus. A play. [Anon.] London, 1827. 8vo.*

— *Notes from books. In four essays. London, 1849. 8vo.*

— *Notes from life, in six essays. London, 1847. 8vo.*

— *Philip van Artevelde; a dramatic romance. In two parts. London, 1834. 2 vols. 8vo.*

- TAYLOR (*Sir Henry*) *St. Clement's eve*. A play. *London*, 1862. 8vo.
- *The statesman*. *London*, 1836. 8vo.
- *The virgin widow*. A play. *London*, 1850. 8vo.
- VICTORIA, *Queen of Great Britain and Ireland*. *Leaves from the Journal of our life in the Highlands, from 1848 to 1861*. Edited by Arthur Helps. *London*, 1868. 8vo.
- JOHN CHARLES CROWE, Esq., of Manchester.
- AUSTIN (John) *Lectures on jurisprudence, or the philosophy of positive law*. Fifth edition, revised and edited, by Robert Campbell. *London*, 1885. 2 vols. 8vo.
- BALL (John Thomas) *Historical review of the legislative systems operative in Ireland, from . . . (1172-1800)*. New edition. *London : Dublin*, 1889. 8vo.
- BAXTER (Robert Dudley) *The taxation of the United Kingdom*. *London*, 1869. 8vo.
- BENTHAM (Jeremy) *Theory of legislation*, by J. Bentham. Translated from the French of Etienne Dumont. By R. Hildreth. Fifth edition. *London*, 1887. 8vo.
- CLATER (Francis) *Every man his own farrier ; or the whole art of farriery laid open*. The twenty-third edition. *London*, 1817. 8vo.
- DUFFY (*Sir Charles Gavan*) *The ballad poetry of Ireland*, edited by the Hon. C. G. Duffy. Forty-third edition. *Dublin* [n.d.]. 8vo.
- IRISH TEXTS SOCIETY. *Publications*. Vols. 1-3, 5, 7, 10-13. *London, Dublin*, 1899-1913. 9 vols. 8vo.
- JUSTINIAN I, *Emperor of the East*. *The Institutes*, with English introduction, translation, and notes by T. C. Sandars. Fourth edition. [Latin and English.] *London*, 1869. 8vo.
- MAINE (*Sir Henry Sumner*) *Ancient law : its connection with the early history of society, and its relation to modern ideas*. Fourteenth edition. *London*, 1891. 8vo.
- *The early history of institutions*. New edition. *London*, 1890. 8vo.
- MILL (John Stuart) *Principles of political economy, with some of their applications to social philosophy*. *London*, 1881. 8vo.
- O'CONNELL (Daniel) *A memoir on Ireland native and Saxon*. Vol. 1. (1172-1660). [No more published.] *Dublin*, 1843. 8vo.
- O'REILLY (Edward) *An Irish-English dictionary*. A new edition, carefully revised and corrected. With a supplement . . . by John O'Donovan. *Dublin*, [1864]. 4to.

READ (Charles A.) *The cabinet of Irish literature : selections from the works of the chief poets, orators, and prose writers of Ireland.* (Vol. 4. By T. P. O'Connor.) *London : Glasgow, 1879-80.* 4 vols. 8vo.

SMITH (Adam) *An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations.* With an introductory essay and notes by J. S. Nicholson. *London, 1891.* 8vo.

TOYNBEE (Arnold) *Lectures on the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century in England.* Popular addresses, notes and other fragments . . . together with a short memoir by B. Jowett. Third edition. *London, 1890.* 8vo.

WALKER (Francis Amasa) *Political economy.* Third edition, revised and enlarged. *London, 1888.* 8vo.

THE REV. ARTHUR DIXON, M.A., of Denton, Lancs.

BENSON (Edward White) *Archbishop of Canterbury.* Christ and his times, addressed to the diocese of Canterbury in his second visitation. *London, 1890.* 8vo.

HORATIUS FLACCUS (Quintus) *Opera omnia, with English notes by the Rev. A. J. Maclean.* Abridged from the larger edition in the *Bibliotheca Classica.* Revised edition. *London, 1879.* 8vo.

JOURNAL OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES. [Edited by C. H. Turner and W. E. Barnes.] Vol. 15-16. *London and Oxford, 1914-15.* 2 vols. 8vo.

MARTIALIS (Marcus Valerius) *Epigrammata selecta.* Select epigrams from Martial, with English notes by F. A. Paley and the late W. H. Stone. *London, 1875.* 8vo.

MORMON, Book of. *The Book of Mormon : an account written by the hand of Mormon, upon plates taken from the plates of Nephi.* Translated by Joseph Smith, jun. Sixth European edition, stereotyped. *Liverpool, 1866.* 8vo.

PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. [Publications issued by the Society during the years 1847-1854.] *London, 1848-54.* 10 vols. 4to.

PHILLIPS (John) *Manual of geology, theoretical and practical.* Edited by R. Etheridge and H. G. Seeley. *London, 1885.* 2 vols. 8vo.

THEOCRITUS. *The Idylls and Epigrams commonly attributed to Theocritus, with English notes by Herbert Snow (now Kynaston).* Third edition. *Oxford, 1877.* 8vo.

THOMAS (Aquinas) *Saint.* *Summa theologica diligenter emendata Nicolai, Sylvii, Billuart et C. J. Drioux notis ornata.* Editio nona. *Londini, 1874-75.* 8 vols. 8vo.

- THE REV. JOHN T. DURWARD, Baraboo, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
DORWARD (B. I.) Wild flowers of Wisconsin. Poems by B. I. Dorward. *Milwaukee*, 1872. 8vo.
- DORWARD (Wilfrid J.) Annals of The Glen [n.p., 1901]. 8vo.
- DURWARD (John T.) The building of a Church. *Baraboo, Wis.*, 1902. 8vo.
- Holy Land and Holy Writ. *Baraboo, Wis.*, 1913. 8vo.
- THE VERY REV. ALOYSIUS EMERY, I.C., of Rugby.
- ANGELERI (Francisco) Rosmini è panteista? Risposta all'opuscolo Degli Universali del P. M. Liberatore. *Verona*, 1882. 8vo.
- BURONI (Giuseppe) Antonio Rosmini e la Civiltà Cattolica dinanzi alla S. Congregazione dell'Indice, ossia spiegazione del Dimittantur opera A. Rosmini-Serbati secondo la Bolla Sollicita di Benedetto XIV. Edizione seconda. *Torino*, 1880. 8vo.
- Dell'essere e del conoscere. Studii su Parmenide, Platone e Rosmini. *Torino*, 1877. 4to.
- La Trinità e la Creazione, nuovi confronti tra Rosmini e S. Tommaso . . . con un Cenno della risposta seconda al P. Cornoldi, e un'appendice sulla necessità di liberar la Chiesa dalla calunnia. Edizione prima. *Torino*, 1879. 8vo.
- CASARTELLI (Louis Charles) *Bishop of Salford*. Dante and Rosmini, a lecture to the Dante Society of Manchester (March 9th, 1910). Reprinted from "The Ratcliffian". *Market Weighton, Yorks.*, [1910]. 4to.
- A forgotten chapter of the Second Spring. [A paper read before the Manchester Branch of the Catholic Truth Society, and reprinted . . . from "The Harvest".] *London, Market Weighton*, 1895. 8vo.
- D. (F. C.) *Teologo*. Ragioni della condanna fatta dal S. Ufficio delle così dette XL Proposizioni di Antonio Rosmini esposte dal Teologo F. C. D. *Firenze*, 1889. 8vo.
- DE-VIT (Vincenzo) Adria e le sue antiche epigrafi. [Vols. 8 and 9 of the "Opere varie edite e inedite del V. De-Vit".] *Firenze*, 1888. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Quali Britanni abbiano dato il proprio nome all'Armorica in Francia, dissertazioni tre, con appendice. Edizione terza riveduta ed ampliata. [Vol. 10 of the "Opere varie edite e inedite del V. De-Vit".] *Firenze*, 1889. 8vo.
- FERRÉ (Pietro Maria) Degli Universali secondo la teoria Rosminiana confrontata . . . colla dottrina di San Tommaso d'Aquino e con quella di parecchi Tomisti e filosofi moderni con appendice di nove opuscoli di argomento affine. *Casale*, 1880-86. 11 vols. 8vo.

FERRÉ (Pietro Maria) Saint Thomas of Aquin and ideology. A discourse read to the Accademia Romana, 18th August, 1870. Translated by a Father of Charity [William Lockhart]. Second edition. *London*, 1878. 8vo.

[HIRST (Joseph)] Biography of Father Lockhart. Reprinted, with additions, from the autumn number of "The Ratchiffian". *Market Weighton*, 1893. 16mo.

JARVIS (Stephen Eyre) A history of Ely Place, of its ancient sanctuary, and of St. Ethelreda, its titular saint. A guide for visitors. Third edition. *Market Weighton*, 1903. 8vo.

LANZONI (Luigi) I nomi Eucaristici. Schizzi di meditazioni. *Casale*, 1886. 12mo.

LOCKHART (William) The old religion; or, how shall we find primitive Christianity? A journey from New York to old Rome. Reprinted from "Catholic Opinion". Fourth edition. *London*, [n.d.]. 8vo.

— Vie d'Antonio Rosmini Serbati fondateur de l'Institut de la Charité. Traduit de l'Anglais par M. Segond. *Paris*, 1889. 8vo.

MEZZERA (Guiseppe) Risposta al libro del padre G. M. Cornaldi intitolato Il Rosminianismo Sintesi dell' ontologismo e del panteismo. *Milano*, 1882. 8vo.

MOGLIA (Agostino) La filosofia di San Tommaso nelle scuole italiane. *Piacenza*, 1885. 8vo.

MORANDO (Giuseppe) Le apparenti contraddizione di S. Tommaso: a proposito d'un articolo della "Revue de Philosophie" sulla Psicologia dantesca. *Lodi*, 1908. 8vo.

— Esame critico delle XL Proposizioni Rosminiane, condaunate dalla S. R. U. Inquisizione: studi filosofico-teologici di un laico. *Milano*, 1905. 8vo.

— Il Rosminianismo e l'enciclica "Pascendi". *Lodi*, 1908. 8vo.

NEDELEC (Louis) Cambria Sacra; or, the history of the early Cambro-British Christians. *London*, 1879. 8vo.

PAGANI (Giovanni Battista) The science of the Saints in practice. Third edition. *London*, 1903. 4 vols. 8vo.

— La vita di Antonio Rosmini scritta da un Sacerdote dell' Istituto della Carità. *Torino*, 1897. 2 vols. 8vo.

— The life of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati, translated from the Italian. *London*, [1906]. 8vo.

— La vita di Luigi Gentili sacerdote dell' Istituto della Carità. *Roma*, 1904. 8vo.

PAOLI (Francesco) Antonio Rosmini e la sua Prosapia. Monografia. *Rovereto*, 1880. 8vo.

— Della vita di Antonio Rosmini-Serbati. Memorie. *Torino and Rovereto*, 1880-84. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo.

PAROCCHI (Lucido Maria) Del lume dell' intelletto secondo la dottrina de' SS. dottori Agostino, Bonaventura e Tommaso d'Aquino opposta al sistema del soggettivismo propugnato dal Cardinal Parocchi nell' Indirizzo a PP. Leone XIII circa l'Enciclica Aeterni Patris. *Torino*, 1881. 8vo.

PURCELL (Edmund Sheridan) Life and letters of Ambrose Phillipps de Lisle. Edited and finished by Edwin de Lisle. *London*, 1900. 2 vols. 8vo.

ROSMINI SERBATI (Antonio) Antropologia in servizio della scienza morale libri IV. Seconda edizione. *Novara*, 1847. 8vo.

— Antropologia soprannaturale. Opera postuma. *Casale*, 1884. 3 vols. 8vo.

— Calendarietto spirituale ossia sentenze ascetiche di Antonio Rosmini distribuite per tutti i giorni dell' anno. *Casale*, 1883. 16mo.

— Catechismo disposto secondo l'ordine delle idee. Edizione VI. *Torino*, 1863. 16mo.

— Compendio di etica e breve storia di essa, con annotazioni di G. B. P. [i.e. G. B. Paoli]. *Roma*, 1907. 8vo.

— Conferenze sui doveri ecclesiastici. Opera inedita. *Torino*, 1880. 8vo.

— Discourses on moral and religious subjects selected from the published sermons of A. Rosmini and translated from the Italian by a member of the Institute. *London*, 1882. 8vo.

— Della educazione cristiana libri tre. Edizione ritoccata dagli editori. *Roma*, 1900. 8vo.

— Epistolario completo. *Casale Monferrato*, 1887-94. 13 vols. 8vo.

— Delle Cinque Piaghe della Santa Chiesa. Trattato dedicato al Clero Cattolico. *Lugano*, 1848. 8vo.

— Filosofia del diritto. Seconda edizione. [Vols. 19 and 20 of "Opere edite e inedite di A. Rosmini-Serbati"]. *Intra*, 1865-66. 2 vols. 8vo.

— Filosofia della politica della naturale costituzione della società civile. *Rovereto*, 1887. 8vo.

— Introduzione alla filosofia. Opere varie. Volume unico. [Vol. 1 of "Opere edite e inedite dell' abate A. Rosmini-Serbati."] *Casale*, 1850. 8vo.

ROSMINI SERBATI (Antonio) L'introduzione del Vangelo secondo Giovanni commentata. Libri tre. *Torino*, 1882. 8vo.

— Sul principio, la legge dubbia non obbliga e sulla retta maniera di applicarlo lettere . . . con una Risposta di Monsignor Scavini ed una replica alla medesima. *Casale*, 1850. 8vo.

— Letters (chiefly on religious subjects). *London*, 1901. 8vo.

— Logica libri tre. Seconda edizione eseguita sull' esemplare della prima usato e annotato dall' autore. *Intra*, 1867. 8vo.

— Massime di perfezione cristiana. *Torino*, 1883. 16mo.

— Maximes de perfection chrétienne et explication du magnificat. Traduites de l'italien, avec préface et appendice par Cés. Tondini de Quarenghi. *Paris*, 1882. 8vo.

— Della missione a Roma negli anni 1848-49: commentario. *Torino*, 1881. 8vo.

— Le nozioni di peccato e di colpa illustrate. Parte seconda. [*Milano*, 1843.] 8vo.

— The origin of ideas. Translated from the fifth Italian edition of the Nuovo Saggio sull' Origine delle Idee. *London*, 1883-86. 3 vols. 8vo.

— Il sistema filosofico. Seconda edizione Torinese. *Torino*, 1911. 8vo.

— The philosophical system. Translated, with a sketch of the author's life, bibliography, introduction, and notes by Thomas Davidson. *London*, 1882. 8vo.

— Psychology. [Translated from the Italian.] *London*, 1884-88. 3 vols. 8vo.

— Questioni politico-religiose della giornata brevemente risolte . . . raccolte . . . dall' . . . Giuseppe Pagani. *Torino*, 1897. 8vo.

— Il razionalismo che tenta insinuarsi nelle scuole teologiche, additato in vari recenti opuscoli anonimi. *Torino*, 1882. 8vo.

— Il Rinnovamento della filosofia in Italia del conte Terenzio Mamiani della Rovere . . . a dichiarazione e conferma della teoria ideologica esposta nel "Nuovo Saggio sull' Origine delle Idee". Quarta edizione. *Lodi*, 1910. 8vo.

— The ruling principle of method applied to education. Translated by Mrs. William Grey. [Heath's Pedagogical Library—8.] *London*, [1887]. 8vo.

— Saggio storico-critico sulle categorie e la dialettica. Opera postuma. *Torino*, 1883. 8vo.

— Scritti sul matrimonio. *Roma*, 1902. 8vo.

ROSMINI SERBATI (Antonio) Scritti vari di metodo e di pedagogia. [Vol. 19 of "Opere edite e inedite di A. Rosmini-Serbati."] *Torino*, 1883. 8vo.

— Teosofia. (Opere postume). [Vols. 10-14 of "Opere edite e inedite di A. Rosmini-Serbati."] *Torino e Intra*, 1859-74. 5 vols. 8vo.

— Theodicy: essays on divine providence. Translated with some omissions from the Milan edition of 1845. *London*, 1912. 3 vols. 8vo.

— Trattato della coscienza morale libri III. Edizione seconda riveduto dall' autore. *Milano*, 1844. 8vo.

MRS. EMMOTT, of Birkenhead. (In memory of the late Professor G. H. Emmott, of Liverpool University.)

BALUZE (Étienne) Capitularia regum Francorum. *Parisiis*, 1677. 2 vols. Fol.

BRUNNER (Heinrich) Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte. Erster Band. [Systematisches Handbuch der Deutschen Rechtswissenschaft . . . herausgegeben von K. Binding.] *Leipzig*, 1887. 8vo.

BRYCE (James) *Viscount Bryce*. Studies in history and jurisprudence. *Oxford*, 1901. 2 vols. 8vo.

BUTLER (Charles) Horae Biblicae; part the second: being a connected series of miscellaneous notes on the Koran, the Zend-Avesta, the Vedas, the Kings, and the Edda. [First edition.] [*London*], 1802. 8vo.

— Horae juridicae subsecivae: a connected series of notes respecting the . . . literary history of the principal codes, and original documents of the Grecian, Roman, feudal, and canon law. *London*, 1804. 8vo.

DARESTE (Rodolphe) Études d'histoire du droit. Deuxième édition. *Bar-le-Duc*, 1908. 8vo.

ENGLAND: Exchequer. Liber niger scaccarii. E codice calamo exarato . . . descripsit et nunc primus edidit T. Hearnius. Qui et cum duobus aliis codicibus MSS. contulit Wilhelmiq. etiam Worcestrii annales rerum Anglicarum subjecit. *Oxonii*, 1728. 2 vols. 8vo.

GIRAUD (Charles Joseph Barthélemy) Essai sur l'histoire du droit français au moyen age. *Paris*, 1846. 2 vols. 8vo.

GLASSON (Ernest Désiré) Histoire du droit et des institutions de la France. *Paris*, 1887-89. 3 vols. 8vo.

HARDY (Ernest George) Roman laws and charters. Translated, with introduction and notes, by E. G. Hardy. *Oxford*, 1912. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 8vo.

HEARNSHAW (Fossey John Cobb) Leet jurisdiction in England especially as illustrated by the records of the court leet of Southampton. [Southampton Record Society.] *Southampton*, 1908. 8vo.

JUSTINIAN I, *Emperor of the East*. Imperatoris Justiniani Institutionum libri quattuor. With introductions, commentary, and excursus by J. B. Moyle. Second edition. *Oxford*, 1890. 8vo.

— The digest of Justinian. Translated by C. H. Monro. Vol. 2. *Cambridge*, 1909. 8vo.

— The Institutes. Translated into English, with an index by J. B. Moyle. Second edition. *Oxford*, 1889. 8vo.

LOUIS IX, *King of France, Saint*. Les Établissements de Saint Louis . . . avec une introduction et des notes, publiés pour la Société de l'Histoire de France, par P. Viollet. *Paris*, 1881-86. 4 vols. 8vo.

MAINE (*Sir Henry James Sumner*) Ancient law: its connection with the early history of society, and its relation to modern ideas. Fifth edition. *London*, 1874. 8vo.

NORMANDY: Magni Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniae sub Regibus Angliae. Opera Thomae Stapleton. *Londini*, 1840-44. 2 vols. 8vo.

POLLOCK (*Sir Frederick*) and MAITLAND (*Frederick William*) The history of English law before the time of Edward I. *Cambridge*, 1895. 2 vols. 8vo.

ROBY (*Henry John*) Roman private law in the times of Cicero and of the Antonines. *Cambridge*, 1902. 2 vols. 8vo.

SELDEN (*John*) Opera omnia. . . Collegit ac recensuit vitam auctoris praefationes et indices adjecit D. Wilkins. *Londini*, 1726. 3 vols. in 6. Fol.

VIOLLET (*Paul Marie*) Droit privé et sources. Histoire du droit civil français. . . . Seconde édition du Précis de l'histoire du droit français corrigée et augmentée. *Paris*, 1893. 8vo.

— Droit privé et sources. Histoire du droit civil français. . . . Troisième édition du Précis de l'histoire du droit français corrigée et augmentée. *Paris*, 1905. 8vo.

J. W. FARRAR, Esq., of Pendleton, Manchester.

ROBERTSON (*William*) The works. To which is prefixed an account of the life and writings of the author, by Dugald Stewart. *London*, 1840. 8 vols. 8vo.

THE REV. GEORGE WILSON FROGGATT, M.A., of Sunderland.

BERTRAND (*Ernest*) Une nouvelle conception de la Rédemption. La doctrine de la justification et de la réconciliation dans le système théologique de Ritschl. *Paris*, 1891. 8vo.

SABATIER (*Louis Auguste*) L'Apôtre Paul. Esquisse d'une histoire de sa pensée. *Strasbourg*, 1870. 8vo.

SABATIER (*Louis Auguste*) Esquisse d'une philosophie de la religion d'après la psychologie et l'histoire. Sixième édition. *Paris*, 1901. 8vo.

- THE REV. A. FULLER, M.A., of Sydenham Hill, London, S.E.
- BRAMHALL (John) The works. With a life of the author and a collection of his letters. [Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.] *Oxford*, 1842-45. 5 vols. 8vo.
- BRANDES (H. B. Chr.) Das ethnographische Verhältniss der Kelten und Germanen nach den Ansichten der Alten und den sprachlichen Überresten. *Leipzig*, 1857. 8vo.
- BROWN (Robert) The miscellaneous botanical works. (Atlas of plates.) [Ray Society.] *London*, 1866-68. 3 vols. 8vo, and 4to.
- COSIN (John) The works. [Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.] *Oxford*, 1843-55. 5 vols. 8vo.
- DIBDIN (Thomas Frognall) The library companion ; or, the young man's guide, and the old man's comfort, in the choice of a library. *London*, 1824. 8vo.
- DRAPER (John William) History of the conflict between religion and science. Nineteenth edition. *London*, 1885. 8vo.
- ENTOMOLOGIST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE : conducted by T. Blackburn, H. G. Knaggs, R. McLachlan, etc. *London*, 1864-1905. 41 vols. 8vo.
- ESCHRICHT (Daniel Frederik), REINHARDT (Johannes Theodor) and LILLJEBORG (Wilhelm). Recent memoirs on the Cetacea. Edited by W. H. Flower. [Ray Society.] *London*, 1866. 4to.
- GUÉNIN (Eugène) Dupleix d'après des documents inédits tirés des archives publiques ou privées de France et d'Angleterre. *Paris*, 1908, 4to.
- HAMMOND (Henry) The miscellaneous theological works. To which is prefixed, the life of the author, by John Fell. [Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.] *Oxford*, 1847-50. 3 vols. in 4. 8vo.
- HICKS (George) Two treatises, on the Christian priesthood, and on the dignity of the episcopal order. Fourth edition. [Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.] *Oxford*, 1847-48. 3 vols. 8vo.
- HIPPERT (T.) and LINNIG (Joseph) Le peintre-graveur hollandais et belge du XIX^{me} siècle. [A dictionary of artists.] *Bruxelles*, 1874-79. 4 vols. 8vo.
- HOME (John) The history of the Rebellion in the year 1745. *London*, 1802. 4to.
- HOMER. [Works.] Carmina. Recognovit et explicuit F. H. Bothe. *Lipsiae*, 1832-35. 6 vols. in 4. 8vo.
- KIDD (Benjamin) Social evolution. *London*, 1896. 8vo.
- MARSHALL (Nathaniel) The penitential discipline of the primitive church, for the first four hundred years after Christ ; together with its declension from the fifth century downwards to its present state. A new edition. [Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.] *Oxford*, 1844. 8vo.

NITZSCH (Christian Ludwig) Pterylography, translated from the German. Edited by P. L. Sclater. [Ray Society.] *London*, 1867. 4to.

OVIDIUS NASO (Publius) Opera omnia, cum integris N. Heinsii, variorum notis : studio B. Cnippingii. *Amstelodami*, 1702. 3 vols. 8vo.

PARKER (William Kitchen) A monograph on the structure and development of the shoulder-girdle and sternum in the Vertebrata. [Ray Society.] *London*, 1867. 4to.

SCHMIDT (Oscar) The doctrine of descent and Darwinism. Fifth edition. *London*, 1883. 8vo.

SCLATER (Philip Lutley) A monograph of the Jacamars and Puff-birds, or families Galbulidae and Bucconidae. *London*, [1879-82]. 4to.

SEBER (Wolfgang) Index vocabulorum in Homeri Iliade atque Odyssea caeterisque quotquot extant poematis. Editio nova auctior et emendatio. (Appendix ad Seberi indicem.) *Oxonii*, 1780-82. 2 parts in 1 vol. 8vo.

SOPHOCLES. Quae exstant omnia cum veterum grammaticorum scholiis . . . illustravit, . . . R. F. P. Brunck, . . . excerpta ex varietate lectionis quam, continet editio C. G. A. Erfurdtii. [Greek and Latin.] *Londini*, 1824. 4 vols. 8vo.

THORNDIKE (Herbert) The theological works. [Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology.] *Oxford*, 1844-56. 6 vols. in 10. 8vo.

WATERHOUSE (George Robert) A natural history of the Mammalia. *London*, 1846-48. 2 vols. 8vo.

ZEUFUS (Kaspar) Die Deutschen und die Nachbarstämme. *München*, 1837. 8vo.

DR. MERCIER GAMBLE, of Fallowfield, Manchester.

GEOGRAPHICAL, historical, and political description of the empire of Germany, Holland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Italy, Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia. To which are added, statistical tables of all the States of Europe : translated from the German of J. G. Boetticher. *London*, 1800. 4to.

MISS E. M. GELDART, of St. Leonards-on-Sea.

BIBLE : GREEK. The Greek Testament : with a critically revised text : . . . and a critical and exegetical commentary by Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury. *London*, 1857-61. 4 vols. in 5. 8vo.

— Vetus Testamentum Graece juxta LXX interpretes. Recensionem Grabianam ad fidem Codicis Alexandrini aliorumque denuo recognovit . . . F. Field. *Oxonii*, 1859. 8vo.

BIBLE : HEBREW. *London*, 1861. 8vo.

BURDER (Samuel) *Oriental customs: or an illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, by an explanatory application of the customs and manners of the eastern nations, and especially the Jews.* Second edition. *London*, 1807. 2 vols. 8vo.

FAIRBAIRN (Patrick) *The typology of scripture: viewed in connection with the entire scheme of the divine dispensations.* Third edition. *Edinburgh*, 1857. 2 vols. 8vo.

ROLLIN (Charles) *The ancient history of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Grecians and Macedonians.* Translated from the French. The eighteenth edition, revised, corrected, and illustrated with maps. *London*, 1834. 6 vols. 8vo.

SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS (Caius) *Opera, et in illa commentarius S. Pitisci.* *Trajecti ad Rhenum*, 1690. 2 vols. 8vo.

WINER (Georg Benedict) *A grammar of the New Testament diction: intended as an introduction to the critical study of the Greek New Testament.* Translated from the sixth enlarged and improved edition of the original by Edward Masson. Fifth edition. *Edinburgh*, 1864. 8vo.

H. T. GERRANS, Esq., of Oxford.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. *Report of the fifty-fourth (-eighty-fourth) meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.* *London*, 1885-1915. 31 vols. 8vo.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. *Annual reports of the progress of Chemistry for 1904 (-1910) issued by the Chemical Society.* Vols. 1-(-7). *London*, 1905-11. 7 vols. in 3. 8vo.

— *Journal.* Vol. 67 (-Vol. 104). *London*, 1895-1913. 39 vols. 8vo.

— *Proceedings.* Vol. XI, 1895 (-Vol. XXIX, 1913). *London*, 1896-1914. 19 vols. in 6. 8vo.

DRYDEN (John) *The works illustrated with notes, historical, critical, and explanatory, and a life of the author, by Sir Walter Scott, Bart.* Revised and corrected by George Saintsbury. *Edinburgh*, 1882-93. 18 vols. 8vo.

ELECTRICIAN. *The Electrician: a weekly illustrated journal of electrical engineering, industry, and science.* Vol. XLII (second series), October 28, 1898 (-Vol. LXVII, August 4, 1911). *London*, 1899-1911. 26 vols. 4to.

WORDSWORTH (William) *The poetical works edited by William Knight.* (The life of W. Wordsworth by W. Knight.) *Edinburgh*, 1882-89. 11 vols. 8vo.

R. EMMETT HAILWOOD, Esq., of Manchester.

BURCKHARDT (John Lewis) *Travels in Nubia*. Second edition. *London*, 1822. 4to.

— *Travels in Syria and the Holy Land*. [Edited by W. M. Leake.] *London*, 1822. 4to.

THE MISSES A. and C. A. HANKINSON, of Woodlands Park. Altrincham. (In memory of their Brother, the late G. H. Hankinson, Esq.)

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel de) *Don Quichotte de la Mancha*, traduit de l'Espagnol par Florian; ouvrage posthume. *Paris*, 1806. 6 vols. 12mo.

HOLBEIN SOCIETY. *The Holbein Society's facsimile Reprints*. *Manchester*, 1869-88. 16 vols. 4to and Fol.

1. *Les simulachres et historiees faces de la mort*: commonly called "the Dance of Death". Translated and edited by H. Green. 1869.

2. *Holbein's Icones historiarum Veteris Testamenti*. Edited by H. Green. 1869.

3. *The Mirrour of Majestie*: or the badges of honour conceitedly emblazoned. Edited by H. Green and J. Croston. 1870.

4. *Andreae Alciati emblematum fontes quatuor*. Edited by H. Green. 1870.

5. *Andreae Alciati emblematum flumen abundans*. Edited by H. Green. 1871.

6. *Grimaldi's funeral oration*, January 19, 1550, for Andrea Alciati. Edited by H. Green. 1871.

6. [Another copy.]

7. *The theatre of women*. Designed by J. Ammon. Edited by A. Aspland. 1872.

8. *The Four Evangelists*. Arabic and Latin. With woodcuts designed by A. Tempesta. Edited by A. Aspland. 1873.

9. 10. 11. *The triumphs of the Emperor Maximilian I.* by Hans Burgmair. Edited by A. Aspland. 1873-75. 3 vols.

12. *The fall of man*. By Albrecht Altdorfer. Edited by A. Aspland: with an introduction by W. B. Scott. 1876.

13. *The Golden Legend*. A reproduction from a copy in the Manchester Free Library. With an introduction by A. Aspland. 1878.

15. *The adventures and a portion of the story of . . . Tewdrannckh*. A reproduction of the edition printed at Augsburg, in 1519. Edited by W. H. Rylands. 1884.

16. *A briefe and true report of the new found land of Virginia*. By Thomas Hariot. A reproduction of the edition printed at Frankfort, in 1590. Edited by W. H. Rylands. 1888.

MOLIÈRE (Jean Baptiste Poquelin de) *Œuvres*. Nouvelle édition. *Londres*, 1784. 7 vols. 12mo.

H. L. HAYMAN, Esq. Per favour of Monsignor M. E. Carton de Wiart.

MALINES. *Cavalcade religieuse à l'occasion du Jubilé de 850 ans., célébré avec grande pompe en l'honneur de Notre Dame d' Hanswyck a Malines*. Pendant la dernière quinzaine du mois d'août 1838. *Malines* [1838]. Obl. 8vo.

J. D. HUGHES, Esq., of Manchester.

AUGUSTINE, *Saint, Bishop of Hippo*. *De fide, spe, et charitate enchiridion ad Laurentium Urbis Romae Primicerium. Et ejusdem libellus de fide, et operibus, ex manuscriptis codicibus per Theologos Lovanienses emendati*. *Lovanii*, 1661. 12mo.

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN LIBRARY 257

AUGUSTINE, *Saint, Bishop of Hippo*. *De utilitate credendi, ad Honoratum liber unus*. Ejusdem D. Augustini libellus de catechizandis rudibus. *Lovanii*, 1680. 12mo.

EDWARD M. HUTTON, Esq., of Guildford, Surrey.

MILL (John Stuart) *An examination of Sir William Hamilton's philosophy, and of the principal philosophical questions discussed in his writings*. Third edition. *London*, 1867. 8vo.

— *A system of logic ratiocinative and inductive*. Seventh edition. *London*, 1868. 2 vols. 8vo.

PLATO. *The dialogues of Plato*. Translated into English, with analyses and introductions by B. Jowett. *Oxford*, 1871. 4 vols. 8vo.

THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, Chicago, U.S.A.

CHICAGO.—THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY. First (-twentieth) annual report for the year 1895 (-1914). *Chicago*, 1897-1915. 20 vols. in 2. 8vo.

— *Handbook*, 1913. *Chicago*, 1913. 8vo.

— *A list of books exhibited December 30, 1907-January 4, 1908, including Incunabula and other early printed books in the Senn Collection*. *Chicago*, 1907. 8vo.

— *A list of books in the Reading Room*, 1909. *Chicago*, 1909. 8vo.

— *A list of books on industrial arts*, October, 1903. *Chicago*, 1904. 8vo.

— *A list of books on the history of science*, January, 1911. Prepared by A. G. S. Josephson. *Chicago*, 1911. 8vo.

— *A list of current medical periodicals and allied serials*. Second edition, April, 1913. *Chicago*, 1913. 8vo.

— *A list of current periodicals in the Reading Room*, June, 1902. *Chicago*, 1902. 8vo.

CHARLES JOHNSON, Esq., of Hampstead, London.

ÆSCHYLUS. *Quae supersunt edidit R. H. Klausen Volumen I. Oresteia*. [Greek.] [Bibliotheca Graeca . . . curantibus F. Jacobs et V. C. F. Rost. A. Poetarum, vol. vii.] *Gothae et Erfordiae*, 1833-35. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 8vo.

— *Persae ad fidem manuscriptorum emendavit notas et glossarium adjecit C. J. Blomfield*. Editio secunda. [Greek.] *Cantabrigiae*, 1818. 8vo.

— *Prometheus vinctus ad fidem manuscriptorum emendavit notas et glossarium adjecit C. J. Blomfield*. Editio secunda. [Greek.] *Cantabrigiae*, 1812. 8vo.

— *Septem contra Thebas ad fidem manuscriptorum emendavit notas et glossarium adjecit C. J. Blomfield*. Editio sexta. [Greek.] *Londini*, 1847. 8vo.

CICERO (Marcus Tullius) *De oratore libri tres*, ex editione J. A. Ernesti cum notis variorum. Accessit appendix ex notis Harlessii, Pearcii, Schiitzii, et aliorum excerpta a J. Greenwood. *Londini*, 1824. 8vo.

EURIPIDES. *Opera omnia*; ex editionibus praestantissimis fideliter recusa; Latina interpretatione, scholiis antiquis, et eruditorum observationibus, illustrata: necnon indicibus omnigenis instructa. *Glasgae*, 1821. 9 vols. in 13. 8vo.

POTTER (John Philips) *Characteristics of the Greek philosophers. Socrates and Plato.* *London*, 1845. 8vo.

SCHWEIGHAEUSER (Jean) *Lexicon Herodoteum.* *Argentorati et Parisiis*, 1824. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo.

SOPHOCLES. *Tragœdiae septem*; et deperditarum fragmenta, ex editionibus et cum annotatione integra Brunckii et Schaeferi. . . . Accedunt notae C. G. A. Erfurdtii. [Greek and Latin.] *Oxonii*, 1820. 3 vols. 8vo.

— Oedipus Coloneus, e recensione P. Elmsley. Accedit Brunckii et aliorum annotatio selecta, cui et suam addidit editor. [Greek.] *Oxonii*, 1823. 8vo.

— Oedipus Rex. Ex recensione et cum notis Brunckii. Accedunt Scholia Graeca, textui nunc primum subjecta. *Londini*, 1818. 8vo.

THUCYDIDES. *De bello Peloponnesiaco libri VIII.* Cum versione Latina, scholiis Graecis, et virorum doctorum animadversionibus. Ex editione J. C. Gottleberi, C. L. Bayeri. [Greek.] *Londini*, 1819. 3 vols. 8vo.

DR. WALTER E. LANG, State Hospital, Allentown, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

GRESSET (Jean Baptiste Louis) *Oeuvres.* Édition stéréotype, d'après le procédé de F. Didot. *Paris*, 1817. 2 vols. 12mo.

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, Liverpool.

ANNETT (H. E.), DUTTON (J. Everett) and ELLIOTT (J. H.) *Report of the Malaria Expedition to Nigeria.* [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 3.] *Liverpool*, 1901. 4to.

BALY (E. C. C.) *The spectroscope in relation to chemistry.* An inaugural lecture delivered at the University of Liverpool, 4th November, 1910. *Liverpool*, 1911. 8vo.

BARNARD (Francis Pierrepont) *English antiquities and the Universities.* An inaugural lecture delivered on invitation to the Chair of Mediæval Archæology in the University of Liverpool. *Liverpool*, 1909. 8vo.

BATE (Frank) *The Declaration of Indulgence, 1672.* A study in the rise of organised dissent. With an introduction by C. H. Firth. *Liverpool*, 1908. 8vo.

BEATTIE (J. M.) Bacteriology : a review and an outlook. An inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool on Friday, December 6, 1912. *Liverpool*, 1913. 8vo.

BOYCE (Rubert) The anti-malaria measures at Ismaila (1902-1904.) [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 12.] *Liverpool*, 1904. 4to.

— Yellow fever prophylaxis in New Orleans, 1905. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 19]. *Liverpool*, [1906]. 8vo.

BOYCE (Rubert), EVANS (Arthur) and CLARKE (H. Herbert) Report on the sanitation and anti-malarial measures in practice in Bathurst Conakry and Freetown. February, 1905. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 14.] *Liverpool*, 1905. 4to.

BREINL (Anton) Memoir XXI of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine by A. Breinl [and others]. *Liverpool*, [1906]. 8vo.

CAMPAGNAC (Ernest Trafford) Training of teachers. An inaugural lecture delivered upon election to the Chair of Education in the University of Liverpool. *Liverpool*, 1909. 8vo.

CLARKE (Henry H.) Studies in tuberculosis. *Liverpool*, [1909]. 8vo.

DUTTON (J. Everett) Report of the Malaria Expedition to the Gambia, 1902. By J. E. Dutton, and an appendix by F. V. Theobald. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 10.] *Liverpool*, 1903. 4to.

DUTTON (J. Everett) and TODD (John L.) First report of the Trypanosomiasis Expedition to Senegambia (1902). With notes by H. E. Annett and an appendix by F. V. Theobald. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 11.] *Liverpool*, 1903. 4to.

— The nature of human tick-fever in the eastern part of the Congo Free State with notes on the distribution and bionomics of the tick. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 17.] *Liverpool*, [1905]. 4to.

— Reports of the expedition to the Congo, 1903-1905. With descriptions of two new Dermanyssid Acarids by Robert Newstead. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 18.] *Liverpool*, [1906]. 8vo.

DUTTON (J. Everett), TODD (John L.) and CHRISTY (Cuthbert) Reports of the Trypanosomiasis Expedition to the Congo, 1903-1904. With a comparison of the Trypanosomes of Uganda and the Congo Free State. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 13.] *Liverpool*, 1904. 4to.

GILES (G. M.) General sanitation and anti-malarial measures in Sekondi, the Goldfields and Kumassi, and a comparison between the conditions of European residence in the Gold Coast with those existing in India. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Memoir 15.] *Liverpool*, 1905. 4to.

GLYNN (Ernest) The study of disease in the domesticated animals, its importance to the community, with a plea for an animal hospital. An inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool, on Friday, February 21, 1913. *Liverpool*, 1913. 8vo.

HARRISON (A.) Women's industries in Liverpool. An enquiry into the economic effects of legislation regulating the labour of women. *Liverpool*, 1904. 8vo.

HOOLE (Charles) A new discovery of the old art of teaching schoole, in four small treatises. Edited with bibliographical index by E. T. Compagnac. *Liverpool*, 1913. 8vo.

KELLY (James Fitzmaurice) The relations between Spanish and English literature. *Liverpool*, 1910. 8vo.

LEWIS (W. C. McC.) Physical chemistry and scientific thought. An inaugural lecture delivered at the University of Liverpool on Friday, 16 January, 1914. *Liverpool*, 1914. 8vo.

LIVERPOOL. A history of municipal government in Liverpool from the earliest times to the Municipal Reform Act of 1835. Part 1. A narrative introduction by Ramsay Muir. Part 2. A collection of charters and other documents, transcribed . . . by Edith M. Platt. *Liverpool*, 1906. 4to.

— Liverpool Vestry Books, 1681-1834. Edited by Henry Peet. Vol. 1. With an introduction by W. Lyon Blease. Vol. 2. With an introduction by the editor. *Liverpool*, 1912-15. 2 vols. 8vo.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY: Otia Merseiana. The publication of the Arts Faculty of University College, Liverpool. Vol. 1 (-4). *Liverpool*, 1899-1904. 4 vols. 8vo.

— Primitiae. Essays in English literature by students of the University of Liverpool. *Liverpool*, 1912. 8vo.

— The University of Liverpool Students' Song Book. *Liverpool*, 1913. 8vo.

— The Thompson Yates (and Johnston) Laboratories Report, edited by Robert Boyce and C. S. Sherrington. *Liverpool*, 1900-1905. 7 pts. 4to.

Vol. 2. Vol. 3, pt. ii. Vol. 4, pt. i.-ii. Vol. 5, pt. i.-ii. Vol. 6, pt. ii.

— The Town Planning Review Quarterly. The Journal of the Department of Civic Design at the School of Architecture of the University of Liverpool. Edited by P. Abercrombie in collaboration with C. H. Reilly and S. D. Adshead. Vol. 1 (-5). *Liverpool*, 1910-14. 5 vols. 8vo.

— The University of Liverpool Engineering Society Journal. A record of the transactions of the Society together with papers and articles on engineering matters. Vol. 1 (-3). *Liverpool*, 1912-15. 7 pts. 8vo.

- LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY. The Bio-Chemical Journal, edited by B. Moore and E. Whitley. Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1906 (-Vol. 6, Part 4, October, 1912). *Liverpool*, [1906-12]. 37 pts. in 6 vols. 8vo.
- Annals of Archæology and Anthropology issued by the Institute of Archæology. Edited by J. L. Myres in collaboration with F. P. Barnard [and others]. Vol. 1, September, 1908 (-Vol. 7, July, 1916). *Liverpool*, [1908-16]. 7 vols. 8vo.
- Annals of tropical medicine and parasitology issued by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. Vol. 1 (-8). [*Liverpool*, 1907-15.] 8 vols. in 36 pts. 8vo.
- LIVERPOOL TOWN PLANNING AND HOUSING EXHIBITION, 1914. Transactions of Conference held March 9-13, 1914, at Liberty Buildings, Liverpool. Edited by S. D. Adshead and Patrick Abercrombie. *Liverpool*, [1914]. 8vo.
- MACCUNN (John) Liverpool addresses on ethics of social work. *Liverpool*, 1911. 8vo.
- MACKAY (John Macdonald) A miscellany presented to John Macdonald Mackay, LL.D., July, 1914. (Addresses to J. M. Mackay, Rathbone Professor of History, 1884-1914, in University College, Liverpool, and in the University of Liverpool, upon the occasion of his retirement.) *Liverpool*, 1914. 8vo.
- A new university. *Liverpool*, 1914. 8vo.
- MAIR (Alexander) Philosophy and reality. An inaugural lecture delivered in the University of Liverpool. *Liverpool*, 1911. 8vo.
- MALAY PENINSULA. Fasciculi Malayenses. Anthropological and zoological results of an expedition to Perak and the Siamese Malay States, 1901-1902, undertaken by Nelson Annandale and Herbert C. Robinson. *Liverpool*, 1903-07. 7 pts. 4to.
- MOORE (J. E. S.) and WALKER (C. E.) The Maiotic process in mam-malia. [Cancer Research Laboratories (Mrs. Sutton Timmis Memorial Fund) University of Liverpool.] *Liverpool*, 1906. 4to.
- MOUNTMORRES, *Viscount*. Maize, cocoa, and rubber. Hints on their production in West Africa. Lectures delivered at the Lagos Agricultural Show of 1906. *Liverpool*, 1907. 8vo.
- MUIR (James Ramsay Bryce) Introduction to the history of municipal government in Liverpool. *Liverpool*, 1906. 8vo.
- William Roscoe. An inaugural lecture on election to the Andrew Geddes and John Rankin Chair of Modern History in the University of Liverpool. *Liverpool*, 1906. 8vo.
- MYRES (John L.) The value of ancient history. A lecture delivered at Oxford, May 13, 1910. *Liverpool*, [1910]. 8vo.
- PALLIN (W. A.) A treatise on epizootic lymphangitis. With illustrations. Second edition. *Liverpool*, [1904]. 8vo.

PATERSON (Andrew Melville) The human sternum. Three lectures delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, England, November, 1903. *Liverpool*, 1904. 4to.

PETSCH (Robert) The development of the German drama in the nineteenth century. An inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool, on Friday, October 25, 1912. *Liverpool*, 1912. 8vo.

RICHET (Charles) Anaphylaxis. Authorised translation by J. Murray Bligh. With a preface by T. R. Bradshaw. *Liverpool*, 1913. 8vo.

ROSS (Ronald) First progress report of the campaign against mosquitoes in Sierra Leone. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 5, part 1.] *Liverpool*, 1901. 8vo.

— Malarial fever: its cause, prevention, and treatment. Ninth edition revised and enlarged. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 1.] *Liverpool*, 1902. 8vo.

ROSS (Ronald), ANNETT (H. E.), and AUSTEN (E. E.) Report of the Malaria Expedition of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and Medical Parasitology. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 2.] *Liverpool*, 1900. 4to.

STEPHENS (J. W. W.) and CHRISTOPHERS (S. R.) The practical study of malaria and other blood parasites. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.] *Liverpool*, 1903. 8vo.

STRONG (Herbert Augustus) Quintilian the Roman schoolmaster and some of his probable views on modern education. An inaugural address delivered in the Arts Theatre of the University of Liverpool, on Saturday, October 17th, 1908, to the Liverpool Guild of Education. *Liverpool*, 1908. 8vo.

THOMAS (H. Wolferstan) Report on Trypanosomes, Trypanosomiasis, and sleeping sickness, being an experimental investigation into their pathology and treatment. And a description of the tissue changes by Anton Breinl. [Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.—Memoir 16.] *Liverpool*, 1905. 4to.

WEIGHTMAN (Jane) The language and dialect of the later old English poetry. Being the thesis offered for the examination of B.A. with honours in the School of English Language and Philology in the University of Liverpool. *Liverpool*, 1907. 8vo.

WYLD (Henry Cecil) Law in language. An inaugural address delivered at University College, Liverpool, on the third of March, 1900. *Liverpool*, 1900. 8vo.

— The neglect of the study of the English language in the training of teachers. Criticisms and suggestions. *Liverpool*, 1904. 8vo.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Luton. Per Thos. E. Maw, Esq., Librarian.

FOSTER (Joseph) Some feudal coats of arms from heraldic rolls 1298-1418, illustrated with 830 zinco etchings from effigies, brasses, and coats of arms. *London*, 1902. 8vo.

HAYDEN (Arthur) The furniture designs of Thomas Chippendale arranged by J. Munro Bell, with an introduction and critical estimate by A. Hayden. *London*, 1910. 4to.

OLIVER MARSDEN, Esq., of Leeds.

GELLERT (Christian Fuerchtegott) Sämmtliche Fabeln und Erzählungen. [In verse.] In drei Büchern. *Berlin*, 1806. 8vo.

THE MITCHELL LIBRARY, Glasgow. Per S. A. Pitt, Esq., Librarian.

BEECHER (Edward) The papal conspiracy exposed; or, the Romish corporation dangerous to the political liberty and social interests of man. With preface by Rev. James Begg. *Edinburgh*, 1856. 8vo.

BELLORI (Giovanni Pietro) Le antiche lucerne sepolcrali figurate raccolte dalle cave sotterranee, e grotte di Roma . . . diseguate . . . da P. Santi Bartoli . . . con l'osservazioni di G. P. Bellori. *Roma*, 1729. Fol.

BOSWORTH (Joseph) A dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon language. *London*, 1838. 8vo.

BRIDGES (Frederick) Phrenology made practical and popularly explained. Third edition. *London, Liverpool* [printed], [1876]. 8vo.

BRODIE (Sir Benjamin Collins) Psychological inquiries: in a series of essays, intended to illustrate the mutual relations of the physical organization and the mental faculties. [By Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie.] *London*, 1854. 8vo.

BUCHANAN (Joseph Rodes) Outlines of lectures on the neurological system of anthropology, as discovered, demonstrated, and taught in 1841 and 1842. *Cincinnati*, 1854. 8vo.

CLARKE (Edward Daniel) Travels in various countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Fourth edition. *London*, 1816-18. 8 vols. 8vo.

COBB (Lyman) The evil tendencies of corporal punishment as a means of moral discipline in families and schools, examined and discussed. *New York*, 1847. 8vo.

COMBE (George) Elements of phrenology. Sixth edition, improved and enlarged. *Edinburgh*, 1845. 8vo.

— Essays on phrenology, or an inquiry into the principles and utility of the system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and into the objections made against it. *Edinburgh*, 1819. 8vo.

- CUNNINGHAM (William) Historical theology. A review of the principal doctrinal discussions in the Christian Church since the apostolic age. *Edinburgh*, 1863. 2 vols. 8vo.
- DEAN (Amos) Lectures on phrenology: delivered before the Young Men's Association for mutual improvement of the City of Albany. *Albany*, 1834. 12mo.
- DRAPER (John William) Human physiology, statical and dynamical; or, the conditions and course of the life of man. *London*, 1856. 8vo.
- GALL (Franz Joseph) [The works]. [The Phrenological Library, edited by Nahum Capen. Vols. 1-6.] *Boston, U.S.A.*, 1835. 6 vols. 8vo.
- GRIFFITHS (Samuel) Griffiths' guide to the iron trade of Great Britain, with plates and illustrations. *London*, 1873. 8vo.
- HAMPSON (R. T.) Origines Patriciae; or a deduction of European titles of nobility and dignified offices, from their primitive sources. *London*, 1846. 8vo.
- HEYWOOD (James) Academic reform and University representation. *London*, 1860. 8vo.
- HILL (Micaiah) and CORNWALLIS (Caroline Frances) Two prize essays on juvenile delinquency. *London*, 1853. 8vo.
- HOBBS (Thomas) Opera philosophica quae Latine scripsit: omnia in unum corpus nunc primum collecta, studio et labore G. Molesworth. *Londini*, 1839-45. 5 vols. 8vo.
- HOWE (Samuel Gridley) On the causes of idiocy, etc. *Edinburgh*, 1858. 8vo.
- INTERNATIONAL PENITENTIARY CONGRESS, LONDON. Prisons and reformatories at home and abroad, being the Transactions of the International Penitentiary Congress held in London, July 3-13, 1872. Edited by Edwin Pears. *London*, 1872. 8vo.
- JACKSON (John William) Ethnology and phrenology, as an aid to the historian. *London*, 1863. 8vo.
- LANCASHIRE PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION. National education not necessarily governmental, sectarian, or irreligious, shown in a series of papers, read at the meetings of the Lancashire Public School Association. *London, Manchester*, 1750. 8vo.
- LEONARD (William A.) Hindu thought: a short account of the religious books of India, with some remarks concerning their origin, character, and influence. And other essays. *Glasgow*, 1875. 8vo.
- MAUDSLEY (Henry) Body and mind: an inquiry into their connection and mutual influence, specially in reference to mental disorders. An enlarged and revised edition. To which are added psychological essays. *London*, 1873. 8vo.

MAXSE (Frederick Augustus) The causes of social revolt. A lecture, etc. *London*, 1873. 8vo.

NOTT (Josiah Clark) Types of mankind: or ethnological researches, . . . illustrated by selections from the inedited papers of S. G. Morton, . . . and by additional contributions from L. Agassiz, W. Usher, and H. S. Patterson. By J. C. Nott and G. R. Gliddon. *London, Philadelphia*, 1854. 8vo.

PASCAL (Blaise) Oeuvres. *La Haye*, 1779. 5 vols. 8vo.

PHILOSOPHY. The philosophy of phrenology simplified. By a member of the Phrenological and Philosophical Societies of Glasgow. *Glasgow*, 1836. 12mo.

POTTER (Alonzo) The school and the schoolmaster. A manual for the use of teachers, employers, trustees, inspectors, etc., of common schools. In two parts. Part I. by A. Potter. Part II. by G. B. Emerson. *Boston [U.S.A.]*, 1843. 8vo.

QUARTERLY REVIEW. The Quarterly Review. [Vol. I, 1809- Vol. 73, 1844.] *London*, 1812-44. 73 vols. 8vo.

* * Wanting, vol. 60.

RICHARDSON (Charles) A new dictionary of the English language. New edition. *London*, 1858. 2 vols. 4to.

ROUTH (Martin Joseph) Reliquiae sacrae; sive, auctorum fere jam perditorum secundi tertiiqae saeculi post Christum natum quae supersunt. Editio altera. *Oxonii*, 1846-48. 5 vols. 8vo.

RUSSELL (Michael) Polynesia: or, an historical account of the principal islands in the South Sea, including New Zealand. Second edition. *Edinburgh*, 1843. 8vo.

SCHILLER (Johann Christoph Friedrich von) Sämmtliche Werke. *Stuttgart und Tübingen*, 1847. 12 vols. in 6. 8vo.

SILJESTRÖM (Pehr Adam) The educational institutions of the United States, their character and organization. Translated by Frederica Rowan. *London*, 1853. 8vo.

THELWALL (Algernon Sydney) The iniquities of the opium trade with China; being a development of the main causes which exclude the merchants of Great Britain from the advantages of an unrestricted commercial intercourse with that vast empire. *London*, 1839. 8vo.

TURNER (Sharon) The history of the Anglo-Saxons from the earliest period to the Norman Conquest. *Philadelphia*, 1841. 2 vols. 8vo.

TYNDALL (John) Contributions to molecular physics in the domain of radiant heat. *London*, 1872. 8vo.

WELD (Charles Richard) A history of the Royal Society, with memoirs of the presidents. Compiled from authentic documents. *London*, 1848. 2 vols. 8vo.

MURRAY MARKS, Esq., of Brompton, London, S.W.

PINELLI (Maffeo) *Bibliotheca Pinelliana*. A catalogue of the . . . library of Maffei Pinelli . . . sold by auction, on Monday, March 2, 1789. . . . [London, 1789]. 8vo.

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart. Per C. W. Sutton, Esq., M.A.

ADIMARI (Lodovico) *Marquis*. Satire, con illustrazione etc. Londra, 1788. 12mo.

ALDER (Jacob Georg Christian) *Novi Testamenti versiones Syriacae simplex Philoxeniana et Hierosolymitana*. Denuo examinatae et ad fidem codicum manuscriptorum bibliothecarum Vaticanae, Angelicae, Assemanianae, Mediceae, Regiae aliarumque novis observationibus atque tabulis aere incisis illustratae. Hafniae, 1789. 4to.

ADRICHIOMIUS (Christianus) *Theatrum Terrae Sanctae et Biblicarum historiarum cum tabulis geographicis aere expressis*. Coloniae Agrippinae, 1590. Fol.

AFFÒ (Ireneo) *Vita di Pierluigi Farnese primo duca di Parma, Piacenza e Guastalla*. [Edited by Count P. Litta.] Milano, 1821. 8vo.

ALFIERI (Vittorio) *Count*. Quindici Tragedie. Dall' editore A. Montucci. Edinburgo, 1806. 3 vols. 8vo.

'AMR IBN AL 'ABD IBN SUFYĀN AL BAKRĪ called TARAFĀH. *Tarafa Moallaca cum Zuzenii scholiis*. Textum ad fidem codicum Parisiensium diligentur emendatum Latine vertit, vitam poetae accurate exposuit, selectas Reiskii annotationes suis subjunxit, indicem Arabicum addidit J. Vullers. [Arabic and Latin.] Bonnae ad Rhenum, 1829. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 4to.

ANVILLE (Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d') *Compendium of ancient geography, translated from the French*. Illustrated, with maps. London, 1810. 2 vols. 8vo.

APOLLODORUS ATHENIENSIS. *Apollodori* . . . *Bibliothecae libri tres, ad codd. mss. fidem recensiti a C. G. Heyne*. Goettingae, 1782-83. 4 vols. 8vo.

APPIAN. *Romanarum historiarum quae supersunt*. Graece et Latine, cum indicibus. Parisiis, 1840. 8vo.

ARISTOPHANES. *Comoediae et perditarum fragmenta, ex nova recensione G. Dindorf*. Accedunt Menandri et Philemonis fragmenta auctiora et emendatiora. Graece et Latine, cum indicibus. Parisiis, 1838. 8vo.

ARISTOTLE. *The rhetoric, poetic, and Nicomachean ethics of Aristotle, translated from the Greek*. By Thomas Taylor. London, 1818. 2 vols. 8vo.

- ARRIAN. *Arriani Anabasis et Indica . . . emendavit . . .* Fr. Dübner. *Reliqua Arriani, et scriptorum de rebus Alexandri M. fragmenta collegit, Pseudo-Callisthenis historiam fabulosam . . . nunc primum edidit . . .* C. Müller. *Parisiis*, 1846. 3 pts. in 1 vol. 8vo.
- BEMBO (Pietro) *Cardinal*. *Carmina quinque illustrium poetarum P. Bembi, A. Naugerii, B. Castillionii, J. Casae, et A. Politiani, additis J. Sadoleti carminibus; J. B. Amalthei quinque selectissimis eclogis; B. Lampridii et M. A. Flaminii ineditis quibusdam.* *Bergomi*, 1753. 8vo.
- BENEDICTUS (Alexander) *Il fatto d'arme del Tarro fra i Principi Italiani, et Carlo Ottavo re di Francia, insieme con l'assedio di Novara, tradotto per L. Domenichi.* *Vinegia*, 1549. 8vo.
- BENSCH (Ottomar) *Rerum seculo quinto decimo in Mesopotamia gestarum librum e codice Bibliothecae Bodleianae Syriaco. Edidit et interpretatione Latina illustravit O. Behnsch. [Syriac and Latin.] Vratislaviae*, 1838. 4to.
- BIBLE.—SYRIAC AND ENGLISH. *Some pages of the Four Gospels retranscribed from the Sinaitic Palimpsest, with a translation of the whole text by Agnes Smith Lewis.* *London*, 1896. 4to.
- BIBLE.—ENGLISH. *The Holy Bible translated from the Latin Vulgate. The stereotype edition.* *Dublin*, 1825. 8vo.
- BINNART (Martinus) *Dictionarium Teutonico-Latinum novum, sive biglotton amplificatum. . . . Nunc denuo emendatum atque multis vocibus, quae desiderabantur, locupletatum, studio et diligentia J. de Wilde.* *Amstelædami*, 1719. 8vo.
- BIOGRAPHIE. *Biographie de tous les ministres, depuis la constitution de 1791 jusqu'à nos jours. Deuxième édition. [By L. Gallois.] Paris*, 1825. 8vo.
- BOPP (Franz) *Über den Einfluss der Pronomina auf die Wortbildung im Sanskrit und den mit ihm verwandten Sprachen.* *Berlin*, 1832. 4to.
- BOULTON (S. B.) *The Russian Empire: its origin and development.* *London*, 1882. 8vo.
- BOURGOING (Jean François de) *Historical and philosophical memoirs of Pius the Sixth, and of his pontificate, down to the period of his retirement into Tuscany. Translated from the French. [Anon.] London*, 1799. 2 vols. 8vo.
- BRAUNIIUS (Joannes) *Selecta sacra libri quinque.* *Amstelædami*, 1700. 4to.
- BRITISH MUSEUM. *Select Papyri in the Hieratic Character, from the collections of the British Museum, with prefatory remarks [by S. Birch. Edited by E. Hawkins]. London*, 1841-60. 2 pts. in 4. Fol.

- BUFFON** (Georges Louis Le Clerc) *Comte de*. Natural history of birds, fish, insects, and reptiles. [By Buffon.] (Supplementary volume containing a description of . . . birds . . . selected and arranged by Sonnini and J. J. Virey.) *London*, 1808. 6 vols. 8vo.
- BURHĀN AL-DĪN, AL-ZARNŪJĪ**. Enchiridion studiosi. Ad fidem editionis Relandianae nec non trium codd. . . . Arabice edidit, Latine vertit . . . et scholia Ibn-Ismaëlis selecta . . . adjecit . . . vocalibus instruxit et lexico explanavit C. Caspari. . . . Praefatus est H. O. Fleischer. [Arabic and Latin.] *Lipsiae*, 1838. 4to.
- BURNOUF** (Émile) Dictionnaire classique sanscrit-français où sont coordonnés, révisés complétés les travaux de Wilson, Bopp, Westergaard, Johnson, etc., . . . par E. Burnouf . . . avec la collaboration de L. Leupol. *Paris*, 1865. 8vo.
- BUSINI** (Giovanni Battista) Lettere a B. Varchi sugli avvenimenti dell' assedio di Firenze estratte da un codice della Biblioteca Palatina. *Pisa*, 1822. 8vo.
- BUSK** (Mrs. William) The history of Spain and Portugal. From B.C. 1000 to A.D. 1814. *London*, 1833. 8vo.
- BUXTORFIUS** (Joannes) Lexicon Chaldaicum, Talmudicum et Rabbinicum . . . in lucem editum a J. Buxtorfio Filio. *Basileae*, 1640. Fol.
- CALLIMACHUS**. Hymni, epigrammata, et fragmenta. Ex recensione T. J. G. F. Graevii, cum ejusdem animadversionibus. Accedunt N. Frischlini, H. Stephani . . . commentarius, et annotationes E. Spanhemii. *Ultrajecti*, 1697. 2 vols. 8vo.
- CANINA** (Luigi) Indicazione topografica di Roma antica. Quarta edizione. *Roma*, 1850. 8vo.
- CLARENDON** (Edward Hyde) *Earl of*. The life of Edward Earl of Clarendon. (The continuation of the life, being a continuation of his history of the Grand Rebellion . . . to 1667.) Written by himself. *Oxford*, 1759. 3 vols. 8vo.
- State papers commencing from the year MDCXXI, containing the materials from which his history of the Great Rebellion was composed. *Oxford*, 1767. 3 vols. 8vo.
- CORPUS INSCRIPTIONUM LATINARUM**. . . . Volumen primum. (Inscriptiones Latinae antiquissimae ad C. Caesaris mortem . . . edidit Th. Mommsen.) *Berolini*, 1863. Fol.
- COWLEY** (Abraham) The works : consisting of those which were formerly printed, and those which he design'd for the press. The ninth edition. To which are added, some verses, never before printed. *London*, 1689-1700. 3 pts. in 1 vol. Fol.
- CRÉBILLON** (Prosper Jolyot de) Oeuvres. *Paris*, an. X (1802). 3 vols. in 1. 12mo.

DAMM (Christian Tobias) *Novum lexicon Graecum etymologicum et reale* ; . . . editio de novo instructa . . . cura J. M. Duncan. *Glasgae*, 1824. 4to.

— *Lexicon Pindaricum*. Excerpsit et justa serie disposuit H. Huntingford. *Londini*, 1814. 8vo.

DAVID, *ben Joseph Kimchi*. *Hebraicarum institutionum libri IIII*, Sancte Pagnino Lucensi autore, ex R. D. Kimhi priore parte מַכְלֵל , . . . ferè transcripti. *Lutetiae Parisiorum*, 1549. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 4to.

DAVILA (Enrico Caterino) *Historia delle guerre civili di Francia*. *Londra*, 1755. 2 vols. 4to.

DÉFENSE. *Défense des Résumés historiques*. [By Félix Bodin.] *Paris*, 1824. 12mo.

DEMOSTHENES. *The orations, delivered on occasions of public deliberation*. Together with the orations of Aeschines and Demosthenes on the Crown. Translated into English by T. Leland. *London*, 1770-71. 3 vols. in 1. 4to.

DENINA (Carlo Giovanni Maria) *Delle rivoluzioni d'Italia libri venticinque*. *Venezia*, 1816. 6 vols. 8vo.

DICKINSON (Edmund) *Delphi Phoenicizantes, sive, tractatus, in quo Graecos, quicquid apud Delphos celebre erat . . . è Josuae historia, scriptisque sacris effinxisse . . . ostenditur*. *Oxoniae*, 1655. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 12mo.

DICTIONARY. *A new and general biographical dictionary ; containing an historical and critical account of the lives and writings of the most eminent persons in every nation*. A new edition, greatly enlarged and improved. [Edited by W. Tooke.] *London*, 1798. 15 vols. 8vo.

DIODEGENES LAERTIUS. *De vitis, dogmatibus et apophthegmatibus clarorum philosophorum libri X*. Graece et Latine. . . . Seorsum excusas Aeg. Menagii in Diogenem observationes auctiores habet volumen II. . . . *Amstelaedami*, 1692. 2 vols. 4to.

— *De clarorum philosophorum vitis, dogmatibus et apophthegmatibus libri decem*. Ex Italicis codicibus nunc primum excussis recensuit C. G. Cobet. [Greek and Latin.] *Parisiis*, 1850. 8vo.

DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS. *De structura orationis liber*. Ex recensione Jacobi Uptoni. Editio tertia. [Greek and Latin.] *Londini*, 1747. 8vo.

DIONYSIUS PERIEGETES. *Periegesis sive Dionysii geographia emendata et locupletata, additione geographiae hodiernae Graeco carmine pariter donatae*. . . . Ab E. Wells. Editio secunda. *Oxonii*, 1709. 8vo.

DIX-HUIT (Le) BRUMAIRE, ou tableau des événemens qui ont amené cette journée ; des faits qui l'ont accompagnée, et des résultats qu'elle doit avoir. [By V. Lombard de Langres.] *Paris*, [1800]. 8vo.

DOELLINGER (Johann Joseph Ignaz von) Muhammed's Religion nach ihrer inneren Entwicklung und ihrem Einflusse auf das Leben der Völker. Eine historische Betrachtung. *Regensburg*, 1838. 4to.

DOMBAY (Franz Lorenz von) Grammatica linguae Persicae, accedunt dialogi, historiae, sententiae, et narrationes Persicae. *Vindobonae*, 1804. 4to.

DU CANGE (Charles Dufresne) *Seigneur*. Glossarium manuale ad scriptores mediae et infimae Latinitatis, ex magnis glossariis C. Du Fresne, . . . et Carpentarii in compendium redactum. *Halae*, 1772-84. 6 vols. 8vo.

EBERS (Joannes). Vollständiges Wörterbuch der Englischen Sprache für die Deutschen. *Leipzig*, 1793-94. 2 vols. 8vo.

— The new and complete dictionary of the German and English languages, composed chiefly after the German dictionaries of Adelung and of Schwan. Elaborated by J. Ebers. *Leipzig*, 1796-99. 3 vols. 8vo.

EURIPIDES. Fragmenta, iterum edidit perditorum tragicorum omnium nunc primum collegit F. G. Wagner. *Parisiis*, 1846. 8vo.

EUSTACE (John Chetwode) A classical tour through Italy An. MDCCCII. Third edition, revised and enlarged. *London*, 1815. 4 vols. 8vo.

FAT'H IBN MUHAMMAD IBN 'UBAID ALLAH IBN KHĀKĀN (Abū Naṣr) Specimen criticum, exhibens locos Ibn Khacanis de Ibn Zeidonno, ex MSS. codicibus . . . editos, Latine redditos et annotatione illustratos, quod . . . publicae quaestioni objectum defendit H. E. Weyers. [Arabic and Latin.] *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1831. 4to.

FOOTE (Samuel) The dramatic works, to which is prefixed a life of the author. *London*, 1797. 2 vols. 8vo.

GALLUZZI (Jacopo Riguccio) Storia del granducato di Toscana. Nuova edizione. *Firenze*, 1822. 11 vols. in 5. 8vo.

GATAKER (Thomas) Opera critica. Dissertatio de N. Instrumenti stylo; Cinnus, sive adversaria miscellanea; adversaria miscellanea posthuma. Marci Antonini de rebus suis libri XII, [Greek and Latin] commentario perpetuo explicati. Opuscula varia. *Trajecti ad Rhenum*, 1697-98. 2 vols. in 1. Fol.

GERMANICUS CAESAR. Germanici Caesaris . . . Reliquiae quae extant omnes, ex recensione et cum notis J. C. Orellii. . . . Quibus etiam scholia vetera auctoris incerti, ex editione Buhlana, adjunxit J. A. Giles. *Londini*, 1838. 8vo.

GESENIUS (Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm) Anecdota Orientalia edidit et illustravit G. Gesenius. Fasciculus primus, Carmina Samaritana continens. [No more published.] *Lipsiae*, 1824. 4to.

— Thesaurus philologicus criticus linguae Hebraeae et Chaldaee Veteris Testamenti. Editio altera. *Lipsiae*, 1829-58. 3 vols. in 2. 4to.

- GIANNONE (Pietro) Dell' istoria civile del regno di Napoli libri XL. *Napoli*, 1723. 4 vols. 4to.
- GROTIUS (Hugo) Epistolae ineditae, quae ad Oxenstiernas . . . aliosque . . . e Gallia missae . . . nunc prodeunt ex Musaeo Meermanniano. *Harlemi*, 1806. 8vo.
- GUICCIARDINI (Francesco) Della istoria d'Italia libri XX. *Friburgo*, 1775-76. 4 vols. 4to.
- Istoria d'Italia, alla miglior lezione ridotta dal G. Rosini. *Pisa*, 1819-20. 10 vols. in 5. 8vo.
- GUIZOT (François Pierre Guillaume) Histoire du Protectorat de Richard Cromwell et du rétablissement des Stuart (1658-1660). *Paris*, 1856. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo.
- HAUG (Martin) Essay on the Pahlavi language. From the Pahlavi-Pazand glossary, edited by Destur Hoshangji and M. Haug. *Stuttgart*, 1870. 8vo.
- HERMANN (Johann Gottfried Jacob) Opuscula. *Lipsiae*, 1827-34. 5 vols. 8vo.
- HERODOTUS. Historiarum libri IX, recognovit. . . . G. Dindorfus. Ctesiae Cnidii et chronographorum, Castoris, Eratosthenis, etc. fragmenta dissertatione et notis illustrata a C. Müllero. Graece et Latine cum indicibus. *Parisiis*, 1844. 8vo.
- HESIOD. Quae exstant. Ex recensione T. Robinsoni, cum . . . notis J. G. Graevii lectionibus et D. Heinsii introductione. Curante C. F. Loesnero. [Greek and Latin.] *Lipsiae*, 1778. 8vo.
- HOEFER (Carl Gustav Albert) De Prakrita dialecto libri duo. *Berolini*, 1836. 8vo.
- HUPFELD (Hermann Christian Carl Friedrich) Exercitationes Aethiopicae sive observationum criticarum ad emendandam rationem grammaticae Semiticae specimen primum. [No more published.] *Lipsiae*, 1825. 4to.
- JUSTIN, *Martyr, Saint*. Opera quae feruntur omnia. Recensuit . . . J. C. T. Otto. *Jenae*, 1847-50. 3 vols. in 2. 8vo.
- LASSEN (Christian) Gymnosophista sive Indicae philosophiae documenta. Collegit, edidit, enarravit C. Lassen. Voluminis I. fasciculus I. Isvaracrisnae Sankhya-Caricam tenens. [No more published.] *Bonnae ad Rhenum*, 1832. 4to.
- LE BAKER (Galfridus) *de Swinbroke*. Chronicon. Edited with notes by E. M. Thompson. *Oxford*, 1889. 4to.
- LE BEAU (Charles) Storia del Basso Impero. (Grande collezione storica di Rollin, Crevier, Le Beau con aggiunte, note, osservazioni e schiarimenti. Vols. LXVII-CII.) *Venezia*, 1850-53. 36 vols. 8vo.

- LENGERKE (Caesar von) *Commentatio critica de Ephraemo Syro S. S. interprete. Qua simul versionis Syriacae, quam Peschito vocant, lectiones variae ex Ephraemi commentariis collectae exhibentur. Halis Saxonum, 1828. 4to.*
- LEOPOLD (Ernestus Fridericus) *Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum in libros Veteris Testamenti. Lipsiae, 1832. 16mo.*
- LONGUS. *Pastoralium de Daphnide et Chleo, libri quatuor. Ex recensione et cum animadversionibus J. B. C. D'Ansse de Villoison. [Greek and Latin.] Parisiis, 1778. 8vo.*
- LUCANUS (Marcus Annaeus) *La Pharsale de Lucain. Traduction de Marmontel avec le texte en regard. Nouvelle édition, revue . . . et du Supplément de T. May. Paris, 1816. 2 vols. 8vo.*
- *Lucan's Pharsalia. Translated into English verse by Nicholas Rowe. The third edition. London, 1753. 2 vols. 8vo.*
- LUCIAN. *Quomodo historia conscribenda sit. Edidit ac notis illustravit Franciscus Riollay. [Greek and Latin.] Oxonii, 1776. 8vo.*
- LUKĀMĀN, *called Al-Ĥakīm. Locmani fabulae . . . annotationibus criticis et glossario explanatae ab Aemilio Roedigero. Editio altera aucta et emendata. Halis Saxonum, 1839. 4to.*
- MACDONALD (William Bell) *Sketch of a Coptic grammar adapted for self-tuition. [Lithographed.] Edinburgh, 1856. 8vo.*
- MARINI (Giovanni Battista) *L'Adone, poema heroico, con gli argomenti del conte Sanvitale e l'allegorie di Don Lorenzo Scoto. Amsterdam, et Parigi, 1678. 4 vols. 12mo.*
- *La Sampogna, divisa in idillii favolosi, e pastorali. Venetia, 1674. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 12mo.*
- MARIUS, *de Calasio. Concordantiae Sacrorum Bibliorum Hebraicorum: (Edidit G. Romaine. Fr. Lucae Guaddini . . . de Hebraicae Linguae origine, praestantia, et utilitate, . . . opusculum.) Londini, 1747-49. 4 vols. Fol.*
- MARTÍNEZ DE MORETIN (Manuel) *Estudios filológicos: ó sea exámen razonado de las dificultades principales en la lengua española. Londres, 1857. 8vo.*
- MASON (William) *Poems. A new edition. York, 1771. 8vo.*
- MAURICE (Thomas) *The modern history of Hindostan: comprehending that of the Greek Empire of Bactria, . . . commencing at the period of the death of Alexander, and intended to be brought down to the close of the eighteenth century. London, 1802-09. 2 vols. 4to.*
- MAXIMIANUS, *Etruscus. Cornelii Maximiani Etrusci Galli elegiae sex, ex recensione et cum notis Wernsdorffii. Iterum excudi fecit J. A. Giles. Londini, 1838. 8vo.*

MESHA, *King of Moab*. Die Inschrift des Königs Mesa von Moab . . . erklärt von T. Nöldeke. Mit einer lithographierten Tafel. *Kiel*, 1870. 8vo.

— Die Siegestsäule Mesa's Königs der Moabiter. Ein Beitrag zur Hebräischen Alterthumskunde von K. Schlottmann. Oster-Programm der Universität Halle-Wittenberg. *Halle*, 1870. 8vo.

MÉZERAY (François Eudes de) Histoire de France depuis Faramond jusqu'au regne de Louis le Juste. Nouvelle édition. *Paris*, 1685. 3 vols. Fol.

MONTESQUIEU (Charles de Secôndat de) *Baron*. Reflections on the causes of the grandeur and declension of the Romans. By the Author of the Persian Letters. Translated from the French. [Anon.] *London*, 1734. 16mo.

MONUMENTA. Monumenta sacra et profana ex codicibus praesertim Bibliothecae Ambrosianae opera Collegii Doctorum ejusdem. . . . Edidit A. M. Ceriani. Tomus I-III. *Mediolani*, 1861-64. 3 vols. in 1. 4to.

MUELLER (Carl Otfried) Antiquitates Antiochenae, commentationes duae. Cum tab. ii. *Gottingae*, 1839. 4to.

MUELLERUS (Carolus) and (Theodorus) Fragmenta historicorum Graecorum. . . . Apollodori Bibliotheca cum fragmentis. Auxerunt, notis et prolegomenis illustrarunt, indice plenissimo instruxerunt C. et. T. Mulleri. Accedunt Marmora Parium et Rosettanum, hoc cum Letronnii, illud cum C. Mulleri commentariis. *Parisiis*, 1841-51. 4 vols. 8vo.

NUGAE. Nugae venales, sive, thesaurus ridendi et jocandi. [*n.p.*], 1642. 3 pts. in 1 vol. 16mo.

OPPERT (Julius) Histoire des empires de Chaldée et d'Assyrie d'après les monuments, depuis l'établissement définitif des Sémites en Mésopotamie (2000 ans avant J. C.), jusqu'aux Séleucides (150 ans avant J. C.), etc. *Versailles*, 1865. 8vo.

PARIAN CHRONICLE. The Parian chronicle, or the chronicle of the Arundelian Marbles, with a dissertation concerning its authenticity. [By J. Robertson.] [Greek, Latin, and English.] *London*, 1788. 8vo.

PARIS. Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres depuis son établissement jusqu'à présent. Avec les Mémoires de Littérature tirez des registres de cette Académie depuis son renouvellement, (jusques et compris l'année 1763). *Paris*, 1729-68. 32 vols. 4to.

PAUSANIUS. Descriptio Graeciae. Recognovit et praefatus est L. Dindorfius. Graece et Latine cum indice locupletissimo. *Parisiis*, 1845. 8vo.

PERTICARI (Giulio) Opere. *Bologna*, 1822-23. 3 vols. 8vo.

- PHILO JUDAEUS. Omnia quae extant opera. Ex S. Gelenii et aliorum interpretatione, partim ab A. Turnebo, partim a D. Hoeschelio edita et illustrata. . . . [Greek and Latin.] *Francofurti*, 1691. Fol.
- PHILOSTRATUS. Philostratorum et Callistrati opera. Recognovit A. Westermann. Eunapii vitae Sophistarum iterum edidit J. F. Boissonade. Himerii Sophistae declamationes, accurate excusso codice optimo et unico XXII declamationum emendavit Fr. Diibner. *Parisiis*, 1849. 8vo.
- PICTET (Adolphe) Les origines indo-européennes ou les Aryas primitifs, essai de paléontologie linguistique. *Paris*, 1859-63. 2 vols. 8vo.
- PINDAR. Carmina et fragmenta ; cum lectionis varietate et annotationibus, a C. G. Heyne. [Greek and Latin.] *Oxonii*, 1807-09. 3 vols. in 2. 8vo.
- PLATO. Dialogi III. Quibus praefigurantur Olympiodori vita Platonis et Albinus in dialogos Platonis introductio. Opera et studio G. Etwall. [Greek and Latin.] *Oxonii*, 1771. 8vo.
- Euthydemus et Gorgias. Recensuit, vertit, notasque suas adjecit, M. J. Routh. [Greek and Latin.] *Oxonii*, 1784. 8vo.
- PLUTARCH. Scripta moralia. Graece et Latine. *Parisiis*, 1841. 2 vols. 8vo.
- Vitae. Secundum codices Parisinos, recognovit Theod. Doehner. Graece et Latine. *Parisiis*, 1846. 2 vols. 8vo.
- POLYBIUS. Historiarum reliquiae Graece et Latine cum indicibus. *Parisiis*, 1839. 8vo.
- PONTANUS (Johann Isaac) Rerum Danicarum historia, libris X. . . . Accedit chorographica regni Daniae tractusq. ejus universi borealis . . . descriptio. *Amstelodami*, 1631. Fol.
- PORTUS (Aemilius) Dictionarium Ionicum Graeco-Latinum, quod indicem in omnes Herodoti libros continet. Editio nova. *Oxonii*, 1810. 8vo.
- POTTER (John) Archaeologia Graeca, or the antiquities of Greece : a new edition ; with a life of the author, by Robert Anderson ; and an appendix . . . by George Dunbar. *Edinburgh*, 1827. 2 vols. 8vo.
- PSALMANAZAAR (George) An historical and geographical description of Formosa, an island subject to the Emperor of Japan. *London*, 1704. 8vo.
- PSELLUS (Michael Constantine) De operatione daemonum dialogus. Gilbertus Gaulminus Molinensis primus Graecè edidit et notis illustravit. [Greek and Latin.] *Kiloni*, 1688. 16mo.
- RAPHELENGIUS (Franciscus) *the Elder*. Lexicon Arabicum. (T. Erpenii observationes in lexicon Arabicum.) *Leidae*, 1613. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 4to.

- RAYNAL (Guillaume Thomas François) A philosophical and political history of the settlements and trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies. Translated from the French, by J. Justamond. The third edition, revised and corrected. *Dublin*, 1779. 4 vols. 8vo.
- REGNARD (Jean François) Oeuvres. *Paris*, 1817. 5 vols. in 2. 12mo.
- REINECCIUS (Christianus) Janua Hebraeae linguae Veteris Testamenti in qua totius codicis Hebraei vocabula una cum radicibus et . . . analysi comparent . . . accessit una cum grammatica lexicon Hebraeo-Chaldaicum. *Lipsiae*, 1756. 8vo.
- ROEDIGER (Emil) De origine et indole Arabicae librorum V. T. historicorum interpretationis libri duo. *Halis Saxonum*, 1829. 4to.
- ROSA (Salvatore) Satire con le note D. Anton Maria Salvini ed'altri. *Londra*, 1787. 12mo.
- ROSEMUELLER (Ernst Friedrich Carl) Institutiones ad fundamenta linguae Arabicae. Accedunt sententiae et narrationes Arabicae una cum glossario Arabico-Latino. *Lipsiae*, 1818. 4to.
- ROSINI (Giovanni) Saggio sulle azioni e sulle opere di Francesco Guicciardini. *Pisa*, 1820. 8vo.
- SADĀNANDA YOGĪNDRA. Die Philosophie der Hindu. Vaedanta-Sara von Sadananda, Sanskrit und Deutsch zum erstenmal übersetzt, und mit Anmerkungen und Auszügen aus den Scholien des Rama-Krishna-Tirtha begleitet von O. Frank. *München*, 1835. 4to.
- SALUSTE DU BARTAS (Guillaume de) Du Bartas his Devine Weekes and Workes translated . . . by Josuah Sylvester. Now fourthly corr. & augm. *London*, 1613. 4to.
- SANNAZARO (Jacopo) L'Arcadia, colle antiche annotazioni di T. Porcacchi, insieme colle Rime dell' autore, ed una Farsa del medesimo non istampata altre volte. *Napoli*, 1758. 2 vols. in 1. 16mo.
- SARPI (Paolo) Opere [Vols. 1-5.] *Helmstat*, 1761-63. 5 vols. 4to.
* * * Wants Vols. 6-8.
- SAVARY (Claude Étienne) Letters on Greece; being a sequel to Letters on Egypt. Translated from the French. *London*, 1788. 8vo.
- SCHAAF (Carl) Lexicon Syriacum Concordantiale omnes Novi Testamenti Syriaci voces . . . complectens, etc. Editio secunda, priori emendatior et auctior. *Lugduni Batavorum*, 1717. 4to.
- SCHULTENS (Albert) Sylloge dissertationum philologico-exegeticarum, a diversis auctoribus editarum, sub praesidio A. Schultens, J. J. Schultens et N. G. Schroeder defensarum. *Leidae et Leovardiae*, 1772-75. 2 vols. 4to.
- SCRIPTORES. Scriptores Latini in usum Delphini cum notis variorum variis lectionibus conspectu codicum et editionum et indicibus locupletissimis accurate recensiti, cura et impensis A. J. Valpy. *Londini*, 1819-30. 157 vols. in 146. 8vo.

SEBASTIANI (Leopoldo) Storia universale dell' Indostan dall' anno 1500 avanti G. C. . . . infino all' anno 1819 dell' era nostra. *Roma*, 1821. 8vo.

SECTANUS (Quintus) *pseud.* [i.e., Lodovico Sergardi]. Satire con aggiunte e annotazione. *Londra*, 1786. 12mo.

SELDEN (John) De jure naturali et gentium, juxta disciplinam Ebraeorum libri septem. *London*, 1640. Fol.

SOLDANI (Jacopo) Satire di J. Soldani, P. J. Martelli, L. Paterno, F. Berni ed altri. *Londra*, 1787. 12mo.

SOPHOCLES. Sophoclis, ut volunt, Clytaemnestrae fragmentum. Post editionem Mosquensem principem edi curavit notis adjectis C. L. Struve. *Rigae*, 1807. 8vo.

— Tragoediae. Recensuit et brevibus notis instruxit C. G. A. Erfurdt. [Greek.] *Lipsiae*, 1822-25. 7 vols. in 4. 8vo.

— The Tragedies, translated from the Greek, . . . by T. Francklin. A new edition, carefully revised and corrected. *London*, 1788. 8vo.

STORR (Gottlob Christian) Opuscula Academica ad interpretationem librorum sacrorum pertinentia. *Tubingae*, 1796-1803. 3 vols. 8vo.

STRABO. Rerum geographicarum libri XVII. Accedunt huic editioni, ad Casaubonianam III expressae, notae integrae G. Xylandri, Is. Casauboni . . . Subjiciuntur chrestomathiae. Graec. et Lat. *Amstelædami*, 1707. 2 vols. in 3. Fol.

THEOCRITUS. Reliquiae. Graece et Latine. Edidit T. Kiessling. *Lipsiae*, 1819. 8vo.

— Scholia in Theocritum. Auctiora reddidit et annotatione critica instruxit Fr. Dübner. Scholia et paraphrases in Nicandrum et Oppianum, partim nunc primum edidit . . . U. C. Bussemaker. *Parisiis*, 1849. 8vo.

THEOGNIS. Reliquiae. Novo ordine disposuit, commentationem criticam et notas adjecit F. T. Welcker. [Greek.] *Francofurti ad Moenum*, 1826. 8vo.

THIESSE (Léon) Résumé de l'histoire de Pologne. *Bruxelles*, 1824. 12mo.

— Résumé de l'histoire de Pologne. Seconde édition. *Paris*, 1824. 12mo.

THOMAS, *a Monk of Ely*. Liber Eliensis, ad fidem codicum variorum. Vol. 1. [Edited by D. J. Stewart.] *London*, 1848. 8vo. [No more published.]

THUCYDIDES. Historia belli Peloponnesiaci cum nova translatione Latina F. Haasii. [Greek and Latin.] Accedunt Marcellini vita, Scholia Graeca emendatius expressa, et indices nominum et rerum. *Parisiis*, 1842. 8vo.

TIRABOSCHI (Girolamo) *Storia della letteratura Italiana*. Seconda edizione modenese. *Modena*, 1787-94. 9 vols. in 10. 4to.

TISCHENDORF (Lobegott Friedrich Constantin) *De Israelitarum per mare rubrum transitu*. *Lipsiae*, 1847. 8vo.

TURPIE (David MacCalman) *A manual of the Chaldee language: containing a grammar of the Biblical Chaldee and of the Targums, and a Chrestomathy, consisting of selections from the Targums, with a vocabulary, adapted to the Chrestomathy*. *London and Edinburgh*, 1879. 8vo.

VARCHI (Benedetto) *Opere*. *Milano*, 1803-04. 7 vols. in 4. 8vo.

VERTOT D'AUBEUF (René Aubert de) *Histoire des révolutions de Portugal*. *Paris*, [1796]. 8vo.

— *Histoire des révolutions de la république romaine*. *Paris*, [1796]. 3 vols. 8vo.

— *Histoire des révolutions de Suède*. (*Histoire de la dernière révolution de Suède, arrivée le 19 Août 1772. Pour servir de suite à celle de Vertot.*) *Paris*, [1796]. 2 vols. 8vo.

VSÉVOLOJSKY (N. S.) *Dictionnaire géographique-historique de l'Empire de Russie*. *Moscou*, 1813. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo.

WAGENER (Samuel Christoph) *Die Gespenster. Kurze Erzählungen aus dem Reiche der Wahrheit. (Neue Gespenster. Erster Theil.)* *Berlin*, 1799-1801. 5 vols. 8vo.

YETSIRAH, *Book of*. *Das Buch Jezira, die älteste kabalistische Urkunde der Hebraer. Hebraisch und Teutsch. Herausgegeben von J. F. von Meyer.* *Leipzig*, 1830. 4to.

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN P. NICHOLSON, Litt.D., Recorder-in-Chief, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

NICHOLSON (John Page) *Catalogue of library of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Nicholson, relating to the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1866.* *Philadelphia*, 1914. 8vo.

NOTE.—Such has been the pressure upon our space in the present issue that we have been reluctantly compelled to hold over the second half of this list of contributions for inclusion in the next issue.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY.

The classification of the items in this list is in accordance with the main divisions of the "Dewey Decimal System," and in the interest of those readers, who may not be familiar with the system, it may be advisable briefly to point out the advantages claimed for this method of arrangement.

The principal advantage of a classified catalogue, as distinguished from an alphabetical one, is that it preserves the unity of the subject, and by so doing enables a student to follow its various ramifications with ease and certainty. Related matter is thus brought together, and the reader turns to one sub-division and round it he finds grouped others which are intimately connected with it. In this way new lines of research are often suggested.

One of the great merits of the system employed is that it is easily capable of comprehension by persons previously unacquainted with it. Its distinctive feature is the employment of the ten digits, in their ordinary significance, to the exclusion of all other symbols—hence the name, decimal system.

The sum of human knowledge and activity has been divided by Dr. Dewey into ten main classes—0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. These ten classes are each separated in a similar manner, thus making 100 divisions. An extension of the process provides 1000 sections, which can be still further sub-divided in accordance with the nature and requirements of the subject. Places for new subjects may be provided at any point of the scheme by the introduction of new decimal points. For the purpose of this list we have not thought it necessary to carry the classification beyond the hundred main divisions, the arrangement of which will be found in the "Order of Classification" which follows :—

ORDER OF CLASSIFICATION.

000 General Works.

- 010 BIBLIOGRAPHY.
- 020 LIBRARY ECONOMY.
- 030 GENERAL CYCLOPEDIAS.
- 040 GENERAL COLLECTIONS.
- 050 GENERAL PERIODICALS.
- 060 GENERAL SOCIETIES.
- 070 NEWSPAPERS.
- 080 SPECIAL LIBRARIES. POLYGRAPHY.
- 090 BOOK RARITIES.

100 Philosophy.

- 110 METAPHYSICS.
- 120 SPECIAL METAPHYSICAL TOPICS.
- 130 MIND AND BODY.
- 140 PHILOSOPHICAL SYSTEMS.
- 150 MENTAL FACULTIES. PSYCHOLOGY.
- 160 LOGIC.
- 170 ETHICS.
- 180 ANCIENT PHILOSOPHERS.
- 190 MODERN PHILOSOPHERS.

200 Religion.

- 210 NATURAL THEOLOGY.
- 220 BIBLE.
- 230 DOCTRINAL THEOL. DOGMATICS.
- 240 DEVOTIONAL AND PRACTICAL.
- 250 HOMILETIC. PASTORAL. PAROCHIAL.
- 260 CHURCH. INSTITUTIONS. WORK.
- 270 RELIGIOUS HISTORY.
- 280 CHRISTIAN CHURCHES AND SECTS.
- 290 NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS.

300 Sociology.

- 310 STATISTICS.
- 320 POLITICAL SCIENCE.
- 330 POLITICAL ECONOMY.
- 340 LAW.
- 350 ADMINISTRATION.
- 360 ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS.
- 370 EDUCATION.
- 380 COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATION.
- 390 CUSTOMS. COSTUMES. FOLK-LORE.

400 Philology.

- 410 COMPARATIVE.
- 420 ENGLISH.
- 430 GERMAN.
- 440 FRENCH.
- 450 ITALIAN.
- 460 SPANISH.
- 470 LATIN.
- 480 GREEK.
- 490 MINOR LANGUAGES.

500 Natural Science.

- 510 MATHEMATICS.
- 520 ASTRONOMY.
- 530 PHYSICS.
- 540 CHEMISTRY.
- 550 GEOLOGY.
- 560 PALEONTOLOGY.
- 570 BIOLOGY.
- 580 BOTANY.
- 590 ZOOLOGY.

600 Useful Arts.

- 610 MEDICINE.
- 620 ENGINEERING.
- 630 AGRICULTURE.
- 640 DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
- 650 COMMUNICATION AND COMMERCE.
- 660 CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.
- 670 MANUFACTURES.
- 680 MECHANIC TRADES.
- 690 BUILDING.

700 Fine Arts.

- 710 LANDSCAPE GARDENING.
- 720 ARCHITECTURE.
- 730 SCULPTURE.
- 740 DRAWING, DESIGN, DECORATION.
- 750 PAINTING.
- 760 ENGRAVING.
- 770 PHOTOGRAPHY.
- 780 MUSIC.
- 790 AMUSEMENTS.

800 Literature.

- 810 AMERICAN.
- 820 ENGLISH.
- 830 GERMAN.
- 840 FRENCH.
- 850 ITALIAN.
- 860 SPANISH.
- 870 LATIN.
- 880 GREEK.
- 890 MINOR LANGUAGES.

900 History.

- 910 GEOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTION.
- 920 BIOGRAPHY.
- 930 ANCIENT HISTORY.
- 940 EUROPE.
- 950 ASIA.
- 960 AFRICA.
- 970 NORTH AMERICA.
- 980 SOUTH AMERICA.
- 990 OCEANICA AND POLAR REGIONS.

800 LITERATURE : GENERAL.

ANECDOTA OXONIENSIA. Texts, documents, and extracts chiefly from manuscripts in the Bodleian and other Oxford libraries. *Oxford*, 1914.

4to. *In progress.*

R 8206

iv. Mediæval and modern series: 14. Map (W.) W. Map: De nugis curialium. Edited by M. R. James. . . .

BIBLIOTHÈQUE LITTÉRAIRE DE LA RENAISSANCE. (Publiée sous la direction de . . . Pierre de Nolhac et Léon Dorez.) *Paris*, 1907.

8vo. *In progress.*

R 14367

Nouvelle série.

3. Courteault (P.) G. de Malvyn, magistrat et humaniste bordelais, 1545 ?-1617 : étude biographique et littéraire. Suivie de harangues, poésies et lettres inédites.

DELEPIERRE (Joseph Octave) Supercherries littéraires, pastiches, suppositions d'auteur, dans les lettres et dans les arts. *Londres*, 1872.

4to, pp. 328.

R 37911

— Tableau de la littérature du centon, chez les anciens et chez les modernes. *Londres*, 1874-75. 2 vols. 4to.

R 37910

DUBROCA (Louis) L'art de lire à haute voix, suivi de l'application de ses principes à la lecture des ouvrages d'éloquence et de poésie. Nouvelle édition entièrement refondue . . . augmentée d'une dernière partie consacrée à la poésie dramatique et à l'art théâtral. *Paris*, 1824. 8vo.

pp. xvij, 535.

R 31297

HERFORD (Charles Harold) The permanent power of English poetry. . . .

Manchester, 1902. 4to, pp. 30.

R 36405

MACDONNEL (D. E.) A manual of quotations, from the ancient, modern, and oriental languages, including law phrases, maxims, proverbs, and family mottoes. By E. H. Michelsen. . . . Forming a new and . . . enlarged edition of Macdonnel's Dictionary of quotations. *London*, 1856. 8vo, pp. vii, 308.

R 30307

MUENCHENER BEITRAEGE zur Romanischen und Englischen Philologie.

1-3. Herausgegeben von . . . H. Breymann. 4-11. Herausgegeben von . . . H. Breymann und E. Koepfel. 12-54. Herausgegeben von H. Breymann und J. Schick. *Erlangen & Leipzig*, 1890-1912. 54 vols. 8vo.

R 34648

1. Ungemach (H.) Die Quellen der fünf ersten Chester plays.—1890.

2. Ackermann (G. C. R.) Quellen, Vorbilder, Stoffe zu Shelley's poetischen Werken. 1. Alastor. 2. Epipsychidion. 3. Adonais. 4. Hellas.—1890.

3. Rauschmaier (A.) Über den figürlichen Gebrauch der Zahlen im Altfranzösischen.—1892.

4. Hartmann (G.) Merope im italienischen und französischen Drama.—1892.

5. Albert (A. C.) Die Sprache Philippes de Beaumanoir in seinen poetischen Werken, eine Lautuntersuchung.—1893.

6. Peters (R.) P. Scarron's "Jodelet duelliste" und seine spanischen Quellen. Mit einer Einleitung: die Resultate der bisherigen Forschung über den spanischen Einfluss auf das französische Drama des xvii Jahrhunderts.—1893.

7. Child (C. G.) J. Lyly and euphuism.—1894.

8, 14. Kuebler (A.) Die suffixhaltigen romanischen Flurnamen Graubündens, soweit sie jetzt noch dem Volke bekannt sind. 2 vols.—1894-98.

800 LITERATURE: GENERAL.

9. Swallow (J. A.) *Methodism in the light of the English literature of the last century.*—1895.
10. Rosenbauer (A.) *Die poetischen Theorien der Plejade nach Ronsard und Dubellay. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Renaissance poetik in Frankreich.*—1895.
11. Koepfel (E.) *Quellen-studien zu den Dramen B. Jonson's, J. Marston's und Beaumont's und Fletcher's.*—1895.
12. Klein (F.) *Der Chor in den wichtigsten Tragödien der französischen Renaissance.*—1897.
13. Fest (O.) *Der Miles gloriosus in der französischen Komödie von Beginn der Renaissance bis zu Molière.*—1897.
14. See 8.
16. Reinsch (H.) *B. Jonson's Poetik und seine Beziehungen zu Horaz.*—1899.
17. Molenaar (H.) *R. Burns' Beziehungen zur Litteratur.*—1899.
18. Mulert (A.) *P. Corneille auf der englischen Bühne und in der englischen Übersetzungsliteratur des siebzehnten Jahrhunderts.*—1900.
19. Lydgate (J.) *Lydgate's horse, goose, and sheep. Mit Einleitung und Anmerkungen. Herausgegeben von . . . M. Degenhart.*—1900.
20. Koehler (F.) *Die Alliteration bei Ronsard.*—1901.
21. Dekker (T.) *The pleasant comedie of Old Fortunatus. Herausgegeben nach dem Drucke von 1600 von . . . H. Scherer.*—1901.
22. Buchetmann (E.) *J. de Rotrou's Antigone und ihre Quellen. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des antiken Einflusses auf die französische Tragödie des xvii. Jahrhunderts.*—1901.
23. R. A., *Gent.* *The Valiant Welshman. By R. A. Gent. [i.e. R. Armin]. Nach dem Drucke von 1615 herausgegeben von . . . V. Kreb.*—1902.
24. Boehm (C.) *Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Einflusses Seneca's auf die in der Zeit von 1552 bis 1562 erschienenen französischen Tragödien.*—1902.
25. Maurus (P.) *Die Wielandsage in der Literatur.*—1902.
26. Holl (F.) *Das politische und religiöse Tendenzdrama des 16 Jahrhunderts in Frankreich.*—1903.
27. Kroder (A.) *Shelley's Verskunst. Dargestellt von . . . A. Kroder.*—1903.
28. Triwunatz (M.) *G. Budé's De l'institution du prince. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Renaissancebewegung in Frankreich.*—1903.
29. Jung (H.) *Das Verhältnis T. Middleton's zu Shakspeare.*—1904.
30. Leykauff (A.) *F. Habert und seine Übersetzung der Metamorphosen Ovids.*—1904.
31. Solomon, *King of Israel. Die altenglischen Dialoge von Salomon und Saturn. Mit historischer Einleitung, Kommentar und Glossar. Herausgegeben von A. R. v. Vincenti.*—1904.
32. Lindner (E.) *Die poetische Personifikation in den jugendschauspielen Calderon's. Ein Beitrag zu Studien über Stil und Sprache des Dichters.*—1904.
33. Lohr (A.) *R. Flecknoe. Eine literarhistorische Untersuchung.*—1905.
34. Roth (T.) *Der Einfluss von Ariost's Orlando furioso auf das französische Theater.*—1905.
35. Aukenbrand (H.) *Die Figur des Geistes im Drama der englischen Renaissance.*—1906.
36. Mensch (J.) *Das Tier in der Dichtung Marots.*—1906.
37. Jakob (F.) *Die Fabel von Atreus und Thyestes in den wichtigsten Tragödien der englischen, französischen und italienischen Literatur.*—1907.
38. Riedner (W.) *Spenser's Belesenheit.*—1908.
39. Stumfall (B.) *Das Märchen von Amor und Psyche in seinem Fortleben in der französischen, italienischen und spanischen Literatur bis zum 18 Jahrhundert.*—1907.
40. La Taille (J. de) *J. de la Taille und sein Saül le furieux. [With the text.] Von . . . A. Werner. [With portrait.]*—1908.
41. Friedrich (E.) *Die Magie im französischen Theater des xvi. und xvii. Jahrhunderts. [With illustrations.]*—1908.
42. Albert (F.) *Über T. Heywood's The life and death of Hector, eine Neubearbeitung von Lydgates Troy book.*—1909.
43. Grashey (L.) *G. A. Cicogninis Leben und Werke, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung seines Dramas la Marienne ovvero il maggior mostro del mondo.*—1909.
44. Schwerd (C.) *Vergleich, Metapher und Allegorie in den "Tragiques" des A. d'Aubigné.*—1909.
45. Simhart (M.) *Lord Byrons Einfluss auf die italienische Literatur.*—1909.
46. Dierlamm (G.) *Die Flugschriftenliteratur der Chartistenbewegung und ihr Widerhall in der öffentlichen Meinung.*—1909.

800 LITERATURE : GENERAL.

47. Garrett (R. M.) *Precious stones in Old English literature.*—1909.
 48. Reismueller (G.) *Romanische Lehnwörter, Erstbelege, bei Lydgate.* Ein Beitrag zur Lexicographie des Englischen im xv. Jahrhundert.—1911.
 49. Lochner (L.) *Pope's literarische Beziehungen zu seinen Zeitgenossen.* Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der englischen Literatur des 18 Jahrhunderts.—1910.
 50. Chapelain (J.) *Die Parodie, Chapelain décoiffé.* Von . . . A. Bernhard.—1910.
 51. Richter (L.) *Swinburne's Verhältnis zu Frankreich und Italien.*—1911.
 52. Kohler (E.) *Entwicklung des biblischen Dramas des xvi. Jahrhunderts in Frankreich unter dem Einfluss der literarischen Renaissancebewegung.*—1911.
 53. Walter (G.) *Der Wortschatz des Altfriesischen.* Eine wortgeographische Untersuchung.—1911.
 54. Goldstein (M.) *Darius, Xerxes und Artaxerxes im Drama der neueren Literaturen.* Beitrag zur vergleichenden Literaturgeschichte.—1912.

PAUL (Herbert Woodfield) *Famous speeches. Selected and edited, with introductory notes, by H. Paul.* . . . *London, 1911-12.* 2 vols. 8vo.
 R 38255

REVUE analytique des ouvrages écrits en centons, depuis les temps anciens jusqu'au XIX^{ième} siècle. Par un bibliophile belge [i.e. J. O. Delepierre]. *Londres, 1868.* 4to, pp. 505.
 R. 37917
 * * 112 copies printed.

RICE (John) *An introduction to the art of reading with energy and propriety.* *London, 1765.* 8vo, pp. viii, 322.
 R 31340

WORSFOLD (William Basil) *The principles of criticism : an introduction to the study of literature.* . . . New edition. *London, 1902.* 8vo, pp. viii, 256.
 R 37665

810 LITERATURE : AMERICAN.

BENÉT (William Rose) *The falconer of God and other poems.* *New Haven, 1914.* 8vo, pp. xi, 121.
 R 38870

DOTEN (Elizabeth) *Poems from the inner life.* . . . Fourth edition. *Boston, 1865.* 8vo, pp. xxviii, 171.
 R 34232

JAMES (Henry) *Novelist.* *Notes of a son and brother [William James]. [With plates.]* *London, 1914.* 8vo, pp. 479.
 R 36218

— *Notes on novelists, with some other notes.* [*London*], 1914. 8vo, pp. vii, 360.
 R 37492

MARVIN (Frederic Rowland) *Love and letters.* . . . *Boston, 1911.* 8vo, pp. 252.
 R 37816

— *A free lance ; being short paragraphs and detached pages from an author's notebook.* . . . *Boston, 1912.* 8vo, pp. 196.
 R 37787

820 LITERATURE : ENGLISH : GENERAL.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. *Studies in English and comparative literature.* *New York, 1914.* 8vo. *In progress.*

Forsythe (R. S.) *The relation of Shirley's plays to the Elizabethan drama.*

R 38530

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 283

820 LITERATURE: ENGLISH: GENERAL.

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY. [Publications.] *London*, 1907-13.
8vo. *In progress*. R 4668

Original Series.

184, 135, 138, 146. Coventry. The Coventy leet book : or mayor's register, containing the records of the city court leet or view of frankpledge, A.D. 1420-1555, with divers other matters. Transcribed and edited by M. D. Harris. 4 pts. in 1 vol.—1907-13.

Extra Series.

113. Salusbury (*Sir J.*) Poems by Sir J. Salusbury and R. Chester. With an introduction by C. Brown.

SCOTTISH TEXT SOCIETY. [Publications.] [With facsimiles.] *Edinburgh and London*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 7448

64. Henryson (R.) The poems of R. Henryson. Edited by C. G. Smith. Vol. I. New Series.

6. Fowler (W.) *Poet*. The works of W. Fowler, secretary to Queen Anne, wife of James VI. Edited with introduction, appendix, notes and glossary by H. W. Meikle. . . .

BEOWULF. Beowulf, with the Finnsburg fragment. Edited by A. J. Wyatt. New edition, revised, with introduction and notes by R. W. Chambers. [With facsimiles.] *Cambridge*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xxxviii, 254. R 38719

CHANNELS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. The channels of English literature. Edited by Oliphant Smeaton. . . . *London and Toronto*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*.

Walker (H.) The English essay and essayists. R 38219

ELLIOTT (H. B.) Lest we forget. A war anthology. Edited by H. B. Elliott. Foreword by Baroness Orczy. [New impression]. [With plates.] *London*, [1915]. 8vo, pp. 143. R 39095

JOHNSON (Reginald Brimley) Famous reviews. Selected and edited, with introductory notes, by R. B. Johnson. . . . *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xii, 498. R 38189

TINKER (Chauncey Brewster) The Salon and English letters : chapters on the interrelations of literature and society in the age of Johnson. [With plates.] *New York*, 1915. 8vo, pp. ix, 290. R 39079

821 LITERATURE: ENGLISH POETRY.

BRINK (Bernhard ten) The language and metre of Chaucer. Set forth by B. ten Brink. Second edition, revised by Friedrich Kluge. Translated by M. Bentinck Smith. *London*, 1901. 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 280. R 28473

BROOKE (Rupert Chawner) 1914 and other poems. [With prefatory note subscribed E. M.] [With portrait.] *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 63. R 39069

BURNS (Robert) Burns nights in St. Louis. Burns and English poetry. Burns and the prophet Isaiah. Burns and the auld clay biggin. View points of . . . J. L. Lowes, . . . M. N. Sale and . . . F. W. Lehmann. The club, the room, the Burnsiana, the nights by Walter B. Stevens. [With plates.] [Burns Club of St. Louis.] *St. Louis*, [1911 ?] 8vo, pp. 59. R 37833

821 LITERATURE: ENGLISH POETRY.

BURNS (Robert) Facsimile of the Kilmarnock edition of Burns' poems, 1786. [*Edinburgh*, 1913] 8vo, pp. 240. R 35129

. The title is taken from the wrapper.

BUTTERWORTH (Adeline M.) William Blake, mystic: a study. Together with Young's Night thoughts: nights I & II. With illustrations by W. Blake. . . . *Liverpool*, 1911. 8vo. R 38235

DE SÉLINCOURT (Ernest) English poets and the national ideal: four lectures. *Oxford*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 119. R 39066

GRAY (Thomas). The correspondence of T. Gray and William Mason, with letters to . . . James Brown. Edited by . . . John Mitford. Second edition. . . . *London*, 1855. 8vo, pp. xxxviii, 546. R 26249

HARDY (Thomas) Satires of circumstance, lyrics and reveries, with miscellaneous pieces. *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. ix, 230. R 37566

HERRICK (Robert) The poetical works of R. Herrick. Edited by F. W. Moorman. [With frontispiece.] *Oxford*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xxiii, 492. R 38833

HUNTER (Joseph) Milton. A sheaf of gleanings after his biographers and annotators: I. Genealogical investigation. II. Notes on some of his poems. *London*, 1850. 8vo, pp. 72. R 35569

KEATS (John) The Keats letters, papers and other relics forming the Dilke bequest in the Hampstead Public Library, reproduced in . . . facsimiles, edited with full transcriptions and notes and an account of the portraits of Keats, with . . . reproductions by George C. Williamson, . . . together with forewords by Theodore Watts-Dunton, and an introduction by H. Buxton Forman. . . . *London*, 1914. Fol., pp. 111. R 36286

. 320 copies printed. This copy is No. 8.

— The poems of J. Keats. Arranged in chronological order with a preface by Sidney Colvin. *London*, 1915. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38511

KING (Henry) *Bishop of Chichester*. The English poems of H. King, . . . 1592-1669, sometime Bishop of Chichester. . . . Collected from various sources and edited by Lawrence Mason. . . . [With portrait.] *New Haven*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xv, 226. R 38810

LEONARD (R. Maynard) Patriotic poems. Selected by R. M. Leonard. . . . [Oxford Garlands.] *Oxford*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 128. R 39060

MASEFIELD (John) The faithful: a tragedy in three acts. *London*, [1915]. 8vo, pp. vii, 131. R 39068

MISCELLANY POEMS. Containing a new translation of Virgill's Eclogues, Ovid's Love elegies, Odes of Horace, and other authors; with several original poems. By the most eminent hands [i.e. J. Dryden and others]. (Sylvæ: or, the second part of Poetical miscellanies) *London*, 1684-85. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo. R 37791

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 285

821 LITERATURE: ENGLISH POETRY.

- NOYES (Alfred) Collected poems. . . . Fifth impression. *Edinburgh and London*, 1914. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38085
- PATMORE (Coventry Kersey Dighton) Poems. . . . Ninth collective edition. . . . *London*, 1906. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38107
1. The angel in the house. The victories of love.
 2. The unknown eros. Amelia, etc.
- Principle in art, etc. *London*, 1912. 8vo, pp. viii, 265. R 38108
- Religio poetæ, etc. Uniform edition. *London*, 1907. 8vo, pp. viii, 175. R 38109
- The rod, the root, and the flower. . . . Second edition, revised. *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. viii, 234. R 38110
- REEVES (Boleyne) Cassiope and other poems. *London*, 1890. 8vo, pp. viii, 211. R 38554
- SCOTLAND. Songs from David Herd's manuscripts. Edited with introduction and notes by Hans Hecht. . . . [With facsimile.] *Edinburgh*, 1904. 8vo, pp. xv, 348. R 35267
- * * One of 100 copies printed on hand-made paper. This copy is No. 11.
- STEPHENS (James) Songs from the clay. *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. vi, 106. R 38480
- SYMONS (Arthur) The romantic movement in English poetry. *London*, 1909. 8vo, pp. xi, 344. R 38723
- UNDERHILL, afterwards MOORE (Evelyn) Immanence : a book of verses. . . . [New impression.] *London and Toronto*, 1914. 8vo, pp. x, 83. R 38185
- VAUGHAN (Henry) *the Silurist*. The works of H. Vaughan. Edited by Leonard Cyril Martin. . . . *Oxford*, 1914. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38835
- WELBY (Thomas Earle) Swinburne : a critical study. . . . *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 191. R 38395

822 LITERATURE: ENGLISH DRAMA.

- GAYLEY (Charles Mills) Francis Beaumont : dramatist. A portrait, with some account of his circle, Elizabethan and Jacobean, and of his association with John Fletcher. [With plates.] *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 445. R 38371
- HANKIN (St. John Emile Clavering) The dramatic works of St. J. Hankin. With an introduction by John Drinkwater. [With portraits.] *London*, 1912. 3 vols. 8vo. R 38111

822 LITERATURE: ENGLISH DRAMA.

MALONE SOCIETY. The Malone Society reprints. [General editor: W. W. Greg.] [With facsimiles.] [*Oxford printed*], 1914. *In progress.* R 13851

Wilson (R.) *Dramatist*. The cobbler's prophecy. 1594. [Edited by A. C. Wood with the assistance of W. W. Greg.]

Pedlar. The pedlar's prophecy. 1595. [Attributed to R. Wilson.] [Edited by W. W. Greg.]

NOYES (Alfred) Rada: a Belgian Christmas Eve. . . . With . . . illustrations after Goya. *London* [1915]. 8vo, pp. vii, 82. R 38481

OTWAY (Thomas) The works of . . . T. Otway. . . . Consisting of his plays, poems, and letters. [With portrait.] *London*, 1768. 3 vols. 12mo. R 37817

REPRESENTATIVE ENGLISH COMEDIES. With introductory essays and notes, and a comparative view of the fellows and followers of Shakespeare. Under the general editorship of Charles Mills Gayley. . . . *New York*, 1913. 1 vol. 8vo. R 23976

2. The later contemporaries of Shakespeare: Ben Jonson and others.—1913.

SETTLE (Elkanah) The conquest of China, by the Tartars. A tragedy. . . . *London*, 1676. 4to, pp. 67. R 37578

— The heir of Morocco, with the death of Gayland. . . . *London*, 1682. 4to, pp. 51. R 37579

SHAW (George Bernard) Cashel Byron's profession . . . , being No. 4 of the novels of his nonage. Also The admirable Bashville, and an essay on Modern prize-fighting. [New edition.] *London*, 1912. 8vo, pp. xxiii, 349. R 38750

— The doctor's dilemma, Getting married, and The showing up of Blanco Posnet. [Third impression.] *London*, 1913. 8vo, pp. xciv, 407. R 38755

— Dramatic opinions and essays, with an apology. . . . Containing as well A word on the dramatic opinions and essays of B. Shaw by James Huneker. *London*, 1915. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38807

— The irrational knot. . . . Being the second novel of his nonage. *London*, 1909. 8vo, pp. xxvi, 422. R 38751

— John Bull's other island and Major Barbara: also, How he lied to her husband. [Fourth impression.] *London*, 1911. 8vo, pp. lxi, 293. R 38752

— Man and superman. A comedy and a philosophy. (The revolutionist's handbook and pocket companion. . . . Maxims for revolutionists.) [New impression.] *London*, 1912. 8vo, pp. xxxviii, 244. R 38754

— Misalliance, The dark lady of the sonnets, and Fanny's first play. With a treatise on Parents and children. *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. cxi, 234. R 38756

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 287

822 LITERATURE : ENGLISH DRAMA.

SHAW (George Bernard) *The perfect Wagnerite : a commentary on the Niblung's ring.* [Third edition.] *London*, 1913. 8vo, pp. xvi, 150.
R 38758

— *Three plays for puritans : The devil's disciple, Cæsar and Cleopatra, and Captain Brassbound's conversion.* [With plates.] [Seventh impression.] *London*, 1912. 8vo, pp. xxxvii, 308. R 38753

SPANISH WIVES. *The Spanish wives. A farce.* . . . [By Mary Pix.] *London*, 1696. 4to, pp. 48. R 37586

TATE (Nahum) *Cuckolds-haven : or, an alderman no conjurer.* A farce. . . . *London*, 1685. 4to, pp. 45. R 37580

— *Injur'd love : or, The cruel husband. A tragedy.* . . . *London*, 1707. 4to, pp. 70. R 37581

— *The loyal general, a tragedy.* . . . *London*, 1680. 4to, pp. 59. R 37582

ROBERTSON (Thomas William) *the Elder.* *The principal dramatic works of T. W. Robertson.* With memoir by his son [T. W. Robertson]. [With portraits.] *London*, 1889. 2 vols. 8vo. R 19040

823 LITERATURE : ENGLISH FICTION.

BEHN (Aphara) *The works of A. Behn.* Edited by Montague Summers. [With plates.] *London*, 1915. 6 vols. 8vo. R 39110

GREGORY (Allene) *The French revolution and the English novel.* *New York and London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xi, 337. R 39102

FALLS (Cyril) *Rudyard Kipling : a critical study.* [With portrait.] *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 207. R 38379

PEACOCK (Thomas Love) *The works of T. L. Peacock, including his novels, poems, fugitive pieces, criticisms, etc., with a preface by . . . Lord Houghton, a biographical notice by . . . Edith Nicolls, and portrait.* Edited by Henry Cole. . . . *London*, 1875. 3 vols. 8vo. R 38408

824-8 LITERATURE : ENGLISH ESSAYS, MISCELLANY, ETC.

ADDISON (*Right Hon.* Joseph) *Essays of J. Addison.* Chosen and edited, with a preface and . . . notes, by Sir James George Frazer. . . . [Eversley Series.] *London*, 1915. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38202

BRAITHWAIT (Richard) *A strappado for the Diuell.* . . . With an introduction by . . . J. W. Ebsworth. . . . *Boston, Lincolnshire*, 1878. 8vo, pp. xxx, 347. R 38507

824-8 LITERATURE: ENGLISH ESSAYS, MISCELLANY, ETC.

BUTLER (Samuel) *Erewhon: or over the range. . . .* New and revised edition. . . . *London*, 1913. 8vo, pp. xviii, 323. R 37829

— *Erewhon revisited twenty years later, both by the original discoverer of the country and by his son. London*, 1913. 8vo, pp. x, 337. R 37830

— *The way of all flesh. . . .* Seventh impression of second edition. *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 420. R 37831

CANNAN (Gilbert Eric) *Samuel Butler: a critical study. [With portrait.] London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 194. R 38499

GOULD (George Milbry). *Concerning Lafcadio Hearn. . . .* With a bibliography by Laura Stedman. With . . . illustrations. *London*, 1908. 8vo, pp. xv, 303. R 39204

W. S. *Outlines by W. S. Oxford, Daniel*, 1899. 8vo, pp. 61. R 37187

*. * 150 copies printed. This copy is No. 96.

830 LITERATURE: GERMAN.

QUELLEN UND FORSCHUNGEN zur Sprach-und Culturgeschichte der germanischen Voelker. Herausgegeben von Alois Brandl, Erich Schmidt, Franz Schultz. *Strassburg*, 1913. 8vo. *In progress.* R 2766

119. Thietz (R.) *Die Ballade vom Grafen und der Magd: ein Rekonstruktionsversuch und Beitrag zur Charakterisierung der Volkspoesie.*

ALSACE. *Chansons populaires de l'Alsace. Par J. B. Weckerlin. [German and French. With music.] [Les Littératures Populaires de Toutes les Nations. 17, 18.] Paris*, 1883. 2 vols. 8vo. R 36963

BORINSKI (Carl) *Die Poetik der Renaissance und die Anfänge der litterarischen Kritik in Deutschland. Berlin*, 1886. 8vo, pp. xv, 396. R 39073

BUERGER (Gottfried August) *Leonora. A tale, translated freely [by J. T. Stanley] from the German of G. A. Bürger. . . . (Lenore . . . Ein Gedicht. . . .) [With frontispiece.] London*, 1796. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 8vo. R 36966

LESSING (Gotthold Ephraim). *The dramatic works. . . .* Translated from the German. Edited by Ernest Bell. . . . With a short memoir by Helen Zimmern. . . . [With portrait.] [*Bohn's Libraries.*] *London*, 1914. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38716

1. Tragedies.
2. Comedies.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 289

839 LITERATURE: MINOR TEUTONIC.

AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION. Scandinavian classics. *New York*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*.

1. Holberg (L.) *Baron*. Comedies by Holberg: *Jeppe of the hill*, *The political tinker*, *Eraamus Montanus*. Translated from the Danish by O. J. Campbell . . . and F. Schenck. . . . With an introduction by O. J. Campbell. . . .—1914. R 37777

2. Tegnér (E.) *Poems* by Tegnér: *The children of the Lord's supper*, translated from the Swedish by H. W. Longfellow, and *Frithiof's Saga*, translated by . . . W. L. Blackley. With an introduction by P. R. Liedner. . . .—1914. R 37778

BERGH (Laurent Philippe Charles van den) *De Nederlandsche volksromans*. *Eene bijdrage tot de geschiedenis onzer letterkunde*. *Amsterdam*, 1837. 8vo, pp. xvi, 198. R 38230

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. *Islandica: an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in Cornell University library*, Edited by G. W. Harris. . . . *Ithaca, N.Y.*, 1908, etc. 8vo. *In progress*. R 20305

7. *The story of Griselda in Iceland*. Edited, with an introduction, by H. Hermannsson. —1914.

SNORRI, *Sturlason*. *The sagas of Olaf Tryggvason and of Harald the Tyrant, Harald Haardraade*. [Translated from Gustav Storm's version of the *Heimskringla* by Ethel H. Hearn.] [With illustrations.] *London*, 1911. 8vo, pp. 219. R 37317

840 LITERATURE: FRENCH: GENERAL.

SOCIÉTÉ DES ANCIENS TEXTES FRANÇAIS. [Publications.] *Paris*, 1913. 8vo. *In progress*. R 32030

Renart (J.) *Poet*. *Le lai de l'ombre*. . . . Publié par J. Bédier.

SOCIÉTÉ DES TEXTES FRANÇAIS MODERNES. *Paris*, 1905-15. 8vo. *In progress*. R 17648

Arouet de Voltaire (F. M.) *Candide ou l'optimisme*. Édition critique avec une introduction et un commentaire par A. Morize.—1913.

— *Lettres philosophiques*. Édition critique avec une introduction et un commentaire par G. Lanson. 2 vols.—1909.

Bayle (P.) *Pensées diverses sur la comète*. Édition critique avec une introduction et des notes publiée par A. Prat. 2 vols.—1911-12.

Bernardin de Saint-Pierre (J. H.) *La vie et les ouvrages de J. J. Rousseau*. Édition critique publiée avec de nombreux fragments inédits par M. Souriau.—1907.

Brébeuf (G. de) *Entretiens solitaires*. Édition critique avec une introduction et un index par R. Harmand.—1912.

Des Masures (L.) *Tragédies Saintes: David combattant—David triomphant—David fugitif*. Édition critique publiée par C. Comte.—1907.

Du Bellay (J.) *Œuvres poétiques*. . . . Édition critique publiée par H. Chamard. 3 vols.—1908-12.

Du Vair (G.) *Bishop of Lisieux*. *Actions et traictes oratoires*. Édition critique publiée par R. Radouant.—1911.

Héroet (A.) *Bishop of Digne*. *Œuvres poétiques*. Édition critique publiée par F. Gohin.—1909.

840 LITERATURE: FRENCH: GENERAL.

Juan, *Don*. Le festin de Pierre avant Molière. Dorimon—De Villiers—Seénario des Italiens—Cicognini. Textes publiés avec introduction, lexique et notes par G. Gendarme de Bévoite.—1907.

Le Bovier de Fontenelle (B.) Histoire des oracles. Édition critique publiée par L. Maigron.—1908.

Mairet (J.) J. Marsan. La Sylvie du . . . Mairet. Tragi-comédie-pastorale. [With frontispiece.]—1905.

Muse Française. La muse française, 1823-24. Édition critique publiée par J. Marsan. 2 vols.—1907-09.

Pathelin (P.) Maistre Pierre Pathelin. Reproduction en facsimilé de l'édition imprimée vers 1485 par G. Le Roy à Lyon. [Edited by E. Picot.]—1907.

Pivert de Senancour (É.) Obermann. Édition critique publiée par G. Michaut. 2 vols.—1912-13.

Pivert de Senancour (É.) Rêveries sur la nature primitive de l'homme. Édition critique par J. Merlant. 1 vol.—1910.

Plutarch. J. Amyot. Les vies des hommes illustres, grecs et romains. . . Édition critique publiée par L. Clément. 1 vol.—1906.

Rousseau (J. B.) Correspondance de J. B. Rousseau et de Brossette. Publiée d'après les originaux, avec une introduction, des notes et un index par P. Bonnefon. . . 2 vols.—1910-11.

Schelandre (J. de) Tyr et Sidon, ou les funestes amours de Belcar et Meliane : tragédie. Édition critique publiée par J. Haraszti.—1908.

Sebillet (T.) Art poétique françois. Édition critique avec une introduction et des notes publiée par F. Gaiffe.—1910.

Secondat (C. de) *Baron de Montesquieu*. Lettres persanes. Édition revue et annotée d'après les manuscrits du Château de la Brède avec un avant-propos et un index par H. Barkhausen. 2 vols.—1913.

Tristan l'Hermite (F.) Les plaintes d'Acante, et autres œuvres. Édition critique publiée par J. Madeleine.—1909.

CONSTANS (Léopold) Chrestomathie de l'ancien français, IX^e-XV^e siècles. Précédée d'un tableau sommaire de la littérature française au moyen âge, et suivie d'un glossaire étymologique détaillé. Nouvelle édition . . . revue et . . . augmentée, avec le supplément refondu . . . ouvrage couronné par l'Académie française. *Paris*, 1890. 8vo, pp. jv, xlviii, 497. R 25821

DARMESTER (Arsène) and HATZFELD (Adolphe) Le seizième siècle en France : tableau de la littérature et de la langue suivi de morceaux en prose et en vers choisis dans les principaux écrivains de cette époque. . . Cinquième édition, revue et corrigée. *Paris*, 1893. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 8vo. R 26421

LEFRANC (Abel Jules Maurice) Grands écrivains français de la renaissance. Le roman d'amour de Clément Marot. Le platonisme et la littérature en France. Marguerite de Navarre. Le tiers livre du "Pantagruel" et la querelle des femmes. Jean Calvin. La Pléiade au Collège de France. [Les Lettres et les Idées depuis la Renaissance 2.] *Paris*, 1914. 8vo, pp. ii, 414. R 36212

LIEBRECHT (Henri) Histoire de la littérature belge d'expression française. Deuxième édition, revue et corrigée, approuvée par le Conseil de perfectionnement de l'enseignement moyen. Préface d'Edmond Picard. [With illustrations.] *Bruxelles*, 1913. 8vo, pp. ix, 472. R 38884

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 291

840 LITERATURE: FRENCH: GENERAL.

- PELLISSIER (Georges) *Le réalisme du romantisme.* Paris, 1912. 8vo, pp. 313. R 37775
- RETINGER (J. H.) *Histoire de la littérature française du romantisme à nos jours.* Paris, 1911. 8vo, pp. 320. R 30865
- SYMONS (Arthur) *The symbolist movement in literature.* [New impression.] London, 1911. 8vo, pp. ix, 193. R 38831
- VINET (Alexandre Rodolphe) *Études sur la littérature française au dix-neuvième siècle.* Paris, 1849-51. 3 vols. 8vo. R 38328
1. *Madame de Staël et Chateaubriand.*
 2. *Poètes lyriques et dramatiques.*
 3. *Poètes et prosateurs.*

842-47 LITERATURE: FRENCH POETRY, DRAMA, ETC.

- AROUET DE VOLTAIRE (François Marie) *Œuvres inédites. Publiées par Fernand Caussy. (Supplément aux œuvres de Voltaire.)* Paris, 1914. 8vo. *In progress.*
1. *Mélanges historiques.* R 35330
- BECAFORT. *Le voyage forcé de Becafort, hypocondriaque. Qui s'imagine être indispensablement obligé de dire ou d'écrire . . . tout ce qu'il pense des autres & de lui-même. . . .* [By Laurent Bordelon.] Paris, 1709. 12mo, pp. xxxv, 342. R 36517
- BELLESSERT (André) *Sur les grands chemins de la poésie classique: Ronsard—Corneille—La Fontaine—Racine—Boileau.* Paris, 1914. 8vo, pp. 368. R 37467
- BÉROALDE DE VERVILLE (François). *Le moyen de parvenir.* Paris, [18-]. 3 vols. in 1. 8vo. R 31293
- BOILEAU-DESPRÉAUX (Nicolas). *Œuvres de N. Boileau-Despréaux. Avec des éclaircissemens historiques, donnez par lui-même. Nouvelle édition revue, corrigée & augmentée de diverses remarques.* [With plates.] Amsterdam, 1718. 2 vols. in 1. 4to. R 35675
- BRUN (C.). *Le roman social en France au XIX^e siècle.* [Études Économiques et Sociales, 10.] Paris, 1910. 8vo, pp. iii, 361. R 37587
- BRUNETIÈRE (Marie Ferdinand). *L'évolution de la poésie lyrique en France au dix-neuvième siècle. Leçons professées à la Sorbonne. . . .* Paris, 1910-13. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38203
- CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS (Pierre Augustin). *Théâtre de Beaumarchais, suivi de ses poésies diverses et précédé d'observations littéraires par . . . Sainte-Beuve. . . .* [With portrait.] Paris, [1866]. 8vo, pp. xvi, 414. R 28553
- CHATEAUBRIAND (François René Auguste de) *Vicomte. Œuvres de Chateaubriand.* [With portraits and plates.] Paris, 1857-58. 20 vols. 8vo. R 35805

842-47 LITERATURE: FRENCH POETRY, DRAMA, ETC.

- CHÉNIER (Marie André de). *Œuvres inédites de A. Chénier. Publiées d'après les manuscrits originaux par Abel Lefranc. . . . [Les Lettres et les idées depuis la Renaissance, 3.] Paris, 1914. 8vo, pp. xl, 292.*
R 36073
- FITZGERALD (Edward). *Dictionary of Madame de Sévigné. . . . Edited and annotated by . . . Mary Eleanor FitzGerald Kerrich. [With plates.] [Eversley Series.] London, 1914. 2 vols. 8vo.*
R 37363
- HOUSSAYE (Arsène). *Les comédiennes de Molière. [With portraits.] Paris, 1879. 8vo, pp. 179.*
R 34773
* * 476 copies printed. This copy is No. 318.
- MICHAUT (Gustave Marie Abel). *La Fontaine. Paris, 1913-14. 2 vols. 8vo. In progress.*
R 38468
- MONT (Karel Marie Polydoor de). *Modernités : anthologie des meilleurs poètes contemporains belges d'expression française. Eckhoud—Van Arenbergh.—Verhaeren.—Gilkin.—Rodenbach.—Giraud.—Waller.—Elskamp.—Maeterlinck.—Van Lerberghe.—Le Roy.—Gille.—Fontaines.—Mockel.—Gérardy.—Séverin.—Marlow. Bruxelles, [1911 ?]. 8vo, pp. 324.*
R 38883
- NYROP (Kristoffer). *Storia dell'epopea francese nel medio evo. Prima traduzione dall'originale danese di Egidio Gorra. Con aggiunte e correzioni fornite dall'autore, con note del traduttore e una copiosa bibliografia. Opera premiata con medaglia d'oro dall' Università di Copenhagen. Torino, 1888. 8vo, pp. xvii, 495.*
R 34824
- PHILIPOT (Emmanuel). *La vie et l'œuvre littéraire de Noël Du Fail, gentilhomme breton. Paris, 1914. 8vo, pp. xix, 552.*
R 38828
- ROSTAND (Edmond Eugène Alexis). *Cyrano de Bergerac : comédie héroïque en cinq actes en vers. . . . Quatre-cent-sixième mille. Paris, 1914. 8vo, pp. 215.*
R 38466
- SECONDAT (Charles Louis de) *Baron de Montesquieu. Correspondance de Montesquieu. Publiée par François Gebelin avec la collaboration de . . . André Morize. (Collection Bordelaise.) Paris, 1914. 2 vols. 4to.*
R 36211
- VAN BEVER (Ad.) and LÉAUTAUD (Paul). *Poètes d'aujourd'hui : morceaux choisis, accompagnés de notices bibliographiques et d'un essai de bibliographie. . . . Vingt-troisième édition. Paris, 1913. 2 vols. 8vo.*
R 38584
- VERHAEREN (Émile). *Les blés mouvants : poèmes. Paris, 1913. 8vo, pp. 182.*
R 38583
— *Poems of É. Verhaeren. Selected and rendered into English by Alma Strettell. With a portrait of the author by John S. Sargent. [New edition.] London, 1915. 8vo, pp. 91.*
R 38503

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 293

842-47 LITERATURE: FRENCH POETRY, DRAMA, ETC.

WALCH (Gérard). *Anthologie des poètes français contemporains. Le Parnasse et les écoles postérieures au Parnasse, 1866-1914. Morceaux choisis, accompagnés de notices bio- et bibliographiques et de . . . autographes. . . .* Préface de Sully Prudhomme. . . . [Collection Pallas.] *Paris, Leyde, [1915].* 3 vols. 8vo. R 38825

949 LITERATURE: PROVENÇAL.

DIEZ (Friedrich Christian). *La poésie des troubadours. . . . Études traduites de l'allemand & annotées par le baron Ferdinand de Roisin. . . .* *Paris, Lille, 1845.* 8vo, pp. xxiv, 422. R 27516

ÉMÉRIC-DAVID (Toussaint Bernard). *Notices pour servir à l'histoire littéraire des troubadours. [Extrait du tome XIX. de l'histoire littéraire de la France.]* *Paris, 1837.* 4to, pp. 180. R 38242

* * 25 copies printed.

GOUDELIN (Pierre). *Œuvres de P. Goudelin. Collationnées sur les éditions originales, accompagnées d'une étude biographique [by Germain de la Faille] et bibliographique, de notes et d'un glossaire par. . . . J. B. Noulet. Édition publiée sous les auspices du Conseil général de la Haute-Garonne. [With plates.]* *Toulouse, 1887.* 8vo, pp. lviii, xx*, 507. R 38529

HISTOIRE LITTÉRAIRE DES TROUBADOURS, contenant leurs vies, les extraits de leurs pièces, & plusieurs particularités sur les mœurs, les usages, & l'histoire du douzième & du treizième siècles. [Arranged and published anonymously by C. F. X. Millot from materials collected by J. B. de La Curne de Sainte-Palaye.] *Paris, 1774.* 3 vols. 12mo. R 38231

LIVES OF THE TROUBADOURS. Translated from the mediæval Provençal, with introductory matter and notes, and with specimens of their poetry rendered into English by Ida Farnell. . . . *London, 1896.* 8vo, pp. ix, 288. R 38244

MISTRAL (Frédéric). *Œuvres de F. Mistral. . . . Texte et traduction. [With portrait.]* *Paris, 1909-12.* 6 vols. 8vo. R 38826

MONTAUDON, *Monk of.* *Die Dichtungen des Mönchs von Montaudon. Neu herausgegeben von Otto Klein. [Ausgaben und Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der Romanischen Philologie, 7.]* *Marburg, 1885.* 8vo, pp. 146. R 38241.2

ROGIER (Pierre). *Das Leben und die Lieder des Trobadors Peire Rogier. Bearbeitet von Carl Appel.* *Berlin, 1882.* 8vo, pp. iv, 107. R 38241.1

850 LITERATURE: ITALIAN.

STORIA LETTERARIA D'ITALIA. Scritta da una società di professori.
Milano, [1897], etc. 8vo. In progress. R

- C. Giussani . . . Letteratura romana.
 . . . G. Bertoni. Il duecento.
 N. Zingarelli . . . Dante.
 G. Volpi . . . Il trecento. Seconda edizione corretta e accresciuta.
 V. Rossi . . . Il quattrocento.
 F. Flamini . . . Il cinquecento.
 A. Belloni . . . Il seicento.
 T. Concari . . . Il settecento.
 G. Mazzoni . . . L'ottocento. 2 vols.

VOSSLER (Carl). Poetische Theorien in der italienischen Frührenaissance.
 [Litterarhistorische Forschungen, 12.] *Berlin, 1900. 8vo, pp. 87. R 39074*

ACCADEMICI OCCULTI. Rime De Gli Academici Occvlti Con Le Loro
 Imprese Et Discorsi. [With engravings.] *In Brescia, MDLXVIII.*
 ([Colophon:] *In Brescia, Appresso Vincenzo Di Sabbio, MDLXVIII.*)
 4to, ff. [6], 126 [error for 128], [8].

* * The title-page is engraved.

R 38729

ANNUNZIO (Gabriele d') Laudi del cielo del mare della terra e degli
 eroi. . . . *Milano, (1903-04). 2 vols. 4to. R 34620*

BAINBRIGGE (Marion S.) A walk in other worlds with Dante. . . . With
 . . . plates. *London, 1914. 8vo, pp. xv, 253. R 38693*

BALDINI (Massimo) La costruzione morale dell' "Inferno" di Dante.
Città di Castello, 1914. 8vo, pp. vii, 331. R 37641

BENEDETTI (Giacopone de') *da Todi*. Le satire di Jacopone da Todi.
 Ricostituite nella loro più probabile lezione originaria con le varianti dei
 MSS. più importanti e precedute da un saggio sulle stampe e sui codici
 jacoponici. Per cura di Biordo Brugnoli. [With frontispiece.]
Firenze, 1914. 8vo, pp. clx, 428. R 38226

BERNI (Francesco) Rime, poesie latine e lettere editte e inedite. Ordinate
 e annotate per cura di Antonio Virgili. Aggiuntovi la Catrina, il
 Dialogo contra i poeti, e il commento [of N. Sermollini] al Capitolo
 della primiera. *Firenze, 1885. 8vo, pp. xlviii, 415. R 38852*

BOCCACCIO (Giovanni) Il Philocolo Di M. Giovanni Boccaccio Nvova-
 mente Revisto. MD [Woodcut] XXX. [With preface by M. Guazzo.]
 ([Colophon:] *Stampato in Vinegia per Nicolo di Aristotile detto*
Zoppino, MDXXX.) 8vo, ff. 360.

* * Title within woodcut border.

R 37528

BRITONIO (Girolamo) Gelosia del sole Opera Volgare Di Girolamo
 Britonio Di Sicignano Intitolata Gelosia Del Sole. ([Colophon:]
Stampata in Venetia per Marchio Sessa, Ne li anni del Signore.
M.D.XXXI. Adi primo Settembre.) 8vo, ff. 203 [error for 207].

* * Title within woodcut border.

R 38727

850 LITERATURE: ITALIAN.

- DANTE ALIGHIERI. *La divine comédie; le purgatoire.* Traduction nouvelle accompagnée du texte italien avec un commentaire et des notes par Ernest de Laminne. *Paris*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 467. R 36236
- *The Paradise of Dante Alighieri: an experiment in literal verse translation by Charles Lancelot Shadwell. . . . With an introduction by John William Mackail. . . . London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xxxix, 509. R 39123
- *The De monarchia. . . . Translated into English and annotated [by P. H. W. i.e. Philip Henry Wicksteed]. Hull*, 1896-98. 3 vols. in 1. 8vo. R 17106
- *The De monarchia of Dante Alighieri.* Edited with translation and notes by Aurelia Henry. . . . *Boston and New York*, 1904. 8vo, pp. li, 216. R 17175
- *Dante's letter to the princes and peoples of Italy, Epist. V.: critical text by Paget Toynbee. From the Modern Language Review, Vol. X, No. 2, April, 1915. Cambridge*, [1915]. 8vo, pp. (150)-156.
- *.* The title is taken from the wrapper. R 38898
- GAUTHIEZ (Pierre) *L'Italie du XVI^e siècle.* *Paris*, 1895. 8vo. *In progress.* R 28181
- L'Arétin, 1492-1556.*
- GUARINI (Giovanni Battista) *the Younger.* *Pastor fido: or, the faithful shepherd. A pastoral. . . . [Altered from Sir R. Fanshawe's translation by E. Settle.] London*, 1694. 4to, pp. 54. R 37585
- LEOPARDI (Giacomo) *Conte.* *Opera di G. Leopardi.* Edizione accresciuta, ordinata e corretta secondo l'ultimo intendimento dell'autore da Antonio Ranieri. . . . *Terza impressione. Firenze*, 1907. 2 vols. 8vo. R 36450
- *Nuovi documenti intorno agli scritti e alla vita di G. Leopardi. Raccolti e pubblicati da Giuseppe Piergili. Terza edizione . . . accresciuta. Firenze*, 1892. 8vo, pp. lxvii, 336. R 36452
- *Epistolario di G. Leopardi. Raccolto e ordinato da Prospero Viani. Sesta ristampa con nuove aggiunte. Firenze*, 1907. 3 vols. 8vo. R 36451
- *Scritti vari inediti di G. Leopardi dalle carte napoletane. Seconda impressione. [With facsimiles and portrait.] Firenze*, 1910. 8vo, pp. ix, 545. R 36453
- MANZONI (Alessandro) *Conte.* *Opere di A. Manzoni. . . . [With plates.] Milano*, 1905-12. 4 vols. 8vo. *In progress.* R 35188
- *.* The title is taken from the wrappers.
- MORLEY (Lacy Collison) *Giuseppe Baretti; with an account of his literary friendships and feuds in Italy and in England in the days of Dr. Johnson. . . . With an introduction by . . . F. Marion Crawford. With a portrait. London*, 1909. 8vo, pp. xiv, 376. R 39121

850 LITERATURE: ITALIAN.

NICHOLSON (Joseph Shield) *Life and genius of Ariosto.* London, 1914.
8vo, pp. xix, 124. R 37442

ROTA (Lodovico) Cavaliere Bergamasco. *Rime Del Cauallier Lodouico Rota Amoroze Lugubri Varie e'l Tirsi.* . . . ([Colophon:] *In Venetia, Presso Euangelista Deuchino.* . . .) M.D.C.XII. 8vo, pp. 14, [10], 162, [4].

*. * The title-page is engraved.

R 38730

SANDONNINI (Tommaso) Lodovico Castelvetro e la sua famiglia: note biografiche. [With folding table.] Bologna, 1882. 8vo, pp. 355.

R 39022

SASSO (Pamfilo) *Opera del preclarissimo poeta Miser Pamphilo Sasso Modenese. Sonetti. ccccvij. Capituli. xxxviii. Egloghe. v.* [Woodcut beneath title.] ([Colophon:] *Venetiis per Gulielmum de Fontaneto de Monferrato, M.ccccc.xix. Adi primo Febraro.*) 4to, ff. [79].

R 38728

*. * Title within border of woodcut blocks.

SPERONE DEGLI ALVAROTTI (Sperone) *Canace Tragedia Di Messer Sperone Speroni Nobile Padovano.* Stampata L'Anno M.D.XLVI. ([Colophon:] *In Fiorenza per Francesco doni l'Anno M.D.XLVI.*) 8vo, ff. 40.

R 37543

860-9 LITERATURE: SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE.

CEJADOR Y FRAUCA (Julio) *Historia de la lengua y literatura castellana, desde los origenes hasta Carlos v.* [With plates.] Madrid, 1915. 8vo, pp. xx, 505.

R 38588

COLECCION DE ESCRITORES CASTELLANOS. Madrid, 1890-1902. 2 vols. 8vo. *In progress.*

R 27511

80, 121. *Sales españolas, ó agudezas del ingenio nacional, recogidas por A. Paz y Méla.* . . . 2 vols.

LOISEAU (Arthur) *Histoire de la littérature portugaise depuis ses origines jusqu'à nos jours.* Paris, 1886. 8vo, pp. viii, 404.

R 37205

MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO (Marcelino) *Obras completas del . . . M. Menéndez y Pelayo.* [With portrait.] Madrid, 1911, etc. 8vo. *In progress.*

R 35847

1. *Historia de los heterodoxos españoles.* . . . Segunda edición refundida.—1911.

2, 3. *Historia de la poesía hispano-americana.* . . . 2 vols.—1911-13.

4. *Historia de la poesía castellana en la edad media.* . . . —1911-13.

MONACI (Ernesto) *Comunicazioni dalle biblioteche di Roma e da altre biblioteche per lo studio delle lingue e delle letterature romanze.* A cura di E. Monaci. [With facsimiles.] Halle a/S, 1875-80. 2 vols. 4to.

R 37014

1. *Il canzoniere portoghese della Biblioteca Vaticana.* Messo a stampa da E. Monaci. Con una prefazione. . . —1875.

2. *Il canzoniere portoghese Colocci-Brancuti.* Pubblicato nelle parti che completano il Codice Vaticano 4803. Da E. Molteni. . . —1880.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 297

860-9 LITERATURE: SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE.

MORA (José Joaquín de) *Leyendas españolas.* Londres, 1840. 8vo, pp. xiv, 470. R 27496

PEREIRA DE CASTRO (Gabriel) *Vlyseu, Ov Lysboa Edificada: Poema Heroico.* . . . [Edited by L. Pereira de Castro. With a "Discurso Poetico" by M. Galhegos.] [Arms of Portugal beneath title.] Lisboa, 1636. 4to, ff. [8], 207. R 37051

PORTUGAL. *Cancioneiro portuguez da Vaticana.* Edição critica restituida sobre o texto diplomatico de Halle, acompanhada de um glossario e de uma introdução sobre os trovadores e cancioneros portugueses por Theophilo Braga. . . . Lisboa, 1878. 8vo, pp. cxii, 236. R 37002

ROMÉRO (Sylvio) *Historia da litteratura brasileira* . . . 2ª edição melhorada. . . . Rio de Janeiro, 1902-03. 2 vols. 8vo. R 37210

— *La literatura portuguesa en el siglo xix: estudio literario.* Madrid, 1869. 8vo, pp. 434. R 37207

870 LITERATURE: LATIN.

BEZARD (J.) *Comment apprendre le latin à nos fils.* [With illustrations.] Paris, [1914]. 8vo, pp. 424. R 38399

APULEIUS (Lucius) *Madaurensis. Œuvres complètes d'Apulée.* Traduites en français par Victor Bétolaud. . . . Nouvelle édition, entièrement refondue. Paris, [1861]. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38181

— *The metamorphoses or golden ass of Apuleius of Madaura.* Translated by H. E. Butler. . . . Oxford, 1910. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38199

FAERNO (Gabiello) *Centvm Fabvlae Ex Antiquis Avtoribus Delectae, Et A. G. Faerno.* . . . Carminibus Explicatae. [Printer's device beneath title.] Antverpiae, Ex officina Christoph. Plantini. CIOIO XLVII. 16mo, pp. 173. R 37542

. Title within woodcut border. Woodcuts.

LUCRETIUS CARUS (Titus) *T. Lucretii Cari de rerum natura libri sex.* Chelsea, in aedibus St. J. Hornby, 1913. Fol., pp. 256. R 36977

. Printed on vellum.

OVIDIUS NASO (Publius) *Die Metamorphosen des P. Ovidius Naso.* . . . [Sammlung Griechischer und Lateinischer Schriftsteller.] Berlin, 1898-1903. 2 vols. 8vo. R 35332

1. Buch I-VII. Erklärt von M. Haupt. Nach den Bearbeitungen von O. Korn und H. J. Müller in achter Auflage herausgegeben von R. Ehwald.—1903.

2. Buch VIII-XV. . . . Erklärt von O. Korn, in dritter Auflage neu bearbeitet von R. Ehwald.—1898.

TACITUS (Publius Cornelius) *The histories of Tacitus: an English translation.* With introduction, frontispiece, notes, maps. . . . By George Gilbert Ramsay. . . . London, 1915. 8vo, pp. lxxv, 463. R 38248

870 LITERATURE: LATIN.

TIBULLUS (Albius) Albii Tibulli carmina ex recensione Car. Lachmanni
passim mutata explicuit Ludolphus Dissenius. . . . *Gottingae*, 1835.
2 vols. 8vo. R 34756

VERGILIUS MARO (Publius) The Georgics of Virgil, in heroic couplets.
. . . By . . . E. Cobbold. . . . [Latin and English.] *London*, 1852.
8vo, pp. vii, 200. R 28209

880 LITERATURE: GREEK.

BROWNE (Henry Martyn) Handbook of Homeric study. . . . Second
edition. [With maps and plates.] *London*, 1908. 8vo, pp. xvi, 333.
R 38711

DUNBAR (Henry) A complete concordance to the comedies and fragments
of Aristophanes. [With a preface by W. D. G., i.e. W. D. Geddes.]
Oxford, 1883. 4to, pp. iv, 342. R 38194

— A complete concordance to the Odyssey and Hymns of Homer.
To which is added a concordance to the parallel passages in the Iliad,
Odyssey, and Hymns. *Oxford*, 1880. 4to, pp. iv, 419. R 38195

GLOTTA. Glotta: Zeitschrift für griechische und lateinische Sprache.
. . . *Göttingen*, 1909-14. 5 vols. 8vo. R 36122
1-4. Herausgegeben von P. Kretschmer und F. Skutsch.—1909-13.
5. Herausgegeben von P. Kretschmer und W. Kroll.—1914.

LAMB (Walter Rangeley Maitland) Clio enthroned: a study of prose-form
in Thucydides. *Cambridge*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xv, 319. R 36401

SANDYS (Sir John Edwin) A short history of classical scholarship from
the sixth century B.C. to the present day. . . . With . . . illustrations.
Cambridge, 1915. 8vo, pp. xv, 455. R 38389

SMYTH (Austin Edward Arthur Watt) The composition of the Iliad: an
essay on a numerical law in its structure. . . . [With folding table.]
London, 1914. 8vo, pp. vii, 225. R 38691

WILAMOWITZ-MOELLENDORFF (Ulrich von) *Freiherr*. Aischylos:
interpretationem. *Berlin*, 1914. 8vo, pp. v, 260. R 38815

AESCHYLUS. Aeschyli tragoediae. Edidit Udalricus de Wilamowitz-
Moellendorff. Accedunt tabulae. . . . *Berolini*, 1914. 8vo, pp.
xxxv, 381. R 38814

ARISTOPHANES. The Knights of Aristophanes. Edited by Robert
Alexander Neil. . . . [With prefatory note subscribed W. S. H., i.e.
W. S. Hadley, and L. W., i.e. L. Whibley.] [New impression.]
Cambridge, 1909. 8vo, pp. xiv, 229. R 38524

880 LITERATURE: GREEK.

- EURIPIDES. *The Alcestis of Euripides*. Translated into English rhyming verse with explanatory notes by Gilbert Murray. . . . *London*, [1915]. 8vo, pp. xvi, 81. R 38696
- HOMER. *Die Homerische Odyssee*. Von A. Kirchhoff. Zweite umgearbeitete Auflage von "Die Homerische Odyssee und ihre Entstehung" und "Die Composition der Odyssee". *Berlin*, 1879. 8vo, pp. xii, 597. R 31094
- MENANDER, *the Comic Poet*. Four plays of Menander: *The hero*, *Epitrepontes*, *Periceiomene* and *Samia*. Edited, with introductions, explanatory notes, critical appendix, and bibliography, by Edward Capps. . . . [With frontispiece.] [College Series of Greek Authors.] *Boston*, [1910]. 8vo, pp. xi, 329. R 39118
- NICOLAUS, *Sophista*. Nicolai progymnasmata. Edidit Iosephus Felten. [Bibliotheca . . . Teubneriana. *Rhetores Graeci*, 11.] *Lipsiae*, 1913. 8vo, pp. xxxiii, 81. R 33367
- SCRIPTORES. *Scriptorum classicorum bibliotheca Oxoniensis*. *Oxonii*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 9551
- Ovidius Naso (P.) P. Ovidi Nasonis Tristium libri quinque, Ex ponto libri quattuor, Halieutica fragmenta. Recognovit brevique adnotatione critica instruxit S. G. Owen.
- THUCYDIDES. *Oeuvres complètes de Thucydide et de Xénophon, avec notices biographiques*. Par J. A. C. Buchon. [Panthéon littéraire. *Littérature Grecque*.] *Paris*, 1836. 8vo, pp. xvi, 818. R 31294

890 LITERATURE: MINOR LANGUAGES.

- PALI TEXT SOCIETY: [Publications]. *London*, 1913-14. 8vo. *In progress*. R 10046
- Khuddaka-Nikāya.—Sutta-Nipāta. *The Sutta-Nipāta*. New edition, by D. Andersen and H. Smith.—1913.
- Khuddaka-Nikāya.—Dhammapada. *The Dhammapada*. New edition, by Sūriyagoda Sumangala . . . —1914.
- Yamaka. *The Yamaka: being the sixth book of the Abhidhammapitaka*. Edited by C. Rhys Davids . . . assisted by C. Dibben, M. C. Foley, . . . M. Hunt, and M. Smith. Vol. II.—1913.
- KABĪR. One hundred poems of Kabir. Translated by Rabindranath Tagore, assisted by Evelyn Underhill. [India Society.] *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xxvii, 67. R 38082
- RHYS (Ernest) Rabindranath Tagore: a biographical study. [With plates.] *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xvii, 164. R 38677
- TAGORE (Rabindra Nath) *The post office: a play* . . . translated by Devābrata Mukerjea. [With preface by W. B. Yeats.] *Churchtown, Dundrum: Cuala Press*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 37. R 36868

890 LITERATURE: MINOR LANGUAGES.

'UMAR KHAIYĀM. The Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyām : being a facsimile of the manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with a transcript into modern Persian characters, translated, with an introduction and notes, and a bibliography, and some sidelights upon Edward Fitz Gerald's poem, by Edward Heron-Allen. . . . Second edition . . . revised and enlarged. [With frontispiece.] *London*, 1898. 8vo, pp. xlii, 320.
R 38808

— Rubāiyāt of Omar Khayyām, a variorum edition of Edward Fitz Gerald's renderings into English verse. Edited by Frederick H. Evans. *London* : (Temple Sheen Press), 1914. 4to, pp. vii, 111.
R 38273

* * 300 copies printed.

STEPHENS (Thomas) of *Merthyr Tydfil*. The literature of the Kymry ; being a critical essay on the history of the language and literature of Wales, during the twelfth and two succeeding centuries ; containing . . . specimens of ancient Welsh poetry in the original and accompanied with English translations. . . . *Llandovery*, 1849. 8vo, pp. xii, 512.
R 36475

PATRICK, *Saint, Apostle of Ireland*. Louis Eunius, ou le purgatoire de saint Patrice : mystère breton en deux journées. Publié avec introduction, traduction et notes par Georges Dottin. . . . [With frontispiece.] [La Bretagne et les Pays Celtiques.] *Paris*, 1911. 8vo, pp. 407.
R 34655

900 HISTORY: GENERAL.

BREDOW (Gabriel Gottfried) Compendious view of universal history and literature, in a series of tables ; from the fifth edition of the German of G. G. Bredow. . . . To which is appended a table of painters . . . from the French notes of Sir Matthew van Brée. . . . The whole translated with considerable additions . . . by . . . James Bell. . . . Second edition. . . . *London*, 1824. Fol.
R 34031

FOURNIER (Édouard) L'esprit dans l'histoire : recherches et curiosités sur les mots historiques. . . . Troisième édition revue et . . . augmentée. *Paris*, 1867. 8vo, pp. 468.
R 37912

GUILLAND (Antoine) Modern Germany and her historians. . . . [With portrait.] *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 360.
R 39081

HAMMOND (Basil Edward) Bodies politic and their governments. . . . *Cambridge*, 1915. 8vo, pp. x, 559. . . .
R 38715

LYALL (Sir Alfred Comyn) Studies in literature and history. [With a preface by Sir J. O. Miller.] *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. ix, 462.
R 38249

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 301

900 HISTORY: GENERAL.

OXFORD HISTORICAL AND LITERARY STUDIES. Issued under the direction of C. H. Firth and Walter Raleigh. *Oxford*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 34690

4. Courtney (W. P.) A bibliography of Samuel Johnson. . . . Revised . . . by D. J. N. Smith.—1915.

5. Tubbe (H.) Henry Tubbe. By G. C. Moore Smith.—1915.

SIMCOX (Edith J.) Primitive civilizations, or outlines of the history of ownership in archaic communities. *London*, 1894. 2 vols. 8vo. R 39200

910 HISTORY: GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

MANDEVILLE (*Sir John*) De Reis van Jan van Mandeville, naar de Middelnederlandsche handschriften en incunabelen. Vanwege de Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde te Leiden. Uitgegeven door N. A. Cramer. *Leiden*, 1908. 8vo, pp. lxvi, 321, 4. R 37916

HAKLUYT SOCIETY. Works issued by the Hakluyt Society. Second series. *London*, 1913-14. 8vo. *In progress*. R 1828

32. The quest and occupation of Tahiti by emissaries of Spain during the years 1772-76. Told in dispatches and other contemporary documents: translated into English and compiled, with notes and an introduction, by B. G. Corney. . . . Vol. I.—1913.

35. Mundy (P.) The travels of P. Mundy in Europe and Asia, 1608-67. Edited by . . . Sir R. C. Temple. . . . Vol. II. Travels in Asia, 1628-34.—1914.

929 HISTORY: GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY.

BUCKLEY (James) Genealogies of the Carmarthenshire sheriffs, from 1760 to 1913. With complete list of sheriffs. . . . *Carmarthen*, 1913. 1 vol. 8vo. R 22463

GRIFFITH (John Edwards) Pedigrees of Anglesey and Carnarvonshire families, with their collateral branches in Denbighshire, Merionethshire, and other parts. Compiled . . . by J. E. Griffith. . . . *Horncastle printed*, 1914. Fol., pp. 410. R 37906

CAMPBELL, *Clan*. The Clan Campbell. . . . From the Campbell collections formed by Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine and Glenure, Baronet. . . . Prepared and edited by . . . Henry Paton. *Edinburgh*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 33882

Abstracts of entries relating to Campbells in the Sheriff Court Books of Argyll at Inveraray. Second Series.—1915.

FIGAROLA-CANEDA (Domingo) Escudos primitivos de Cuba. Contribución histórica. [With illustrations.] *Habana*, 1913. 8vo, pp. xii, 118. R 38891

GRIMALDI (Stacey) The descent of the family of the Grimaldi's of Genoa and England . . . carried on to the present year by . . . William Beaufort Grimaldi. . . . *Bristol*, 1895. Fol. R 37300

JOHNSTON (James B.) The place-names of England and Wales. *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. vii, 532. R 38369

929 HISTORY: GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY.

- LEVIS, *Family of*. Catalogue of engraved portraits, views, etc., connected with the name of Levis. [By H. C. Levis.] [With illustrations.] London, 1914. 4to, pp. xx, 113. R 38216
- MARSDEN (Benjamin Anderton) Genealogical memoirs of the family of Marsden; their ancestors and descent traced from public records, wills, and other documents, and from private sources of information hitherto unrecorded by . . . B. A. Marsden . . . James Aspinall Marsden . . . and Robert Sydney Marsden. . . . *Birkenhead*, 1914. 1 vol. 4to. R 36767
- PADIGLIONE (Carlo) Trenta centurie di armi gentilizie. Raccolte e descritte da C. Padiglione. . . . *Napoli*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xxi, 375. R 37676
- RIETSTAP (Iohannes Baptist) Planches de l'Armorial général de J.-B. Rietstap. Par V. Rolland. III. *Paris*, 1909[-12]. 4to. *In progress*. R 9667
- WEDGWOOD, *afterwards* DARWIN (Emma) Emma Darwin, a century of family letters, 1792-1896. Edited by her daughter Henrietta Litchfield. . . . Illustrated. [With postscript by Bernard Darwin.] London, 1915. 2 vols. 8vo. R 39016
- BUCKS PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY. [Publications.] *Aylesbury*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 8701
18. Wing. The register of the parish of Wing . . . 1546-1812. . . . Transcribed by A. Vere Woodman. . . .—1914.
- DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY. Publications. *Sunderland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 6393
29. Castle Eden, Durham. The registers of Castle Eden. . . . Baptisms, 1661-1812. Marriages, 1698-1794. Burials, 1696-1812. Transcribed and edited by . . . F. G. T. Robinson, . . . indexed by A. E. & G. M. F. Wood.—1914.
30. Sherburn House, Durham. The registers of Sherburn Hospital. . . . Baptisms, 1692-1812. Marriages, 1695-1763. Burials, 1678-1812. Transcribed by H. M. Wood, . . . indexed by A. E. Wood. . . .—1914.
- HARLEIAN SOCIETY. Publications. . . . Registers. London, 1914-15. 8vo. *In progress*. R 1870
- 44, 45. The registers of St. Mary le Bowe, Cheapside, All Hallows, Honey Lane, and of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London. Edited by W. B. Bannerman. . . . 2 vols.—1914-15.
- LANCASHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY. [Publications.] [With plates.] *Wigan, Rochdale, and Cambridge*, 1913. 8vo. *In progress*. R 6705
48. The registers of the parish church of Preston . . . 1611-35. Transcribed and edited by A. E. Hodder. . . . (The registers of the parish church of Broughton, near Preston. Baptisms, 1653-1804. Burials, 1653-1803. Weddings, 1653-1759. Transcribed and edited by A. E. Hodder. Indexes by R. Wilkinson. . . .)—1913.
49. Middleton, Lancashire. The registers of the parish church of Middleton. . . . Christenings, burials, and weddings, 1729-52. Transcribed by H. Brierley. . . . (The registers of the parish church of Prestwich. . . . Baptisms and burials, 1689-1711, weddings to 1712. Transcribed by H. Brierley. . . .) [With plates.]—1913.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 303

929 HISTORY: GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY.

PHILLIMORE'S PARISH REGISTER SERIES. *London*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 5093

136. Berkshire.—Registers. Berkshire parish registers. Marriages. Vol. II. Edited by . . . W. P. W. Phillimore . . . and T. M. Blagg.—1914.

PUTNEY, SURREY. The parish register of Putney, in the county of Surrey. Transcribed by Amy C. Hare. Edited by W. Bruce Bannerman . . . Vol. II. [With frontispieces.] *Croydon: privately printed*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 35428

YORKSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY. Publications. [*Leeds, printed*], 1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 6703

50. The parish registers of Harewood. . . Baptisms, 1614-1812. Marriages, 1621-1812. Transcribed and edited by W. Brigg.—1914.

932 HISTORY: ANCIENT: EGYPT.

BERLIN: KOENIGLICHE MUSEEN: Hieratische Papyrus aus den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin. Herausgegeben von der Generalverwaltung. . . [With plates.] *Leipzig*, 1908-11. Fol. *In progress*. R 33697

3. Schriftstücke der VI. Dynastie aus Elephantine. Zaubersprüche für Mutter und Kind. Ostraka. [Edited by G. Moeller and A. H. Gardiner.]—1911.

4, 5. Literarische Texte des mittleren Reiches. Herausgegeben von A. Erman. . .

i. Die Klagen des Bauern. Bearbeitet von F. Vogelsang und A. H. Gardiner. . . —1908.

ii. Die Erzählung des Sinuhe und die Hirtengeschichte. Bearbeitet von A. H. Gardiner. . . —1909.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT. British School of Archæology in Egypt and Egyptian Research Account . . . 1913. [With plates and illustrations.] *London*, 1913-15. 4to. *In progress*. R 15283

23. Petrie (W. M. F.) Tarkhan I and Memphis V. By W. M. F. Petrie . . . G. A. Wainwright . . . and A. H. Gardiner. . . —1913.

25. Petrie (W. M. F.) Tarkhan II.—1914.

26. Engelbach (R.) Riqqeh and Memphis VI. . . . With chapters by M. A. Murray, H. F. Petrie, W. M. F. Petrie.—1915.

EGYPT. Untersuchungen zur Geschichte und Altertumskunde Aegyptens. Herausgegeben von Kurt Sethe. *Leipzig*, 1913. 4to. *In progress*. R 23226

6. Kommentar zu den Klagen des Bauern. Von F. Vogelsang. [With text and translation.]

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND. The journal of Egyptian archæology. [With plates and illustrations.] *London*, 1914. 4to. *In progress*. R 35441

GARDINER (Alan Henderson) and WEIGALL (Arthur Edward Pearse) A topographical catalogue of the private tombs of Thebes. [With plates.] *London*, 1913. Fol., pp. 45. R 38546

LONDON: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE: Museum. Amulets: illustrated by the Egyptian collection in University College, London. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. . . . [With plates.] *London*, 1914. 4to, pp. x, 58. R 38832

932 HISTORY: ANCIENT: EGYPT.

MARIETTE (François Auguste Ferdinand) Œuvres diverses. Publiées par G. Maspero . . . Tome premier. [With plates.] [Bibliothèque Égyptologique, 18.] *Paris*, 1904. 8vo. R 15229

MARTIN (Louis Auguste) Les civilisations primitives en orient : Chinois—Indiens—Perses—Babyloniens—Syriens—Égyptiens. *Paris*, 1861. 8vo, pp. iv, 552. R 22714

WITHERS (Percy). Egypt of yesterday and to-day. . . . With . . . reproductions from photographs. *London*, 1909. 8vo, pp. 293. R 38083

935 HISTORY: MEDIO-PERSIA.

BRITISH ACADEMY. The Schweich Lectures. *London*, 1914. 8vo. R 38196

1912. Johns (C. H. W.) The relations between the laws of Babylonia and the laws of the Hebrew peoples. . . .—1914.

DEUTSCHE ORIENT-GESELLSCHAFT. Sendschriften der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft. *Leipzig and Stuttgart*, 1899, etc. 8vo. *In progress*. R 35291

1. Delitzsch (F.) Babylon. Mit einem Plan. . . .—1899.

2. Meissner (B.) Von Babylon nach den Ruinen von Hira und Huarnaq.—1901.

3. Delitzsch (F.) Im Lande des einstigen Paradieses. Ein Vortrag. Mit . . . Bildern.—1903.

LANGDON (Stephen) Tammuz and Ishtar : a monograph upon Babylonian religion and theology, containing extensive extracts from the Tammuz liturgies and all of the Arbela oracles. [With plates.] *Oxford*, 1914. 8vo, pp. vii, 196. R 36403

937 HISTORY: ANCIENT: ITALY.

BEULÉ (Charles Ernest) Titus et sa dynastie. *Paris*, 1870. 8vo, pp. vii, 325. R 23919

— Le drame du Vésuve. *Paris*, 1872. 8vo, pp. 366. R 31728

HERCULANEUM. Dissertationis isagogicae ad Herculaneusium voluminum explanationem pars prima. [With plates and illustrations.] [Reale Accademia Ercolanese di Archeologia.] *Neapoli*, 1797. 1 vol. Fol. R 33563

LANCIANI (Rodolfo Amedeo) Storia degli scavi di Roma e notizie intorno le collezioni romane di antichità. Volume quarto. . . . *Roma*, 1912. 4to. *In progress*. R 8955

4. Dalla elezione di Pio V alla morte di Clementa VIII. 7 gennaio 1566—3 marzo 1605.

PAIS (Ettore) Ricerche sulla storia e sul diritto pubblico di Roma. . . . *Roma*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 37828

— Storia critica di Roma durante i primi cinque secoli. . . . Volume II. . . . *Roma*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 33474

937 HISTORY: ANCIENT: ITALY.

STRADA (Jacobus de) *a Rosberg*. *Epitome Thesavri Antiquitatum, hoc est, Impp. Rom. Orientalium & Occidentalium Iconum, ex antiquis Numismatibus quam fidelissime deliniatarum.* Ex Musæo Iacobi de Strada. . . . [Printer's device beneath title.] [With woodcuts.] *Lugduni* ([Colophon:] . . . *Excudebat Ioannes Tornæsius*) *Apud Iacobum De Strada, Et Thomam Gverinum*, M.D.LIII. . . . 4to, pp. [88], 339, [3]. R 37547

938-9 HISTORY: ANCIENT: GREECE AND ASIA MINOR.

BERLIN: KOENIGLICHE MUSEEN. *Königliche Museen zu Berlin. Milet: Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen und Untersuchungen seit dem Jahre 1899. Herausgegeben von Theodor Wiegand.* [With plates and illustrations.] *Berlin*, 1906-14. Fol. *In progress.* R 12669

Hft. 1. Karte der milesischen Halbinsel (1 : 50000). Mit erläuterndem Text von P. Wilski.—1906.

Hft. 2. Das Rathaus von Milet. Von H. Knackfuss. Mit Beiträgen von C. Fredrich, T. Wiegand, H. Winnefeld.—1908.

Hft. 3. Das Delphinion in Milet. Von G. Kawerau und A. Rehm, unter Mitwirkung von F. Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen, M. Lidzbarski, T. Wiegand, E. Ziebarth.—1914.

Bd. 3, hft. 1. Der Latmos. Von T. Wiegand, unter Mitwirkung von K. Boese, H. Delehaye. . . . H. Knackfuss, F. Krischen, K. Lyncker, W. von Marées, O. Wulff.—1913.

INSCRIPTIONES. *Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes. Auctoritate et impensis Academiae Inscriptionum et Litterarum Humaniorum collectae et editae.* . . . *Paris*, 1901-11. 4to. *In progress.* R 35419

1. Edendum curavit R. Cagnat, auxiliantibus J. Toutain et P. Jouguet.—1901-11.

3. Edendum curavit R. Cagnat, auxiliante G. Lafaye.—1902-06.

LERMINIER (Jean Louis Eugène) *Histoire des législateurs et des constitutions de la Grèce antique.* . . . *Paris*, 1852. 2 vols. 8vo. R 28934

PENNELL (Joseph) *Joseph Pennell's pictures in the land of temples: reproductions of a series of lithographs made by him in the land of temples, March-June, 1913, together with impressions and notes by the artist.* *London*, [1915]. 8vo. R 38760

WALKER (Edward Mewburn) *The Hellenica Oxyrhynchia: its authorship and authority.* *Oxford*, 1913. 8vo, pp. 149. R 34848

WECKLEIN (Nicolaus) *Ueber Themistokles und die Seeschlacht bei Salamis.* [Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-philologischen und historischen Classe der k. b. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München. 1892. Heft 1.] [*München*, 1892.] 8vo, pp. 35. R 35750

* * The title is taken from the caption.

940 HISTORY: MODERN: EUROPE.

BARRAL (Dominique de) *Comte. Étude sur l'histoire diplomatique de l'Europe.* *Paris*, 1885. 2 vols. 8vo. R 28378

940 HISTORY: MODERN: EUROPE.

DEBIDOUR (Elie Louis Marie Marc Antoine) Histoire diplomatique de l'Europe depuis l'ouverture du congrès de Vienne jusqu'à la fermeture du congrès de Berlin, 1814-78. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Contemporaine.] *Paris*, 1891. 2 vols. 8vo. R 37554

1. La Sainte-Alliance. 2. La Révolution.

DUPUIS (Charles) Le principe d'équilibre et le concert européen de la paix de Westphalie à l'acte d'Algésiras. . . . *Paris*, 1909. 8vo, pp. 525. R 38470

GUEDALLA (Philip) The partition of Europe: a textbook of European history, 1715-1815. [With maps.] *Oxford*, 1914. 8vo, pp. vii, 311. R 38724

HENNE-AM-RHYN (Otto) Kulturgeschichte der Kreuzzüge. [With illustrations.] [Illustrierte Bibliothek der Kunst-und Kulturgeschichte.] *Leipzig*, [1894]. 8vo, pp. 302. R 37997

KLACZKO (Julian) Deux chanceliers: le prince Gortchakof et le prince de Bismarck. *Paris*, 1876. 8vo, pp. 449. R 31330

LAVELEYE (Émile Louis Victor de) 1st Baron. Des Causes actuelles de guerre en Europe et de l'arbitrage. *Bruxelles, Paris*, 1873. 8vo, pp. 275. R 24236

MAURICE (Sir John Frederick) The balance of military power in Europe: an examination of the war resources of Great Britain and the continental states. [With map.] *Edinburgh and London*, 1888. 8vo, pp. xxxv, 245. R 29256

PHILLIPS (Walter Alison) The confederation of Europe: a study of the European alliance, 1813-23, as an experiment in the international organization of peace. Six lectures delivered in the University Schools, Oxford, at the invitation of the delegates of the Common University Fund. Trinity term, 1913. *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xv, 315. R 37495

RAYNAL (Guillaume Thomas François) Histoire philosophique et politique des établissemens et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes. . . . Nouvelle édition, corrigée et augmentée d'après les manuscrits autographes de l'auteur; précédée d'une notice biographique et de considérations sur les écrits de Raynal, par. . . . A. Jay; et terminée par un volume supplémentaire contenant la situation actuelle des colonies, par . . . Peuchet. (Atlas de toutes les parties connues du globe terrestre. . . .) [With frontispieces.] *Paris*, 1820-21. 13 vols. in 12, 8vo and 4to. R 38312

SHEPPARD (John George) The fall of Rome, and the rise of the new nationalities. A series of lectures on the connection between ancient and modern history. . . . *London*, 1861. 8vo, pp. x, 797. R 31331

940 HISTORY: MODERN: EUROPE.

- STUBBS (William) successively *Bishop of Chester and of Oxford*. Lectures on European history (1519-1648). Edited by Arthur Hassall. . . . London, 1904. 8vo, pp. viii, 424. R 38223
- WEIR (Archibald) The historical basis of modern Europe, 1760-1815. An introductory study to the general history of Europe in the nineteenth century. . . . London, 1886. 8vo, pp. xx, 616. R 31494
- BECK (James Montgomery) The evidence in the case: an analysis of the diplomatic records submitted by England, Germany, Russia, and Belgium in the supreme court of civilization, and the conclusions deducible as to the moral responsibility for the war. . . . *New York and London*, [1914]. 8vo, pp. xxiv, 200. R 38378
- BROCK (Arthur Clutton) Thoughts on the war. . . . From the Times Literary Supplement. Fifth edition. *London*, [1915?]. 8vo, pp. vii, 86. R 38087
- More thoughts on the war. . . . From the Times Literary Supplement. *London*, [1915]. 8vo, pp. vi, 84. R 38557
- DICKINSON (Goldsworthy Lowes) After the war. *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 44. R 38501
- HEDIN (Sven Anders) With the German armies in the west. . . . Authorised translation from the Swedish by H. G. de Walterstorff: With . . . illustrations and . . . maps. *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xvi, 402. R 38762
- MANCHESTER GUARDIAN. The "Manchester Guardian" history of the war, 1914-. [With plates and illustrations.] *Manchester*, [1914-], etc. *In progress*. R 38863
- OLIVER, (Frederick Scott) Ordeal by battle. . . . [New impression.] *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. li, 437. R 39014
- OXFORD PAMPHLETS, 1914(-1915). [With maps.] *Oxford* [1914, etc.]. 8vo. *In progress*. R 37919
1. The deeper causes of the war. By . . . Sanday. . . .—To the Christian scholars of Europe and America: a reply from Oxford to the German address to evangelical Christians. . . . (Address of the German theologians to the evangelical Christians abroad.)—The responsibility for the war. By W. G. S. Adams. . . .—Great Britain and Germany. By S. Wilkinson. . . . "Just for a scrap of paper." By A. Hassall. . . .
 2. The Germans: I. Their empire: how they made it. By C. R. L. Fletcher. . . .—The Germans: II. What they covet. By C. R. L. Fletcher. . . .—Might is right. By W. Raleigh. . . .—Austrian policy since 1867. By M. Beaven. . . .—Italian policy since 1870. By K. Feiling. . . .
 3. French policy since 1871. By F. Morgan and H. W. C. Davis. . . .—Russia, the psychology of a nation. By P. Vinogradoff. . . .—Germany and "The fear of Russia". By Sir V. Chirol. . . .—Serbia and the Serbs. By Sir V. Chirol. . . .—The Eastern Question. By F. F. Urquhart. . . .
 4. How can war ever be right? By G. Murray. . . .—War against war. By A. D. Lindsay. . . .—Nietzsche and Treitschke: the worship of power in modern Germany. By E. Barker. . . .—The value of small states. By H. A. L. Fisher. . . .—The national principle and the war. By R. Muir. . . .

940 HISTORY: MODERN: EUROPE.

5. The war and the British dominions. By H. E. Egerton. . . —India and the war. By Sir E. J. Trevelyan. . . —Is the British empire the result of wholesale robbery? By H. E. Egerton. . . —The law of nations and the war. By A. P. Higgins. . . —England's mission. By W. Benett. . .

6. August, 1914: the coming of the war. By S. Wilkinson. . .

7. The retreat from Mons. By H. W. C. Davis. . . —The battles of the Marne and Aisne. By H. W. C. Davis. . . —The navy and the war. By J. R. Thursfield. . . —Bacilli and bullets. By Sir W. Osler. . .

8. The Double Alliance versus the Triple Entente. By J. M. Beck. . . —The Germans in Africa. By E. Lewin. . . —All for Germany, or, the world's respect well lost: being a dialogue, in the satyric manner, between . . . Pangloss and . . . Candide. . . —Germany: the economic problem. By C. G. Robertson. . . —German sea-power. By C. S. Terry. . .

9. What Europe owes to Belgium. By H. W. C. Davis. . . —Poland, Prussia, and culture. By L. Ehrlich. . . —Turkey in Europe and Asia . . . Reprinted . . . from the Political Quarterly of December, 1914.—Greek policy since 1882. By A. J. Toynbee. . . —North Sleswick under Prussian rule, 1864-1914. By W. R. Prior. . .

10. Thoughts on the war. By G. Murray. . . —The leadership of the world. By F. S. Marvin. —The leading ideas of British policy. By G. Collier. . . —The war and its economic aspects. By W. J. Ashley.—Food supplies in war-time. By R. H. Rew. . .

11. The battle of Ypres-Armentieres. By H. W. C. Davis.—Troyon: an engagement in the battle of the Aisne. By A. N. Hilditch.—The action off Heligoland, August, 1914. by L. C. Jane. . . —Non-combatants and the war. By A. P. Higgins. . .

12. The church and the war. By the Bishop of Lincoln [i.e. E. L. Hicks].—Christmas and the war: a sermon by T. B. Strong. . . —The Christian attitude to war. By A. L. Smith.—The war and theology. By W. B. Selbie. . . —Concerning true war. By W. Wundt. Translated by G. E. Hadow.—How we ought to feel about the war. By A. V. Dicey. . .

13. Scandinavia and the war. By E. Bjorkman.—The war through Danish eyes. By a Dane.—The southern Slavs. By N. Forbes. . . —Asia and the war. By A. E. Duchesne.—The war through Canadian eyes. By W. Peterson. . .

14. Through German eyes. By E. A. Sonnenschein.—German philosophy and the war. By J. H. Muirhead.—Outline of Prussian history to 1871. By E. F. Row. . . —The man of peace. By R. Norton.—Fighting a philosophy. By W. Archer.

15. Britain's war by land. By J. Buchan.—Sea power and the war. By J. R. Thursfield. . . —The stand of Liège. By A. N. Hilditch.—Contraband and the war. By H. R. Pyke. . . —Does international law still exist? By Sir H. E. Richards . . . K.C.S.I. . .

16. The farmer in war-time. By C. S. Orwin.—British and German steel metallurgy. By J. O. Arnold. . . —The war and the cotton trade. By S. J. Chapman.—The war and employment. By A. L. Bowley. . . —Prices and earnings in time of war. By A. L. Bowley. . .

PRICE (Morgan Philips) The diplomatic history of the war, including a diary of negotiations and events in the different capitals, the texts of the official documents of the various governments, the public speeches in the European parliaments, an account of the military preparations of the countries concerned and original matter. Edited by M. P. Price. . . *London*, [1914]. 2 pts. in 1 vol. 8vo. R 37565

ROLLAND (Romain) The idols. . . Together with a letter by . . . Rolland to . . . van Eeden on the rights of small nationalities. Translated by C. K. Ogden. . . *Cambridge*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 12. R 38504

SANDAY (William) The meaning of the war for Germany and Great Britain: an attempt at synthesis. *Oxford*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 124. R 38544

TIMES. The Times history of the war. [With Maps and illustrations.] [*London*], [1914-]1916. 4to. *In progress*. R 38864

940 HISTORY: MODERN: EUROPE.

- TOYNBEE (Arnold Joseph) Nationality and the war. With . . . maps.
London and Toronto, 1915. 8vo, pp. xii, 522. R 39082

941 HISTORY: MODERN: SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

- SCOTLAND. The covenants of Scotland. By John Lumsden. . . . With
an appreciation by . . . Whyte. . . . [With frontispiece.] *Paisley*,
1914. 8vo, pp. 369. R 37447

- SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY. Publications. Second series. [With
plates.] *Edinburgh*, 1914-15. 8vo. *In progress*. R 2465

5. Scotland. Highland Papers. Volume I. Edited by J. R. N. Macphail.—1914.

6, 8. Melrose, *Regality of*. Selections from the records of the Regality of Melrose.
1605-61 (-1676). Edited from the original volumes in the Register House, Edinburgh, and
in the hands of . . . James Curle, by Charles S. Romanes. . . . 2 vols.—1914-15.

7. Orkney, *Earldom of*. Records of the Earldom of Orkney, 1299-1614. Edited with
introduction and notes by J. Storer Clouston.—1914.

9. Steuart (J.) The letter-book of Bailie J. Steuart of Inverness, 1715-52. Edited by
W. Mackay.—1915.

10. Dunkeld, *Bishopric of*. Rentale Dunkeldense: being accounts of the bishopric,
A.D. 1505-17. With Myln's "Lives of the bishops," A.D. 1483-1517. Translated and
edited by R. K. Hannay. And a note on the Cathedral Church by F. C. Eccles.—1915.

- NEW SPALDING CLUB. [Publications.] [With plates.] *Aberdeen*,
1914. 4to. *In progress*. R 2376

Bulloch (J. M.) Territorial soldiering in the north-east of Scotland during 1759-1814.—
1914.

- FLEMING (J. S.) The town-wall fortifications of Ireland. . . . Illustrated
by the author. *Paisley*, 1914. 4to, pp. 90. R 37444

- GILBERT (Sir John Thomas) A history of the city of Dublin. . . . [With
maps.] *Dublin*, 1859-61. 3 vols. 8vo. R 38201

- MACALISTER (Robert Alexander Stewart) Muiredach, Abbot of Monaster-
boice, 890-923 A.D.: his life and surroundings. [With illustrations.]
[Alexandra College, Dublin. Margaret Stokes Lectures, 1913.]
Dublin, 1914. 4to, pp. xii, 85. R 36392

- MURPHY (John Nicholas) Ireland; industrial, political, and social.
London, 1870. 8vo, pp. xxvi, 487. R 29422

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: PERIODS.

- GENERAL.—BLAND (Alfred Edward) English economic history: select
documents. Compiled and edited by A. E. Bland. . . . P. A. Brown
. . . and R. H. Tawney. . . . *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xx, 730.
R 37668

- BURKE (Sir John Bernard) The historic lands of England. . . . [With
plates.] *London*, 1849. 8vo, pp. xxxv, 172. R 29815

- BRITISH ACADEMY. Records of the social and economic history of
England and Wales. [With map and tables.] *London*, 1914. 8vo.
In progress. R 36461

1. Denbigh, *Honour of*. Survey of the honour of Denbigh, 1334. Edited by P.
Vinogradoff . . . and F. Morgan. . . .

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: PERIODS.

CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY. Publications. [With plates.] *London*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 10892

17. Catholic Record Society. Miscellanea X.

ENGLAND. Calendar of the fine rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Prepared under the superintendence of the deputy keeper of the records [i.e. Sir H. C. M. Lyte]. *London*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 26611

5. Edward III, A.D. 1337-47. [Edited by A. E. Bland.]—1915.

— Calendar of inquisitions post mortem and other analogous documents preserved in the Public Record Office. Prepared under the superintendence of the deputy keeper of the records [i.e. Sir H. C. M. Lyte]. . . . *London*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 6302

[Second series.]

Henry VII. Vol. II. [Edited by A. St. J. S. Maskelyne.]—1915.

— A descriptive catalogue of ancient deeds in the Public Record Office. Prepared under the superintendence of the deputy keeper of the records [i.e. Sir H. C. M. Lyte]. . . . *London*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 3542

— English history in contemporary poetry. [Historical Association.] *London*, 1914, etc. 8vo. *In progress*. R 35438

5. The eighteenth century. By . . . C. L. Thomson. . . .—1914.

— The Merchant Adventurers of England: their laws and ordinances, with other documents. W. E. Lingelbach. . . . [University of Pennsylvania: Department of History. Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History: second series, 2.] (*Philadelphia*), 1902. 8vo, pp. xxxix, 260. R 38836

— Proceedings of the Commissioners for the Arrangement and Preservation of the Public Records of the Kingdom, 1806-08. So far as relates to Scotland. Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 30th March, 1808. [n.p., 1808]. Fol., pp. 67. R 38214

— Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, England. [With plates and illustrations.] *London*, 1913. 4to. *In progress*. R 23097

An inventory of the historical monuments in Buckinghamshire. Volume two.

— Year books of Richard II. 12 Richard II, A.D. 1388-89. Edited . . . by George F. Deiser. . . . [With facsimiles.] [The Ames Foundation.] *Cambridge*, [Mass.], 1914. 4to, pp. xxx, 239. R 36129

INNES (Arthur Donald) A history of England and the British empire. . . . Volume IV, 1802-1914. [With maps.] *London*, 1915. 8vo. R 35356

LIPSON (Ephraim) An introduction to the economic history of England. . . . *London*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 39104

1. The middle ages.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 311

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: PERIODS.

- MACKAY (Thomas) *The English poor: a sketch of their social and economic history.* . . . *London*, 1889. 8vo, pp. xi, 299. R 29209
- MAURICE DE SELLON (P. Émile) *Baron. De la défense nationale en Angleterre.* . . . Avec une carte. *Paris*, 1851. 8vo, pp. 139. R 30071
- RICARDO (John Lewis) *The anatomy of the navigation laws.* . . . *London*, 1847. 8vo, pp. vi, 336. R 29618
- ROBINSON (H. J.) *Colonial chronology. A chronology of the principal events connected with the English colonies and India from the close of the fifteenth century to the present time. With maps. Compiled and arranged by H. J. Robinson.* . . . *London*, 1892. 4to, pp. xiv, 304. R 38095
- ROME. *Calendar of entries in the papal registers [Regesta Romanorum pontificum], relating to Great Britain and Ireland.* . . . *London*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress.* R 2830
10. Papal letters . . . A.D. 1447-55. Prepared by J. A. Twemlow. . . —1915.
- SCHAIBLE (Carl Heinrich) *Geschichte der Deutschen in England von den ersten germanischen Ansiedlungen in Britannien bis zum Ende des 18 Jahrhunderts.* . . . *Strassburg*, 1885. 8vo, pp. xviii, 483. R 38233
- VICTORIA HISTORY of the counties of England. Edited by H. A. Doubleday (and W. Page). [With maps and illustrations.] *Westminster*, 1914. 4to. *In progress.* R 9150
Hertford. Edited by W. Page. . . . Volume IV.—1914.
York, North Riding. Edited by W. Page. . . . Volume I.—1914.
- BIDDULPH (John) *The nineteenth and their times: being an account of the four cavalry regiments in the British army that have borne the number nineteen, and of the campaigns in which they served.* . . . [With maps and plates.] *London*, 1899. 8vo, pp. xxi, 330. R 38357
- ANGLO-SAXON.—ENGLAND. Hubert Pierquin. *Recueil général des chartes anglo-saxonnes. Les saxons en Angleterre, 604-1061.* *Paris*, 1912. 8vo, pp. 871. R 35557
- HARMER (Florence Elizabeth) *Select English historical documents of the ninth and tenth centuries. Edited by F. E. Harmer.* . . . [With a preface by H. M. Chadwick.] *Cambridge*, 1914. 8vo, pp. x, 142. R 38091
- HAVERFIELD (Francis John) *The Romanization of Roman Britain.* . . . Third edition, further enlarged, with . . . illustrations. *Oxford*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 91. R 38722
- PLANTAGENET.—BALLARD (Adolphus) *The English borough in the twelfth century: being two lectures delivered in the examination schools, Oxford, on 22 and 29 October, 1913.* *Cambridge*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 87. R 37348

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: PERIODS.

- TUDOR.—CECIL (Algernon) A life of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury.
 . . . With illustrations. *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xii, 406. R 38478
- CHEYNEY (Edward Potts) A history of England from the defeat of the
 Armada to the death of Elizabeth; with an account of English institutions
 during the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. . . . *London*,
 1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 37457
- STUART.—GUIZOT (François Pierre Guillaume) Monk. Chute de la
 république et rétablissement de la monarchie en Angleterre, en 1660.
 Étude historique. . . . *Bruxelles*, 1851. 8vo, pp. 328. R 28368
- MACAULAY (Thomas Babington) *Baron Macaulay*. The history of
 England from the accession of James the Second. . . . Edited by
 Charles Harding Firth . . . Volume VI. [With plates and illustrations.]
London, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 34984
- STRAETER (B. T. M.) Oliver Cromwell. Ein Essay über die englische
 Revolution des 17 Jahrhunderts. *Leipzig*, 1871. 8vo, pp. 521.
 R 25894
- VILLEMAIN (Abel François) Histoire de Cromwell. D'après les mémoires
 du temps et les recueils parlementaires. *Bruxelles*, 1851. 8vo, pp. 437.
 R 24317
- HANOVER.—ABELL (Francis) Prisoners of war in Britain, 1756-1815 :
 a record of their lives, their romance, and their sufferings. [With plates
 and illustrations.] *Oxford*, 1914. 8vo, pp. viii, 464. R 38393
- CORNWALLIS (Charles) 1st Marquis Cornwallis. Correspondence of
 Charles, first Marquis Cornwallis. Edited, with notes, by Charles Ross.
 . . . Second edition. [With maps and portrait.] *London*, 1859.
 3 vols. 8vo. R 38676
- HARRIS (William) The history of the Radical party in Parliament.
London, 1885. 8vo, pp. viii, 510. R 29540
- VEITCH (George Stead) The genesis of parliamentary reform. . . . With
 an introduction by Ramsay Muir. . . . *London*, 1913. 8vo, pp. xxxi,
 397. R 38717
- WALKER (Thomas James) The depot for prisoners of war at Norman
 Cross, Huntingdonshire, 1796-1816. . . . [With plates.] *London*,
 1913. 8vo, pp. xiv, 351. R 38324
- WINSTANLEY (Denys Arthur) Lord Chatham and the Whig opposition.
 . . . [With portrait.] *Cambridge*, 1912. 8vo, pp. ix, 460. R 38721
- VICTORIA AND AFTER.—AGINCOURT. Agincourt MCCCCXV,
 Waterloo MDCCCXV. . . . [Compiled by Sydney Humphries.] *Lou-*
don, 1915. Fol., pp. xxxiii, 65. R 38897

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 313

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: PERIODS.

BARRETT (Charles Raymond Booth) The history of the Society of Apothecaries of London. . . . Illustrated by the author. *London*, 1905. 4to, pp. xxxix, 310. R 38376

BOWLEY (Arthur Lyon) The effect of the war on the external trade of the United Kingdom: an analysis of the monthly statistics, 1906-14. [With folding diagrams.] *Cambridge*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 55. R 38526

ENGLAND. Imperialism and patriotism, and the European crisis. [Edited by S. Humphries.] [With frontispiece.] [Sydney edition.] *London*, 1914. Fol., pp. xxvi, 51. R 37560

* * 500 copies printed.

— Foreign Office: Miscellaneous, No. 7, 1915. Correspondence between His Majesty's government and the United States ambassador, respecting the treatment of prisoners of war and interned civilians in the United Kingdom and Germany respectively. In continuation of "Miscellaneous, No. 5, 1915": Cd. 7815. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Majesty, April, 1915. *London*, 1915. Fol., pp. xi, 87. R 38861

LAUGEL (Antoine Auguste) L'Angleterre politique et sociale. *Paris*, 1873. 8vo, pp. 371. R 31419

MURDOCH (James) A history of constitutional reform in Great Britain and Ireland; with a full account of the three great measures of 1832, 1867, and 1884. *Glasgow*, 1885. 8vo, pp. 408. R 29300

NOBLE (John) National finance: a review of the policy of the last two parliaments, and of the results of modern fiscal legislation. *London*, 1875. 8vo, pp. 368. R 29615

STEPHENSON (Sir Frederick Charles Arthur) At home and on the battlefield: letters from the Crimea, China, and Egypt, 1854-88. By Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G.C.B. . . . Together with a . . . memoir of himself, of . . . Sir William Henry Stephenson, K.C.B. and of . . . Sir Benjamin Charles Stephenson, G.C.H. Collected and arranged by Mrs. Frank Pownall. With an introduction to the Egyptian letters by . . . Lord Grenfell. . . . With portraits and illustrations. *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xvi, 383. R 38477

VASILI (Paul) *Comte, pseud.* La société de Londres. Augmenté de lettres inédites. *Paris*, 1885. 8vo, pp. 464. R 33061

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: COUNTIES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—BEDFORDSHIRE HISTORICAL RECORD SOCIETY. Publications. Volume I [etc.]. [With plates.] *Aspley Guise*, 1913. 8vo. *In progress.* R 34078

CHANNEL ISLANDS.—DUNCAN (Jonathan) The history of Guernsey; with occasional notices of Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, and biographical sketches. *London, Guernsey*, 1841. 8vo, pp. xvi, 655. R 29809

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: COUNTIES.

CORNWALL.—SMITH (C. L. Hart) The borough of Dunhevet, Cornwall (Dunheved, otherwise Launceston . . .) its campanile or bell tower. A short history. . . . With . . . photographs. *Plymouth*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 47. R 37782

CUMBERLAND.—CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Transactions. . . . Editors: 1866-67. . . . Simpson . . . 1868-73 [-1900]. Richard S. Ferguson. . . . [With plates and illustrations.] [*Kendal*], 1874-1900. 16 vols. 8vo. R 34699

— Index to . . . Vols. I to VII, inclusive. Compiled by W. B. Arnison . . . *Kendal*, 1885. 8vo. R 34699

— Catalogue-index to . . . Vol. I, 1866, to Vol. XVI, 1900. Compiled by Archibald Sparke. . . . *Kendal*, 1901. 8vo. R 34699

— New series [1901, etc.]. Editor: W. G. Collingwood. . . . [With plates and illustrations.] [*Kendal*], 1901-14. 13 vols. 8vo. R 34699

— An index-catalogue to . . . second series, Vols. I to XII, 1901-12. Compiled by Daniel Scott. *Kendal*, 1915. 1 vol. 8vo. R 34699

— Tract Series. *London and Kendal*, 1882-1912. 8vo. *In progress*. R 31767

1. Fleming (Sir D.) Description of the county of Westmorland. . . . A.D. 1671. Edited . . . from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library, by Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart.—1882.

2. Denton (J.) of *Cardew*. An account of the most considerable estates and families in the county of Cumberland from the conquest unto the beginning of the reign of K. James the First. . . . Edited . . . by R. S. Ferguson. . . .—1887.

3. Fleming (Sir D.) Description of the county of Cumberland. . . . A.D. 1671. Edited . . . by R. S. Ferguson.—1889.

4. Sandford (E.) A cursory relation of all the antiquities & families in Cumberland. . . . Circa 1675. Edited . . . by . . . Ferguson.—1890.

5. Todd (H.) Account of the city and diocese of Carlisle. Edited . . . by . . . Ferguson.—1890.

6. Todd (H.) Notitia ecclesiae cathedralis Carliolensis: et notitia prioratus de Wedderhal. Edited . . . by . . . Ferguson.—1891.

7. Hutton (W.) The Beetham repository, 1770. . . . Edited . . . by J. R. Ford. [With "Sketch of the life of . . . W. Hutton, 1737-1811," by J. O. Crosse.]—1906.

8. Haug (D.) Elizabethan Keswick: extracts from the original account books, 1564-77 of the German miners [employed by D. Haug and H. Langnauer], in the archives of Augsburg. Transcribed and translated by W. G. Collingwood. . . .—1912.

9. Sparke (A.) A bibliography of the dialect literature of Cumberland and Westmorland, and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands.—1907.

DEVONSHIRE.—DEVON AND CORNWALL RECORD SOCIETY. Publications. [With plates.] *Exeter*, [1907-]1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 11662

Branscombe, Devon. The register of baptisms, marriages, and burials of the parish of Branscombe, Devon, 1539-1812. Transcribed and edited by H. Tapley-Soper . . . and E. Chick.—[1908-]1913.

Cornwall. Cornwall feet of fines. Volume I. Richard I-Edward III. 1195-1377. Edited by J. H. Rowe. . . .—[1907-]1914.

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: COUNTIES.

DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art. [Publications.] *Plymouth*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*.

R 26169

Calendar of wills and administrations relating to the counties of Devon and Cornwall proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Exeter, 1532-1800, now preserved in the Probate Registry at Exeter. Edited by E. A. Fry.—1914.

WORTH (Richard Nicholls) The history of Plymouth from the earliest period to the present time. . . . Second edition. Revised and augmented. . . . [With illustrations.] *Plymouth*, 1873. 8vo. pp. vi, 368.

R 29813

HAMPSHIRE.—MATE (Charles H.) and RIDDLE (Charles) Bournemouth: 1810-1910. The history of a modern health and pleasure resort. . . . With preface by . . . the Duke of Argyll. With illustrations . . . maps and . . . plans. *Bournemouth*, 1910. 8vo, pp. iii, 292.

R 39021

HEREFORD.—DUNCUMB (John) Collections towards the history and antiquities of the county of Hereford. In continuation of Duncumb's history. . . . By John Hobson Matthews. . . . *Hereford*, 1912-15. 3 pts. 4to. *In progress*.

13338

KENT.—GLYNNE (Sir Stephen Richard) Bart. Notes on the churches of Kent. . . . With illustrations. *London*, 1877. 8vo, pp. xiv, 351.

R 29823

GRIFFIN (Ralph) Kentish items. By . . . R. Griffin. . . . Reprinted from the "Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society," Vol. VI. . . . [With plates and illustrations.] *London*, [1914?]. 4 pts. in 1 vol.

R 38351

. The title is taken from the wrapper.

HASLEWOOD (Francis) Memorials of Smarden, Kent. [With portrait and illustrations.] *Ipswich: privately printed*, 1886. 4to, pp. xv, 329.

R 29826

KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Records Branch. Founded for the publication of records and documents relating to the county. *London*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*.

R 30564

2. Churchill (I. J.) Kent records. A handbook to Kent records. Containing a summary account of the principal classes of historical documents relating to the county, and a guide to their chief places of deposit. Compiled . . . by I. J. Churchill. . . .—1914.

KENT. Drawings of brasses in some Kentish churches. . . . [Made by T. Fisher. Edited by R. Griffin.] *London*, [1913?]. 8vo. R 38350

. The title is taken from the wrapper.

KENT. Some indents of lost brasses in Kent. . . . [Edited by R. Griffin.] *London*, [1914]. 8vo.

R 38352

. The title is taken from the wrapper.

PHILIP (Alex. J.) History of Gravesend and its surroundings from pre-historic times to the opening of the twentieth century. . . . Illustrated. *London*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*.

R 39149

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: COUNTIES.

- VINCENT (William Thomas) The records of the Woolwich district. [With plates.] *Woolwich*, [1888-90]. 2 vols. 8vo. R 37279
- LANCASHIRE.—ASTON (Joseph). A picture of Manchester. [With plan and illustrations.] *Manchester*, [1816]. 8vo, pp. iv, 230. R 37485
- CARÖE (William Douglas) and GORDON (E. J. A.) Sefton: a descriptive and historical account comprising the collected notes and researches of . . . Engelbert Horley . . . rector, 1871-83, together with the records of the mock corporation. [With plates and illustrations.] *London*, 1893, 8vo, pp. xxiii, 520. R 36969
- CHETHAM (Humphrey) The last will of H. Chetham, of Clayton, in the county of Lancaster . . . dated December 16, 1651; whereby he founded and endowed an hospital and library in Manchester. Also the charter of King Charles II, dated November 10, 1665, for making the trustees under . . . Chetham's will a body-corporate. *Manchester*, [n.d.]. 4to, pp. 56. R 35815
- LIVERPOOL. Liverpool vestry books, 1681-1834. Edited by Henry Peet. . . . Volume II. . . . [With facsimiles and plates.] [University of Liverpool. School of Local History and Records.] *Liverpool*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*. R 30785
- LINCOLN.—GAINSBOROUGH. Gainsburgh during the great civil war. [By Edward Peacock.] [n.p., 1866.] 8vo, pp. 27. R 37310
- MESSITER (A. F.) Notes on Epworth parish life in the eighteenth century. [With plates.] *London*, 1912. 8vo, pp. vii, 81. R 38067
- MIDDLESEX.—LONDON. Records of the worshipful Company of Carpenters. . . . Transcribed and edited by Bower Marsh. . . . *Oxford*, 1913-14. 2 vols. 8vo. R 35878
1. Apprentices' entry books, 1654-94.—1913.
 2. Warden's account book, 1438-1516.—1914.
- * * 250 copies printed. This copy is No. 157.
- LONDON. Calendar of Coroners Rolls of the City of London, A.D. 1300-78. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe. . . . Printed by order of the corporation under the direction of the library committee. [With facsimile.] *London*, 1913. 8vo, pp. xxviii, 324. R 35881
- NORFOLK.—NORFOLK. An address from the gentry of Norfolk and Norwich to General Monck in 1660. Facsimile of a manuscript in the Norwich Public Library. With an introduction by Hamon Le Strange . . . , and biographical notes by Walter Rye. . . . [With portraits.] *Norwich*, 1913. 4to, pp. 69. R 35290
- NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—THOROTON SOCIETY. Thoroton Society. Record Series. [*Newark printed*], [1914]. 8vo. R 22461
- England. Abstracts of the Inquisitiones post mortem relating to Nottinghamshire. Vol. II, Henry III, Edward I, and Edward II, 1242-1321. Edited by John Standish. . . .—1914.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 317

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: COUNTIES.

OXFORD.—OXFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY. [Publications.] [With facsimiles.] *Oxford*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 1048

66. Oxford.—Hospital of Saint John the Baptist. A cartulary of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist. Edited by . . . H. E. Salter. . . .

SUSSEX.—BUTLER (Anna M.) Steyning, Sussex. The history of Steyning and its church from 700-1913. . . . With illustrations and portraits. *Croydon* [1913]. 8vo, pp. 136. R 36187

WORCESTER.—ENGLAND. [Domesday Survey.] A literal extension of the Latin text; and an English translation of Domesday book in relation to the county of Worcester. To accompany the facsimile copy photo-zincographed . . . at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. *Worcester*, 1864. Fol., pp. ii, 50, ix. R 34996

YORKSHIRE.—HEYWOOD (Oliver) The Rev. Oliver Heywood, 1630-1702; his autobiography, diaries, anecdote, and event books; illustrating the general and family history of Yorkshire and Lancashire. . . . With illustrations. Edited by J. Horsfall Turner. *Brighouse and Bingley*, 1881-85. 4 vols. 8vo. R 38541

GRAINGE (William) The history and topography of Harrogate, and the forest of Knaresborough. [With map and plates.] *London*, 1871. 8vo, pp. xii, 511. R 29848

MEDHURST (Charles Edward) Life and work of Lady Elizabeth Hastings, the great Yorkshire benefactress of the xviiith century, together with some account of Ledsham and Ledstone, Thorp Arch and Collingham, to which is added a complete roll of the Hastings' exhibitors of Queen's College, Oxford, with annotations by . . . Magrath, Provost of Queen's College. . . . With illustrations. *Leeds*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 292. R 37908

SMITH (William) The history and antiquities of Morley, in the West Riding of the county of York. With . . . illustrations. . . . *London*, 1876. 8vo, pp. xii, 272. R 29889

THORESBY SOCIETY. Publications. *Leeds*, 1913. 8vo. *In progress*. R 5095

19. York.—*Court of Probate*. Testaments Leodiensia. Wills of Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield, Otley, and district, 1539-53. Extracted (from the Probate Registry at York) and edited by G. D. Lumb.—1913.

YORKSHIRE. Early Yorkshire charters; being a collection of documents anterior to the thirteenth century made from the public records, monastic chartularies, Roger Dodsworth's manuscripts and other available sources. Edited by William Farrer. . . . *Edinburgh*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 37643

WALES.—BRIDGEMAN (*Hon.* George Thomas Orlando) History of the princes of South Wales. *Wigan*, 1876. 8vo, pp. vi, 309. R 38553

942 HISTORY: MODERN: ENGLAND: COUNTIES.

ENGLAND. The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions in Wales and Monmouthshire. An inventory of the ancient monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire. [With maps and plates.] *London*, 1912-14. Fol. *In progress.* R 29236

2. County of Flint.—1912.

3. County of Radnor.—1913.

4. County of Denbigh.—1914.

EVANS (Howell Thomas) Wales and the Wars of the Roses. [With maps.] *Cambridge*, 1915. 8vo, pp. vi, 244. R 39085

943 HISTORY: MODERN: GERMANY.

BARTHÉLEMY (Hippolyte) L'ennemi: l'ennemi chez lui. *Paris*, 1887. 8vo, pp. viii, 484. R 28858

BLUM (Hans) Die deutsche Revolution, 1848-49. Eine Jubiläumsgabe für das deutsche Volk . . . Mit . . . Faksimilebeilagen und Illustrationen. *Florenz und Leipzig*, 1897. 8vo, pp. xiv, 480. R 31408

BROWN (Haydn) The secret of human power. [With illustrations.] *London*, [1915]. 8vo, pp. 328. R 39154

CARPENTER (Edward) The healing of nations and the hidden sources of their strife. . . . *London*, [1915]. 8vo, pp. 266. R 38543

ENGLAND. Report of the Committee on alleged German outrages. . . . [With maps.] *London*, 1915. 4to, pp. 38. R 38860

GERMANY. Deutsche Reichstagsakten. . . . *Gotha*, [1912-]1914. 4to. *In progress.* R 6734

15. Unter Kaiser Friedrich III. Erste Abteilung, 1440-41. Herausgegeben von H. Herre. . . .—[1912-]1914.

— German culture: the contribution of the Germans to knowledge, literature, art, and life. Edited by . . . W.P. Paterson. . . . *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. x, 384. R 38556

HANSE TOWNS. Hansisches Urkundenbuch. Herausgegeben vom Verein für Hansische Geschichte. *Halle and Leipzig*, 1876-1907. 9 vols. 4to. *In progress.* R 33008

1-3. Bearbeitet von K. Höhlbaum.—1876-86.

4-6. Bearbeitet von K. Kunze. . . .—1896-1905.

8-10. Bearbeitet von W. Stein. . . .—1899-1907.

KING (Wilson) Chronicles of three free cities: Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck. . . . With an introduction by . . . J. P. Mahaffy and . . . illustrations by Mrs. Wilson King and others. *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xx, 464. R 37473

LÉVY-BRUHL (Lucien) L'Allemagne depuis Leibniz. Essai sur le développement de la conscience nationale en Allemagne, 1700-1848. *Paris*, 1890. 8vo, pp. iv, 490. R 28296

LICHTENBERGER (Henri) Germany and its evolution in modern times. . . . Translated from the French by A. M. Ludovici. Second impression. *London*, 1913. 8vo, pp. xxv, 440. R 38397

943 HISTORY : MODERN : GERMANY.

NETHERLANDS. *Niederländische Akten und Urkunden zur Geschichte der Hanse und zur deutschen Seegeschichte.* Herausgegeben vom Verein für Hansische Geschichte. Bearbeitet von Rudolf Häpke. *München und Leipzig*, 1913. 1 vol. 4to. *In progress.* R 33333

SAINT PAUL (Horace) *Count.* A journal of the first two campaigns of the Seven Years' War. Written in French. . . . Edited by George Grey Butler. . . . [With maps and portraits.] *Cambridge*, 1914. 8vo, pp. lxiv, 432. R 38695

STRAUSS (Bettina) *La culture française à Francfort au XVIII^e siècle.* [Bibliothèque de Littérature Comparée.] *Paris*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 292. R 38403

TREITSCHKE (Heinrich von). *Germany, France, Russia, and Islam.* [Translated from the German.] [With portrait.] *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 327. R 38070

USHER (Roland Greene) *Pan-Germanism.* . . . [New impression.] *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 284. R 38387

VASILI (Paul) *Comte, pseud.* *La société de Berlin.* Augmenté de lettres inédites. Vingt-cinquième édition. *Paris*, 1885. 8vo, pp. 262. R 37001

VERGNET (Paul) *France in danger.* . . . Translated by Beatrice Barstow. *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xx, 167. R 38542

VEREIN FÜR HANSISCHE GESCHICHTE. *Inventare hansischer Archive des sechszehnten Jahrhunderts.* Herausgegeben vom Verein für Hansische Geschichte. *München und Leipzig*, 1913. 4to. *In progress.* R 30864

3. *Danzig.* *Danziger Inventar, 1531-91.* Bearbeitet von P. Simon. Mit einem Akten-Anhang.—1913.

— *Hansische Geschichtsquellen.* Herausgegeben vom Verein für Hansische Geschichte. *Halle, etc.*, 1875-1906. 10 vols. 8vo. *In progress.* R 32895

1. *Stralsund.* *Das Verfestungsbuch der Stadt Stralsund.* Von O. Francke. Mit einer Einleitung von F. Frensdorff.—1875.

2. *Wismar.* *Die Rathslinie der Stadt Wismar.* Von F. Crull. . . .—1875.

3. *Dortmund.* *Dortmunder Statuten und Urtheile.* Von F. Frensdorff.—1882.

4. *Luebeck.* *Das Buch des lübeckischen Vogts auf Schonen nebst . . . Beilagen. Mit . . . Tafeln und . . . Karten.* Von D. Schäfer.—1887.

5. *Revel.* *Revaler Zollbücher und-Quittungen des 14 Jahrhunderts.* Von . . . W. Stieda. . . .—1887.

6. *England.* [Miscellaneous Public Documents.—I. Collections.] *Hanseakten aus England, 1275 bis 1412.* Bearbeitet von K. Kunze.—1891.

7. *Moscow.* *Berichte und Akten der hansischen Gesandtschaft nach Moskau im Jahre 1603.* Von O. Blümcke.—1894.

Neue Folge.

1. *Luebeck.*—*Rigafahrer.* *Geschichte und Urkunden der Rigafahrer in Lübeck im 16 und 17 Jahrhundert.* Bearbeitet von . . . F. Siewert.—1897.

2. *Luebeck.*—*Bergenfahrer.* *Die lübecker Bergenfahrer und ihre Chronistik.* Von F. Bruns.—1900.

3. *Wismar.* *Die Bürgersprachen der Stadt Wismar.* Von F. Techen.—1906.

943 HISTORY: MODERN: GERMANY.

VEREIN FUER HANSISCHE GESCHICHTE. Abhandlungen zur Verkehrs- und Seegeschichte. Im Auftrage des Hansischen geschichtsvereins herausgegeben von Dietrich Schäfer. . . . *Berlin*, 1913-14. 8vo. *In progress.* R 26596

7. Brinner (L.) Die deutsche Grönlandfahrt.—1913.

8. Juergens (A.) Zurs chleswig-holsteinischen Handelsgeschichte des 16 und 17 Jahrhunderts.—1914.

943 HISTORY: MODERN: AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

CROSSE (Andrew F.) Round about the Carpathians. [With map.] *Edinburgh and London*, 1878. 8vo, pp. viii, 375. R 31650

GAYDA (Virginio) L'Italia d'oltre confine: le provincie italiane d'Austria. [Civiltà Contemporanea, 20.] *Torino*, 1914. 8vo pp. xix, 490. R 38734

VASILI (Paul) *Comte, pseud.* La société de Vienne. Augmenté de lettres inédites. Cinquième édition. *Paris*, 1885. 8vo, pp. 446. R 37000

944 HISTORY: MODERN: FRANCE.

AUBIGNÉ (Françoise d'), afterwards SCARRON (Françoise) *Marquise de Maintenon*. Correspondance générale de Madame de Maintenon. Publiée . . . sur les autographes et les manuscrits authentiques avec des notes et commentaires par Théophile Lavallée. Précédée d'une étude sur les lettres de M^{me} de Maintenon publiées par La Beaumelle. *Paris*, 1865-66. 4 vols. 8vo. R 38225

* * No more published.

BAX (Ernest Belfort) Jean-Paul Marat, the people's friend. . . . With illustrations. Second edition. *London*, 1901. 8vo, pp. xvi, 353. R 28314

BECKE (A. F.) Napoleon and Waterloo; the Emperor's campaign with the armée du nord, 1815. A strategical and tactical study. . . . With . . . maps. *London*, 1914. 2 vols. 8vo. R 39062

BENEDETTO (Luigi Foscolo) Madame de Warens. D'après de nouveaux documents. Avec un portrait et un fac-similé. *Paris*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 328. R 38858

BRADBY (E. D.) The life of Barnave. . . . [With frontispieces.] *Oxford*, 1915. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38834

CARLYLE (Thomas) The French revolution: a history. . . . With illustrations by Edmund J. Sullivan. . . . *London*, 1910. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38555

CLÉMENT (Jean Pierre) Histoire de la vie et de l'administration de Colbert, contrôleur général des finances. . . . Précédée d'une étude historique sur Nicolas Fouquet, surintendant des finances; suivie de pièces justificatives, lettres et documents inédits. *Paris*, 1846. 8vo, pp. xiii, 520. R 30279

944 HISTORY: MODERN: FRANCE,

CLÉRON (Joseph Othenin Bernard de) *Comte d'Haussonville. Ma jeunesse, 1814-30: souvenirs. Paris, 1885. 8vo, pp. 342.*

R 31385

— The salon of Madame Necker. . . . Translated from the French by Henry M. Trollope. . . . *London, 1882. 2 vols. 8vo. R 31493*

CORDIER (Joseph Louis Étienne) *La France et l'Angleterre; ou recherches sur les causes de prospérités et les chances de décadence des deux nations, et propositions de réformes. Paris, 1843. 8vo, pp. xiv, 422.*

R 28355

CORNÉLY (Jean Joseph) *Notes sur l'affaire Dreyfus. Édition du Figaro. Paris, [1899]. 8vo, pp. 643.*

R 28354

DANTON (Georges Jacques) *Œuvres de Danton. Recueillies et annotées par A. Vermorel. Paris, [1866]. 8vo, pp. 316.*

R 38401

DEMOLINS (Edmond) *Les Français d'aujourd'hui. . . . [With maps.] Paris, [1898]. 8vo. In progress.*

R 29008

1. Les types sociaux du midi et du centre.

FRANCE. *Discours du roi, à l'ouverture du Lit de justice, tenu à Versailles, le 8 Mai 1788. (Discours de . . . le garde des sceaux, pour annoncer l'ordonnance du roi, sur l'administration de la justice.—Ordonnance du roi, sur l'administration de la justice.—Discours de . . . le garde des sceaux, pour annoncer l'édit du roi, portant suppression des tribunaux d'exception.—Édit du roi, portant suppression des tribunaux d'exception.—Discours de . . . le garde des sceaux, pour annoncer la déclaration du roi, relative à l'ordonnance criminelle.—Déclaration du roi, relative à l'ordonnance criminelle.—Discours de . . . le garde des sceaux, pour annoncer l'édit du roi, portant réduction d'offices dans sa cour de parlement de Paris.—Édit du roi, portant réduction d'offices dans sa cour de parlement de Paris.—Discours de . . . le garde des sceaux, pour annoncer l'édit du roi, portant rétablissement de la cour plénière.—Édit du roi, portant rétablissement de la cour plénière.—Discours de . . . le garde des sceaux, pour annoncer la déclaration du roi, sur les vacances.—Déclaration du roi, sur les vacances.—Discours du roi, à la fin du Lit de justice, tenu à Versailles, le 8 Mai 1788.) [Versailles, 1788.] 4to.*

R 38745

* * These pieces seem to form a collection and, with the exception of the first, and last, are connected with a running number.

— *Compte rendu au roi, au mois de mars 1788, et publié par ses ordres. Paris, 1788. 4to, pp. xiv, 183.*

R 38746

— *Collection des mémoires présentés à l'assemblée des notables. Première et seconde division. Versailles, 1787. 4to, pp. viii, 84.*

R 37841

— *Discours du roi, prononcé à l'assemblée de notables, du lundi 23 avril 1787. [Versailles, 1787.] 4to, pp. 4.*

R 38774

* * The title is taken from the caption.

944 HISTORY: MODERN: FRANCE.

- FRANCE. Discours prononcé de l'ordre du roi et en sa présence par . . . de Calonne, contrôleur général des finances, dans l'assemblée des notables, tenue à Versailles, le 22 février 1787. *Versailles*, 1787. 4to, pp. 34. R 38578
- Discours prononcés à l'assemblée de notables, du vendredi 25 mai 1787. *Versailles*, 1787. 4to, pp. 36. R 38740
- Observations présentées au roi par les bureaux de l'assemblée de notables, sur les mémoires remis à l'assemblée ouverte par le roi, à Versailles, le 23 février 1787. *Versailles*, 1787. 4to, pp. 222. R 38742
- Procès-verbal de l'assemblée de notables, tenue à Versailles, en l'année M. DCCLXXXVII. *Paris*, 1778. 4to, pp. 326. R 38743
- Guerre de 1914. Documents officiels : textes législatifs et réglementaires. 31 juillet-15 octobre 1914 (-1^{er} juin 1915). . . . (Publié sous la direction de . . . Gaston Griolet . . . Charles Vergé. . . . Avec la collaboration de . . . Henry Bourdeaux. . . .—Supplément aux volumes I et II. . . .) *Paris*, 1914, etc. 5 vols. 8vo. *In progress*. R 38528
- Ministère des affaires étrangères. Documents diplomatiques. 1914. La guerre européenne. . . . *Paris*, 1914. Fol. *In progress*. R 37824
- GODLEY (*Hon.* Eveline Charlotte) The great Condé: a life of Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of Condé. . . . With portraits and maps. *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xii, 634. R 38551
- GRÉGOIRE (Louis) Géographie physique, politique et économique de la France et de ses colonies. . . . Deuxième édition revue et corrigée. *Paris*, 1874. 8vo, pp. 395. R 31441
- LEHUGEUR (Paul) Histoire de Philippe le Long, roi de France, 1316-1322. *Paris*, 1897. 8vo. *In progress*. R 38683
- MAISTRE (Joseph Marie de) *Comte*. Œuvres complètes de J. de Maistre. . . . Contenant ses œuvres posthumes et toute sa correspondance inédite. [With portrait.] *Lyon*, 1884-93. 14 vols. 8vo. R 38549
- MIRON DE L'ESPINAY (Albert) François Miron et l'administration municipale de Paris sous Henri IV de 1604 à 1606. . . . [With portrait.] *Paris*, 1885. 8vo, pp. iii, 437. R 31416
- MURRAY (James). French finance and financiers under Louis XV. *London*, 1858. 8vo, pp. viii, 357. R 29375
- PROUDHON (Pierre Joseph) Correspondance de P. J. Proudhon. Précedée d'une notice sur P. J. Proudhon par J. A. Langlois. [With portrait.] *Paris*, 1875. 14 vols. 8vo. R 38682

944 HISTORY: MODERN: FRANCE.

ROBESPIERRE (Maximilien Marie Isidore) Œuvres de Robespierre. Recueillies et annotées par A. Vermorel. Deuxième édition. *Paris*, 1867. 8vo, pp. vii, 346. R 38402

— Œuvres complètes de M. Robespierre. Publiées par Victor Barbier . . . et Charles Vellay . . . [Supplément à la Revue historique de la révolution française]. *Paris*, 1910[-1913]. 8vo. R 24505

1. [Œuvres judiciaires, 1782-89.]

SAYOUS (Édouard) La France de Saint Louis d'après la poésie nationale. Thèse présentée à la Faculté des lettres de Paris. *Paris*, 1866. 8vo, pp. vii, 208. R 37918

SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE. [Publications.] [With plates.] *Paris*, 1914. 8vo. *In progress*. R 2485

France. Histoire de la Ligue. Œuvre . . . d'un contemporain. Publiée . . . par C. Valois. Vol. 1.—1914.

Rochechouart (L. V. de) Duc de Vivonne. Correspondance du maréchal de Vivonne relative à l'expédition de Messine. Publiée . . . par J. Cordey. Vol 1.—1914.

SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DE NORMANDIE. [Ouvrages publiés par la Société de l'Histoire de Normandie.] *Paris*, 1913. 4to. *In progress*. R 8898

Rouen. Manuscrits à peintures de l'école de Rouen. Livres d'heures normands. Recueil de fac-similés et texte par G. Ritter, avec la collaboration de J. Lafond. . . —1913.

SOREL (Albert). L'Europe et la Révolution française. Discours prononcés le 29 mars 1905 à la fête donnée en l'honneur de . . . Albert Sorel à l'occasion de l'achèvement de son ouvrage. Avec une héliogravure. *Paris*, 1905. 8vo, pp. 120. R 35167

SUISSE (Jules François Simon), afterwards SIMON (Jules François) Mignet, Michelet, Henri Martin. *Paris*, 1890. 8vo, pp. 367. R 28180

THIERS (Louis Adolphe) *President of the French Republic*. Discours parlementaires de . . . Thiers. Publiés par . . . Calmon. *Paris*, 1879-89. 16 vols. 8vo. R 39111

VERGNIAUD (Pierre Victurnien) Œuvres de Vergniaud [sic], genoué, guadet. Recueillies et annotées par A. Vermorel. Deuxième édition. *Paris*, 1867. 8vo, pp. 332. R 38467

YOUNG (Norwood) Napoleon in exile: St. Helena, 1815-21. . . . With . . . frontispieces 8 . . . illustrations mainly from the collection of A. M. Broadley. . . . *London*, [1915]. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38525

ZEVORT (Edgar) Le marquis d'Argenson et le Ministère des affaires étrangères du 18 Novembre 1744 au 10 Janvier 1747. *Paris*, 1880. 8vo, pp. 413. R 28363

945 HISTORY: MODERN: ITALY.

COSTELLO (Louisa Stuart) A tour to and from Venice, by the Vaudois and the Tyrol. . . . [With plates.] *London*, 1846. 8vo, pp. vi, 453. R 31741

945 HISTORY: MODERN: ITALY.

- COTTERILL (Henry Bernard) *Medieval Italy during a thousand years, 305-1313: a brief historical narrative with chapters on great episodes and personalities and on subjects connected with religion, art, and literature.* [With plates and illustrations.] [Great Nations.] *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xxviii, 565. R 39124
- GALLENZA (Antonio Carlo Napoleone) *Country life in Piedmont.* *London*, 1858. 8vo, pp. xvi, 279. R 29912
- GOUMAIN-CORNILLE (A.) *La Savoie, le Monte Cenis et l'Italie septentrionale: voyage descriptif, historique et scientifique . . . Enrichi d'une note sur l'histoire naturelle de la Savoie par . . . Boisduval . . . Triosième édition, revue, corrigée et . . . augmentée.* *Paris*, 1866. 8vo, pp. xx, 422. R 31746
- GIOVIO (Paolo) *Bishop of Nocera, the Elder.* *Pavli Iovii . . . Episcopi Nucerini, Historiarum Svi Temporis Tomvs Primvs, XXIII Libros Complectens. Cvm Indice Plenissimo.* [With prefatory letter by A. Alciatus.] *Lvtetiae Parisiorum, ex officina typographica Michaelis Vascosaui Via Iacobæa ad insigne Fontis.* M.D.LIII. Fol., ff. [4], 236, [18]. R 35760
- *Pavli Iovii . . . Episcopi Nucerini Illustrum Virorum Vitæ.* [Printer's device beneath title.] *Florentiae In Officina Laurentii Torrentini Ducalis Typographi*, MDXLIX. Fol., pp. [8], 440 [error for 438], [2]. R 35761
- HEADLEY (Joel Tyler). *Letters from Italy.* *London*, 1845. 8vo, pp. viii, 224. R 31751
- HENRY BENEDICT MARY CLEMENT [STUART], *Cardinal, calling himself Duke of York.* *Diario per l'anno MDCCLXXXVIII di Enrico Benedetto Cardinale Duca di Yorck* [by . . . Cesarini.] . . . ora prima stampato da un manuscritto nella biblioteca di Orazio, Conte di Orford. [London], 1876. 4to, pp. 216. R 37451
- HOBHOUSE (John Cam) *Baron Broughton.* *Italy: remarks made in several visits from the year 1816 to 1854. . . .* *London*, 1859. 2 vols. 8vo. R 31735
- ITALY. Documenti diplomatici relativi al conflitto fra l'Italia e l'Austria-Ungheria presentati al parlamento italiano, nella seduta del 20 maggio 1915. Il libro verde. *Milano*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 120. R 39112
- LAVELEYE (Émile Louis Victor de) 1st Baron. *Letters from Italy. . . .* Translated by Mrs. Thorpe. Revised by the author. [With portrait.] *London*, 1886. 8vo, pp. xi, 298. R 31750
- MALAGUZZI VALERI (Francesco) *La carte di Lodovico il Moro. . . .* Illustrazioni . . . tavole. *Milano*, 1915. 4to. *In progress.* R 33993
2. Bramante e L. da Vinci. . . .
- MAZADE (Louis Charles Jean Robert de) *Le comte de Cavour.* *Paris*, 1877. 8vo, pp. xi, 475. R 36996

945 HISTORY: MODERN: ITALY.

MURATORI (Lodovico Antonio) *Rerum Italicarum scriptores*. Raccolta degli storici italiani . . . ordinata da L. A. Muratori. Nuova edizione . . . con la direzione di Giosuè Carducci e Vittorio Fiorini. *Città di Castello*, 1914-15. 4to. *In progress*. R 11500

— Archivio Muratoriano. Studi e ricerche in servizio della nuova edizione dei "Rerum Italicarum scriptores" di L. A. Muratori. *Città di Castello*, 1914. 4to. *In progress*. R 11500

RAMAGE (Craufurd Tait) *The nooks and by-ways of Italy*. Wanderings in search of its ancient remains and modern superstitions. . . . *Liverpool*, 1868. 8vo, pp. xiii, 314. R 31744

SENN-BARBIEUX (W.) *Garibaldi der Freiheitsheld und Menschenfreund. Sein Leben, seine Thaten und Abenteuer. Wahrheitsgetreu für das Volk geschildert*. [With frontispiece.] *St. Gallen*, 1883. 8vo, pp. 714. R 31417

SLADEN (Douglas Brooke Wheelton) *How to see the Vatican*. . . . With . . . plates and a map. *London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xxxi, 441. R 38748

946 HISTORY: MODERN: SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

FIELD (Henry Martyn) *Old and new Spain*. [With map.] *London*, 1888. 8vo, pp. 303. R 32079

GARZÓN (Francisco de Paula) *El padre Juan de Mariana y las escuelas liberales: estudio comparativo*. *Madrid*, 1889. 8vo, pp. 664. R 27538

MESONERO ROMANOS (Ramon de) *El antiguo Madrid, paseos histórico-anecdóticos por las calles y casas de esta villa*. . . . Nueva edicion. [With plates.] *Madrid*, 1881. 2 vols. in 1. 8vo. R 27556

ROBINSON (Charles Walker) *Lectures upon the British campaigns in the Peninsula, 1808-14; introductory to the study of military history*. [With maps.] *London*, 1871. 8vo, pp. ix, 240. R 23946

SARRAZIN (Jean) *General. Histoire de la guerre d'Espagne et de Portugal de 1807 à 1814, ornée de la carte d'Espagne et de Portugal*. . . . dressée par . . . Lapie. . . . Seconde édition. *Paris*, 1825. 8vo, pp. xii, 366. R 24549

947 HISTORY: MODERN: RUSSIA.

GREENE (Francis Vinton) *The Russian army and its campaigns in Turkey in 1877-78*. (Atlas.) *London*, [1879]. 2 vols. 8vo. R 24150

HODGETTS (Edward Arthur Brayley) *The court of Russia in the nineteenth century*. . . . With . . . illustrations. *London*, [1908]. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38362

MUHAMMAD MAHFUZ ALI. *The truth about Russia and England: from a native's point of view*. *Lucknow*, 1886. 8vo, pp. 2, ii, 111. R 38425

947 HISTORY: MODERN: RUSSIA.

RUSSIA: Ministère des affaires étrangères. Recueil de documents diplomatiques. Négociations ayant précédé la guerre 10/23 juillet—24 juillet/6 août 1914. *Petrograde*, 1914. 4to, pp. 59. R 37555

SILVESTRE (Paul Armand) *La Russie*. Impressions—portraits—paysages. Illustrations de Henri Lanos. [Collection Émile Testard.] *Paris*, 1892. 8vo, pp. 412. R 38510

WIENER (Leo) *An interpretation of the Russian people*. . . . With an introduction by Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace. . . . *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xiv, 247. R 38880

949 HISTORY: MODERN: MINOR COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

LE ROUX (Hugues) *Notes sur la Norvège*. *Paris*, 1895. 8vo, pp. 320. R 31755

PAIJKULL (Carl Wilhelm) *A summer in Iceland*. . . . Translated by . . . M. R. Barnard. . . . Illustrated. *London*, 1868. 8vo, pp. ix, 364. R 32100

BRAKEL (S. van) *De Hollandsche handelscompagnieën der zeventiende eeuw, hun ontstaan-hunne inrichting*. 's-Gravenhage, 1908. 8vo, pp. xxxiii, 189. R 36449

KOENEN (Hendrik Jakob) *Geschiedenis van de vestiging en den invloed der fransche vluchtelingen in Nederland*. . . . [With frontispiece.] [Nederlandsche Maatschappij der Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks 1.] *Leiden*, 1846. 8vo, pp. xvii, 451. R 38575

HUTTON (James) *James and Philip van Arteveld*. Two episodes in the history of the fourteenth century. *London*, 1882. 8vo, pp. xxi, 356. R 28498

STRADA (Famianus) *De bello Belgico*. The history of the Low-Country warres. Written in Latine by F. Strada; in English by Sr. Rob. Stapylton Kt. Illustrated with divers figures. [A translation of Decade 1 only.] *London*, 1650. 4 pts. in 1 vol. Fol. R 35756

ACADÉMIE ROYALE DE BELGIQUE. Commission royale d'histoire. *Bruxelles*, 1905-13. 4to. *In progress*. R 5173

Brabant. Les dénombrements de foyers en Brabant. XIVe-XVIe siècle. Par J. Cuvelier. . . . 2 vols.—1912-13.

Flanders. Recueil de documents relatifs à l'histoire de l'industrie drapière en Flandre, publiés par G. Espinas et H. Pirenne. Première partie. Des origines à l'époque bourguignonne. Tome deuxième. Deynze-Hulst.—1909.

Hemricourt (J. de) *Œuvres de J. de Hemricourt*, publiées par le chevalier C. de Borman, avec la collaboration de A. Bayot. Tome premier. . . .—1910.

Liège. Documents sur la principauté de Liège, 1230-1532, spécialement au début du XVIe siècle: extraits des papiers du cardinal J. Aleandre. . . . Publiés par A. Cauchie et A. Van Hove. . . . Tome premier.—1908.

Liège.—Église Collégiale de Sainte-Croix. Inventaire analytique des chartes de la collégiale de Sainte-Croix à Liège. Par E. Poncelet. . . . Tome premier.—1911.

949 HISTORY: MODERN: MINOR COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

Liège. Chroniques liégeoises. Editées par . . . S. Balau. Vol. 1.—1913.

Lodewijk, *van Velthem*. Lodewijk van Velthem's voortzetting van den Spiegel historiael [of Jacob van Maerlant], 1248-1316. Opnieuw uitgegeven door H. Vander Linden en W. de Vreese.—1906.

Mons. Chartes du chapitre de Sainte-Wandru de Mons, recueillies & publiées par L. Devillers. . . . (Publication terminée par E. Matthieu. . . .) Tome troisième (-quatrième). 2 vols.—1908-13.

Naples.—Archivio di Stato. Inventaire des archives farnésiennes de Naples au point de vue de l'histoire des Pays-Bas catholiques. Publié par A. Cauchie . . . et L. Van Der Essen. . . .—1911.

Parma.—Archivio di Stato. Les archives farnésiennes de Parme au point de vue de l'histoire des anciens Pays-Bas catholiques. Par L. Van der Essen. . . .—1913.

Spain. Le registre de F. Lixaldius, trésorier général de l'armée espagnole aux Pays-Bas, de 1567 à 1576. Publié par . . . F. Rachfahl. . . .—1902.

Stavelot.—Abbaye de Saint-Pierre et de Saint-Remacle. Recueil des chartes de l'abbaye de Stavelot-Malmedy. Publié par J. Halkin . . . et C. G. Roland. . . . 1 vol.—1909.

Ypres. Comptes de la ville d'Ypres de 1267 à 1329. Publiés par G. Des Marez et E. de Sagher. . . . Tome premier (-deuxième). 2 vols.—1909-13.

BELGIUM: Ministère des affaires étrangères. Correspondance diplomatique relative à la guerre de 1914. 24 juillet-29 août. Réimpression textuelle publiée par la légation de Belgique à la Haye. *La Haye*, 1914. Fol. R 37556

* * The title is taken from the wrapper.

— German legislation for the occupied territories of Belgium: official texts. Edited by Charles Henry Huberich . . . and Alexander Nicol-Speyer. . . . *The Hague*, 1915. 8vo, pp. viii, 108. R 38330

— Inventaires des archives de la Belgique. Publiés par ordre du Gouvernement sous la direction de l'administration des Archives générales du royaume. *Bruxelles*. 1910-13. 5 vols. 8vo. R 36154

Inventaire des chartes et cartulaires des duchés de Brabant et de Limbourg et des pays d'Outre-Meuse. Par A. Verkooren . . . Première partie. Chartes originales et vidimées. Tome 1er (-V).—1910-13.

— King Albert's book: a tribute to the Belgian king and people from representative men and women throughout the world. [With plates.] [*London*], [1914]. 4to. pp. 187. R 38191

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY, afterwards THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. Publications. *Manchester*, 1915. 8vo. *In progress*.

Historical series.

27. Pirenne (H.) Belgian democracy; its early history. . . . Translated by J. V. Saunders. . . . R 38848

WHITEHOUSE (John Howard) Belgium in war: a record of personal experiences. [With introduction by D. Ll. George.] [With plates.] *Cambridge*, 1915. 8vo, pp. 28. R 38187

TURCHI (Nicola) La civiltà bizantina. . . . [Piccola Biblioteca di Scienze Moderne, 233.] *Torino*, 1915. 8vo, pp. vii, 327. R 38589

JEBB (Sir Richard Claverhouse) Modern Greece: two lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh; with papers on "The progress of Greece" and "Byron in Greece". . . . *London*, 1880. 8vo, pp. vi, 183. R 31436

949 HISTORY: MODERN: MINOR COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

ALBANIA. *Acta et diplomata res Albaniae mediae aetatis illustrantia. Collegerunt et digesserunt . . . Ludovicus de Thallóczy, . . . Constantinus Jireček et . . . Emilianus de Sufflay. . . . Vindobonae, 1913. 4to. In progress.* R 33807

1. Annos 344-1343 tabulamque geographicam continens.

CHARMES (Gabriel) *L'avenir de la Turquie—le panislamisme. Paris, 1883. 8vo, pp. 317.* R 37757

DWIGHT (Henry Otis) *Turkish life in war time. London, 1881. 8vo, pp. x, 428.* R 23945

FIELD (Henry Martyn) *The Greek islands and Turkey after the war. [With maps and plates.] London, [1886]. 8vo, pp. 228.* R 32085

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION to inquire into the Causes and Conduct of the Balkan Wars. Report. [With maps and illustrations.] [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—Division of Intercourse and Education, 4.] *Washington, 1914. 8vo, pp. 413.* R 37907

WARNER (Charles Dudley) *In the Levant. . . . Fifth edition. London, [187-?]. 8vo, pp. viii, 391.* R 31625

BAKER (B. Granville) *The walls of Constantinople. [With plates.] London, 1910. 8vo, pp. 261.* R 38356

SAMUELSON (James) *Bulgaria past and present, historical, political, and descriptive. . . . Illustrated with a map . . . and . . . woodcuts . . . engraved from original sketches by the author. . . . London, 1888. 8vo, pp. xiv, 247.* R 31663

SERVIA. *Servia by the Servians. Compiled and edited by Alfred Stead. . . . With a map. London, 1909. 8vo, pp. xii, 377.* R 38364

950 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA.

CHINA.—LITTLE (Archibald John) *Gleanings from fifty years in China. . . . Revised by Mrs. Archibald Little. [With foreword by R. S. Gundry.] [With plates.] London, [1910]. 8vo, pp. xvi, 335.* R 26374

MEDHURST (Sir Walter Henry) *the Younger. The foreigner in far Cathay. . . . With map. London, 1872. 8vo, pp. 192.* R 32043

WILSON (Andrew) *The "ever-victorious army": a history of the Chinese campaign under . . . C. G. Gordon . . . and of the suppression of the Tai-ping rebellion. . . . With . . . maps. Edinburgh and London, 1868. 8vo, pp. xxxii, 395.* R 31513

950 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA.

SHERRING (Charles A.) Western Tibet and the British borderland, the sacred country of Hindus and Buddhists: with an account of the government, religion, and customs of its peoples. . . . With a chapter by T. G. Longstaff . . . describing an attempt to climb Gurla Mandhata. With illustrations and maps. *London*, 1906. 8vo, pp. xv, 376.

R 39207

JAPAN.—CROW (Arthur H.) Highways and byeways in Japan. The experiences of two pedestrian tourists. [With map and plate.] *London*, 1883. 8vo, pp. xvi, 307.

R 32037

JAPAN. An official guide to eastern Asia. Trans-continental connections between Europe and Asia. . . . [With maps and illustrations.] *Tokyo*, 1914. 2 vols. 8vo. *In progress*.

R 37359

2. South-Western Japan.—1914.

3. North-Eastern Japan.—1914.

LOWELL (Percival) Noto: an unexplored corner of Japan. *Boston*, 1891. 8vo, pp. 261.

R 32032

ARABIA.—BURY (G. Wyman) Arabia infelix or the Turks in Yamen. . . . With illustrations and maps. *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. x, 213.

R 38381

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

GENERAL.—ALI HUSSUN, *Khan Bahadur*. Brief history of the chiefs of Rampur in Rohilkhand, N.-W. Provinces. [With plates.] *Calcutta*, 1892. 8vo, pp. ii, 70.

R 38423

ASIA. Memoirs of the late war in Asia. With a narrative of the imprisonment and sufferings of our officers and soldiers: by an officer of Colonel Baillie's detachment [i.e. W. Thomson]. [With map.] *London*, 1788. 2 vols. 8vo.

R 38428

BAIRD (Sir David) 1st Bart. The life of General . . . Sir D. Baird, Bart. . . . [With maps and portrait.] *London*, 1832. 2 vols. 8vo.

R 38462

BALFOUR (Lady Elizabeth Edith) The history of Lord Lytton's Indian administration, 1876 to 1880: compiled from letters and official papers. [With map and portrait.] *London*, 1899. 8vo, pp. viii, 551.

R 38457

BIDDULPH (John) Stringer Lawrence: the father of the Indian army. [With map and plates.] *London*, 1901. 8vo, pp. 133.

R 38456

BIRDWOOD (Sir George Christopher Molesworth) The industrial arts of India. . . . With map and woodcuts. [South Kensington Museum Art Handbooks.] [*London*], [1880]. 8vo, pp. xvi, 344.

R 38458

— Sva . . . Edited by F. H. Brown. . . . [With portrait.] *London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. xxxi, 366.

R 38373

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

BOLTS (William) Considerations on Indian affairs; particularly respecting the present state of Bengal and its dependencies. To which is prefixed a map of those countries. . . . The second edition with additions. *London*, 1772. 4to, pp. xxiv, 228, 184. R 38430

BROOME (Arthur) History of the rise and progress of the Bengal army. Volume the first. [With maps.] *Calcutta*, 1850. 1 vol. 8vo. R 38433

* * No more published.

BUSTEED (Henry Elmsley) Echoes from old Calcutta, being chiefly reminiscences of the days of Warren Hastings, Francis, and Impey. *Calcutta*, 1882. 8vo, pp. 304. R 38434

CAMPBELL (Sir George) Modern India: a sketch of the system of civil government. To which is prefixed, some account of the natives and native institutions. *London*, 1852. 8vo, pp. xii, 560. R 38435

CAMPBELL (George Douglas) *Duke of Argyll*. The Afghan question from 1841 to 1878. [Reprinted from "The Eastern question".] *London*, [1879]. 8vo, pp. ix, 288. R 38417

CARACCIOLI (Charles) The life of Robert Lord Clive, Baron Plassey. Wherein are impartially delineated his military talents in the field; his maxims of government in the cabinet, during the two last wars in the East Indies, which made him arbiter of empire, and the richest subject in Europe. With anecdotes of his private life, and the particular circumstances of his death. Also a narrative of all the last transactions in India. [With portrait.] *London*, [1775-77]. 4 vols. 8vo. R 38768

CHESNEY (George Tomkyns) Indian polity: a view of the system of administration in India. . . . Second edition. [With map.] *London*, 1870. 8vo, pp. xxvi, 496. R 38438

CLIVE (Robert) *Baron Clive*. Lord Clive's speech in the House of Commons, 30th March, 1772, on the motion made for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the affairs of the East India Company, and of their servants in India, and for the due administration of justice in Bengal. *London*, [1772]. 4to, pp. 61. R 38769

COOMARASWAMY (Ananda K.). The Indian craftsman. . . . With a foreword by C. R. Ashbee. . . . [Probsthain's Oriental Series.] *London*, 1909. 8vo, pp. xv, 130. R 38440

DEUSSEN (Paul). Erinnerungen an Indien . . . Mit . . . Karte . . . Abbildungen und einem Anhang: "On the philosophy of the Vedânta in its relations to occidental metaphysics". *Keil und Leipzig*, 1904. 8vo, pp. viii, 256. R 39205

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

- DUBOIS (Jean Antoine) A description of the character, manners, and customs of the people of India; and of their institutions, religious and civil. . . . Second edition, with notes, corrections, and additions by . . . G. U. Pope. . . . Translated from the French manuscript. [With plates.] *Madras*, 1862. 8vo, pp. xxxii, 410, v. R 38285
- EAST INDIA COMPANY. An address to the proprietors of East India stock, upon the important points to be discussed among them at the next meeting of the General Court, to be held on Monday the 12th inst. at the South-Sea House. [By J. Cooke?]. *London*, 1764. 4to, pp. 18. R 38772
- Authentic papers concerning India affairs which have been under the inspection of a great assembly [of the East India Company]. *London*, 1771. 8vo, pp. vii, 214. R 38770
- A defence of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, and their servants, particularly those at Bengal, against the complaints of the Dutch East India Company: being a memorial from the English Company to His Majesty on that subject. . . . *London*, 1762. 4to, pp. 71. R 38441
- Letters to and from the East India Company's servants, at Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, relative to treaties and grants from the country powers, from the year 1756 to 1766, both years inclusive: also a letter from the Nabob of Arcot to the Company, and the Company's answer: with an appendix consisting of four papers relative to the Company's late bargain with Government. *London*, 1772. 4to, pp. 74, xxvi. R 38739
- Papers respecting pensions granted to certain individuals for . . . services during the late charter; also an account of pensions above two hundred pounds per annum now payable by the East India Company. *London*, 1814. 4to, pp. 16. R 38774
- Papers respecting the Pindarry and Mahratta wars. Printed in conformity to the resolution of the court of proprietors of East India stock of the 3d March, 1824. (Treaties and engagements with native princes and states in India, concluded for the part in the years 1817 and 1818.) [London, 1824.] Fol., pp. xii, 466, cxxxv. R 38287
- Report on the negotiation, between the . . . East India Company and the public, respecting the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges of trade, for twenty years from March, 1794. By John Bruce. . . . (Printed by authority of the Honourable Court of Directors. . . .) *London*, 1811. 4to, pp. viii, 287, xlix. R 38771
- EDWARDES (*Sir Herbert Benjamin*) and MERIVALE (*Herman*). Life of Sir Henry Lawrence. . . . Second edition. *London*, 1872. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38278
- ELPHINSTONE (*Hon. Mountstuart*). The history of India. . . . *London*, 1841. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38446

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

ENGLAND: Papers relating to East India affairs. . . . Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 22 June 1813. [*London*, 1813]. Fol., pp. 137. R 38765

— Report from the select committee of the House of Commons on the affairs of the East India Company, 16th August, 1832. (Printed by order of the Honourable Court of Directors.) *London*, 1833. 4to, pp. 56 [2]. R 38445

— Report from the select committee on the affairs of the East India Company; with minutes of evidence. . . . Communicated from the Commons to the Lords, 21st June, 1833. Ordered to be printed 20th August, 1853. [*London*, 1853]. Fol., pp. 410. R 38764

— East India, Cabul, and Affghanistan. Return to an order of . . . the House of Commons, dated 13 July, 1858; for, copies "of the correspondence of Sir Alexander Burnes with the Governor-General of India, during his mission to Cabul, in the years 1837 and 1838, or such part thereof as has not already been published:" "and, of the correspondence of the Governor-General of India with the president of the board of control and with the secret committee of the East India Company, from the 1st day of September, 1837, to the 1st day of October, 1839, relative to the expedition to Affghanistan, or of such part thereof as has not been already published. . . . Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 8 June, 1859. [*London*, 1859]. Fol., pp. v, 319. R 38421(1)

— Correspondence relating to the affairs of Persia and Affghanistan. [*London*, 1839?]. Fol., pp. 2, 206. R 38421(2)

. The title is taken from the caption.

— Papers respecting the negotiation with his Majesty's ministers on the subject of the East India Company's charter and the government of his Majesty's Indian territories, for a further term after the 22d April, 1834, together with a copy of the bill as passed by . . . the House of Commons and . . . the House of Lords, for effecting an arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian territories till the 30th day of April, 1854; also of the bill for regulating the trade to China and India. (Printed by order of the Court of Directors.) *London*, 1833. 4to, pp. xii, 629. R 38444

GOLDSMID (*Sir Frederic John*) James Outram: a biography. . . . With illustrations and maps. . . . Second edition. *London*, 1881. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38796

GOUGH (*Sir Charles John Stanley*) and INNES (*Arthur Donald*) The Sikhs and the Sikh wars: the rise, conquest, and annexation of the Punjab state. . . . [With maps.] *London*, 1897. 8vo, pp. xiv, 304. R 38776

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

- GRIFFIN** (*Sir Lepel Henry*) The rajas of the Punjab ; being the history of the principal states in the Punjab and their political relations with the British government. . . . *Lahore*, 1870. 8vo, pp. viii, 17, 661, xvi.
R 38294
- HASTINGS** (Francis Rawdon) *1st Marquis of Hastings*. The private journal of the Marquess of Hastings, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India. Edited by his daughter the Marchioness of Bute. *London*, 1858. 2 vols. 8vo.
R 38295
- HASTINGS** (Warren) *Governor-General of India*. The history of the trial of W. Hastings . . . late Governor-General of Bengal, before the High Court of Parliament in Westminster-Hall, on an impeachment by the Commons of Great-Britain, for high crimes and misdemeanours. Containing the whole of the proceedings and debates in both houses of Parliament, relating to that celebrated prosecution, from February 7, 1786, until his acquittal, April 23, 1795. To which is added, an account of the proceedings of various general courts of the Honourable United East-India Company, held in consequence of his acquittal. [With plates.] *London*, 1796. 8 pts. in 1 vol. 8vo.
R 38779
- The letters of W. Hastings to his wife. Transcribed . . . from the originals in the British Museum. Introduced and annotated by Sydney C. Grier [*pseud.*, i.e. Hilda Caroline Gregg]. . . . [With portraits.] *Edinburgh and London*, 1905. 8vo, pp. vi, 484, 4.
R 38778
- HODSON** (William Stephen Raikes) Twelve years of a soldier's life in India : being extracts from the letters of . . . W. S. R. Hodson : including a personal narrative of the siege of Delhi and capture of the king and princes. Edited by . . . George H. Hodson. . . . [With portrait.] *London*, 1859. 8vo, pp. xvi, 365.
R 38782
- HUNTER** (*Sir William Wilson*) Life of Brian Houghton Hodgson, British Resident at the court of Nepal. . . . [With plates.] *London*, 1896. 8vo, pp. ix, 390.
R 38276
- A life of the Earl of Mayo, fourth viceroy of India. . . . Second edition. *London*, 1876. 2 vols. 8vo.
R 38790
- HUSAIN** 'ALĪ, *Kirmāni*. The history of Hydur Naik, otherwise styled Shums ul Moolk, Ameer ud Dowla, Nawaub Hydur Ali Khan Bahadoor, Hydur Jung ; Nawaub of the Karnatic Balaghaut. . . . Translated from an original Persian manuscript, in the library of Her . . . Majesty, by . . . W. Miles. . . . [Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland.] *London*, 1842. 8vo, pp. xxxi, 513.
R 38459
- IMPEY** (Elijah Barwell) Memoirs of Sir Elijah Impey . . . First Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William, Bengal ; with anecdotes of Warren Hastings, Sir Philip Francis, Nathaniel Brassey Halhed . . . , and other contemporaries ; compiled from authentic documents, in refutation of the calumnies of . . . Thomas Babington Macaulay. *London*, 1847. 8vo, pp. xxxi, 438.
R 38277

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

INDIA. Archæological survey of India. Four reports made during the years 1862-63-64-65. (Report for the year 1871-72 [-1883-84]), by (under the superintendence of) Alexander Cunningham. . . . *Simla and Calcutta*, 1871-87. 21 vols. 8vo. R 39296

— General index to the reports of the Archæological survey of India, Vols. I to XXIII, published under the superintendence of . . . Sir A. Cunningham. . . . By Vincent Arthur Smith. . . . With a glossary and general table of contents. *Calcutta*, 1887. 8vo, pp. xviii, 216. R 39296

— Imperial Record Department. Calendar of Persian correspondence. Being letters, referring mainly to affairs in Bengal, which passed between some of the Company's servants and Indian rulers and notables . . . 1759-67(-9). [Compiled by E. D. Ross.] *Calcutta*, 1911-14. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38842

— An authentic copy of the correspondence in India between the country powers and . . . the East India Company's servants . . . together with the minutes of the Supreme Council at Calcutta. The whole forming a collection of the most interesting India-papers, which were laid before Parliament in the session of 1786. *London*, 1787. 6 vols. 8vo. R 38452

— History of all the events and transactions which have taken place in India: containing the negotiations of the British Government, relative to the . . . success of the late war. Addressed to the Honorable Secret Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors of the East India Company, by . . . the Marquis of Wellesley, Governor-General of India. . . . *London*, 1805. 4to, pp. 263. R 38291

— The legislative acts of the Governor-General of India in Council, from 1834 to the end of 1867 (1868); with an analytical abstract prefixed to each act . . . the letters patent of the High Courts, and acts of Parliament authorizing them. . . . By William Theobald. . . . *Calcutta*, 1868-69. 6 vols. 8vo. R 38303

— A collection of treaties, engagements, and sanads relating to India and neighbouring countries. Compiled by C. V. Aitchison. . . . Revised and continued up to the 1st June, 1906, by the authority of the Foreign Department. [With maps.] *Calcutta*, 1909. 13 vols. 8vo. R 38326

— Papers relating to military operations in Affghanistan. Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of her Majesty, 1843. *London*, [1843]. Fol., pp. viii, 431. R 38421 (3)

— Selections from the letters, despatches, and other state papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat. Home series, [1630-1788]. . . . Edited by George W. Forrest. . . . *Bombay*, 1887. 2 vols. 4to. R 38292

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 335

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

- INDIA. Selections from the letters, despatches, and other state papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat. Marāṭha series. . . . Edited by George W. Forrest. . . . *Bombay*, 1885. 1 vol. in 2. 4to. R 38447
- IRVINE (William) The army of the Indian Moghuls: its organization and administration. *London*, 1903. 8vo, pp. xii, 324. R 38298
- LĀLAVIHĀRI DE. Bengal peasant life. . . . [A novel.] *London*, 1878. 8vo, pp. xii, 383. R 29606
- LAWRENCE (Sir Henry Montgomery) Essays, military and political, written in India. *London*, 1859. 8vo, pp. ix, 483. R 38464
- LAWSON (Sir Charles Allen) The private life of Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of India. . . . With . . . portraits and . . . illustrations and facsimiles. [Second edition.] *London*, 1905. 8vo, pp. viii, 254. R 38781
- LOWE (Thomas) Central India during the rebellion of 1857 and 1858: a narrative of operations of the British forces from the suppression of mutiny in Aurungabad to the capture of Gwalior under . . . Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B. . . . and Sir C. Stuart, K.C.B. [With map.] *London*, 1860. 8vo, pp. xiii, 369. R 38306
- MALCOLM (Sir John) Observations on the disturbances in the Madras army in 1809. *London*, 1812. 8vo, pp. vii, 238. R 38307
- MUHAMMAD ALI. Thoughts on the present discontent. Reprinted from the "Times of India" and the "Indian Spectator". *Bombay*, 1907. 8vo, pp. xvii, 70. R 38424
- MUIR (Sir William) The Honourable James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor N.-W.P., India, 1843-53 A.D. . . . *Calcutta Review*, 1853. . . . [With portrait.] *Edinburgh*, 1897. 8vo, pp. 101. R 38283
- MUNRO (Sir Thomas) *Bart.* The life of . . . Sir T. Munro, *Bart.* . . . Governor of Madras. With extracts from his correspondence and private papers. By . . . G. R. Gleig. . . . [With map and portrait.] *London*, 1830. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38281
- NĀGENDRA NĀTHA GHOSHA. Memoirs of Maharaja Nubkissen Bahadur. . . . [With plates.] *Calcutta*, 1901. 8vo, pp. vi, 241. R 38448
- OAKLEY (E. Sherman) Holy Himalaya: the religion, traditions, and scenery of a Himalayan province, Kumaon and Garhwāl. [With plates.] *Edinburgh and London*, 1905. 8vo, pp. 319. R 39201
- OMAN (John Campbell) Indian life: religious and social. *London*, 1889. 8vo, pp. 320. R 39190
- PANDIAN (T. B.) Indian village folk: their works and ways. [With plates.] *London*, 1897. 8vo, pp. viii, 212. R 29313

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

- PATTULLO (Henry) An essay upon the cultivation of the lands, and improvements of the revenues of Bengal. *London*, 1772. 4to, pp. 34.
R 38738
- PETRIE (William) A statement of facts delivered to . . . Lord Minto, Governor-General of India . . . on his late arrival at Madras. . . . With an appendix of official minutes. *London*, 1810. 8vo, pp. 64, 36.
R 38789
- PIGOT (George) *Baron Pigot*. Defence of Lord Pigot. *Damnatus absens*. [Drawn up by — Lind.] *London*, 1777. 4to, pp. 332, 72.
R 38802
- PRAMATHANĀTHA VASU. A history of Hindu civilisation during British rule. . . . In four volumes. *Calcutta*, 1894-96. 3 vols. 8vo.
R 38431
- PRINSEP (Henry Thoby) *the Elder*. History of the political and military transactions in India during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, 1813-23. . . . Enlarged from the narrative published in 1820. . . . [With maps and plates.] *London*, 1825. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38311
- RĀJENDRALĀLA MITRA. Buddha Gayā, the hermitage of Śākya Muni. . . . Published under orders of the Government of Bengal. [With plates.] *Calcutta*, 1878. 4to, pp. xiii, 257. R 39184
- RĀMAKRISHNA (T.) Life in an Indian village. . . . With an introduction by . . . Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I. *London*, 1891. 8vo, pp. 212.
R 39189
- RAMSAY (James Andrew Broun) *Marquis of Dalhousie*. Private letters of the Marquess of Dalhousie. Edited by J. G. A. Baird. With portraits and illustrations. Second impression. *Edinburgh and London*, 1911. 8vo, pp. xi, 448. R 38275
- SCRAFTON (Luke) Reflections on the government of Indostan. With a short sketch of the history of Bengal, from MDCCXXXVIII to MDCCLVI; and an account of the English affairs to MDCCLVIII. *London*, 1770. 8vo, pp. 121. R 38800
- SCURRY (James) The captivity, sufferings, and escape, of James Scurry, who was detained a prisoner during ten years, in the dominions of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Saib. Written by himself. . . . [With portrait.] *London*, 1824. 8vo, pp. 268. R 38309
- SHORE (Charles John) *2nd Baron Teignmouth*. Memoir of the life and correspondence of John Lord Teignmouth. [With portrait.] *London*, 1843. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38282
- SMYTH (George Monro Carmichael) A history of the reigning family of Lahore, with some account of the Jummoo rajahs, the Seik soldiers, and their Sirdars; edited by . . . G. Carmichael Smyth. . . . With notes on Malcolm, Prinsep, Lawrence, Steinbach, McGregor and the Calcutta review. [With map and plates.] *Calcutta*, 1847. 8vo, pp. xxx, 263, xl.
R 38300

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

STRATTON (George) *Governor of Madras*. Defences of G. Stratton . . . and the majority of Council at Madras, in answer to the accusation brought against them for the supposed murder of Lord Pigot. Containing also a concise narrative of the proceedings of Lord Pigot, which occasioned his arrest and suspension from the government; stating the conduct of the different parties on that occasion with their motives for continuing his lordship under restraint; and shewing the nature of that restraint. Likewise the separate defence of Brigadier-General Stuart, for himself and for the military under his command. Extracted from Original papers lately published. *London*, 1778. 4to, pp. 53. R 38804

SULIVAN (John) Observations respecting the circar of Mazulipatam in a letter from J. Sullivan . . . to the Court of Directors of the East India Company. [*London*], 1780. 4to, pp. 47. R 38775

TANJORE. Original papers relative to Tanjore: containing all the letters which passed, and the conferences, which were held, between . . . the Nabob of Arcot and Lord Pigot, on the subject of the restoration of Tanjore. Together with the material part of Lord Pigot's last dispatch to the East India Company. The whole connected by a narrative, and illustrated with notes. . . . (Appendix). *London*, 1777. 2 vols. in 4. 4to. R 38803

THOMSON (Samuel John) The real Indian people: being more tales and sketches of the masses. . . . With illustrations. *Edinburgh and London*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xiii, 345. R 38100

TROTTER (Lionel James) The life of John Nicholson, soldier and administrator. Based on private . . . documents. . . . With portraits and maps. Third edition. *London*, 1898. 8vo, pp. x, 333. R 38794

WARNER (Sir William Lee) The life of the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T. . . . [With maps and plates.] *London*, 1904. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38252

WILKINS (William Joseph). Daily life and work in India. . . . With . . . illustrations. *London*, 1888. 8vo, pp. 288. R 39206

PROVINCES.—HUNTER (Sir William Wilson) Famine aspects of Bengal districts. *London*, 1874. 8vo, pp. xii, 204. R 29636

BENDALL (Cecil) A journey of literary and archæological research in Nepal and northern India, during the winter of 1884-85. [With plates and folding tables.] *Cambridge*, 1886. 8vo, pp. xii, 100. R 39191

HOUGH (William) A brief history of the Bhopal principality in central India. From the period of its foundation, about one hundred and fifty years ago, to the present time. *Calcutta*, 1845. 8vo, pp. ix, 133. R 38296

954 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: INDIA.

MADRAS. A sortie from Fort St. George; being a narrative of the services of the Madras troops under . . . Whitlock, K.C.B., during the war in Central India, in the years 1858-59. By one who served in the campaigns. Reprinted from the Madras Daily Times. . . . *Madras*, 1860. 8vo. pp. iii, 125, ix. R 38736

MALCOLM (*Sir John*) Sketch of the Sikhs; a singular nation, who inhabit the provinces of the Penjab, situated between the rivers Jumna and Indus. [Reprinted from "Asiatic researches," Vol II.] *London*, 1812. 8vo, pp. 197. R 38304

FARRER (Reginald) In old Ceylon. . . . Illustrated. *London*, 1908. 8vo, pp. ix, 351. R 39209

FORBES (Jonathan) Eleven years in Ceylon. Comprising sketches of the field sports and natural history of that colony, and an account of its history and antiquities. . . . Second edition, revised and corrected. [With plates.] *London*, 1841. 2 vols. 8vo. R 39210

KNIGHTON (William) The history of Ceylon from the earliest period to the present time; with an appendix, containing an account of its present condition. *London*, 1845. 8vo, pp. xii, 399. R 39211

PEREIRA (John) The history of Ceylon, from the earliest period to the present time. [Sinhalese.] *Colombo*, 1853. 8vo, pp. x, 331. R 39161

PIERIS (Paulus Edward) Ceylon: the Portuguese era, being a history of the island for the period 1505-1658. [With maps and plates.] *Colombo*, 1913-14. 2 vols. 8vo. R 39181

955-59 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: PERSIA, ETC.

STEWART (Charles Edward) Through Persia in disguise; with reminiscences of the Indian Mutiny. . . . By . . . C. E. Stewart. . . . Edited from his diaries by Basil Stewart. . . . [With an introduction by A. N. Stewart.] With . . . illustrations . . . maps. . . . *London*, 1911. 8vo, pp. xxiii, 430. R 38366

SYKES (Percy Molesworth) A history of Persia. . . . With maps and illustrations. . . . *London*, 1915. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38497

GALLOIS (Eugène) Asie-Mineure et Syrie: sites et monuments. *Paris*, [1907]. 8vo, pp. 245. R 37890

STEWART (Basil) My experiences of Cyprus: being an account of the people, mediæval cities and castles, antiquities and history of the island of Cyprus; to which is added a chapter on the present economic and political problems which affect the island as a dependency of the British Empire. . . . Illustrated. . . . First edition, revised, with additional matter. *London*, 1908. 8vo, pp. 268. R 38365

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 339

955-59 HISTORY: MODERN: ASIA: PERSIA, ETC.

BELL (Gertrude Lowthian) Syria: the desert and the sower. . . . With . . . illustrations and a map. New . . . edition. *London*, 1908. 8vo, pp. xvi, 347. R 38358

NORMAN (Charles Boswell) Armenia, and the campaign of 1877. . . . With . . . maps and plans. *London*, 1878. 8vo, pp. xx, 484. R 31971

CZAPLICKA (M. A.) Aboriginal Siberia: a study in social anthropology. . . . With a preface by R. R. Marett. . . . [With maps and plates.] *Oxford*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xiv, 374. R 38531

GERRARE (Wirt) Greater Russia: the continental empire of the old world. . . . With illustrations and a map. New . . . edition. *London*, 1904. 8vo, pp. xiii, 317. R 38360

NIEMOJOWSKI (Ludwik) Siberian pictures. . . . Edited, from the Polish, by . . . Szulczewski. . . . *London*, 1883. 2 vols. 8vo. R 31991

'ABD AL-RAHMĀN KHĀN, *Amir of Afghanistan*. The life of Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan. . . . Edited by . . . Sultan Mahomed Khan. . . . With portrait, maps, and illustrations. *London*, 1900. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38416

SALE (Sir R. H.) The defence of Jellalabad, by . . . Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B. Drawn on stone by W. L. Walton. (Lady Sale's narrative of her prison and fellow prisoners; also descriptions of several views.) [With dedication signed W. Sale.] *London*, [1846]. Fol. R 38799

SNODGRASS (John James) Narrative of the Burmese war, detailing the operations of . . . Sir Archibald Campbell's army, from its landing at Rangoon in May, 1824, to the conclusion of a treaty of peace at Yandaboo, in February, 1826. . . . Second edition. [With map and plates.] *London*, 1827. 8vo, pp. xvi, 319. R 38314

CLAUDEL (Paul) The East I know. . . . Translated by Teresa Frances and William Rose Benet. [With an appreciation of P. Claudel by P. Chavannes.] *New Haven*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xiii, 199. R 38869

962 HISTORY: MODERN: AFRICA.

EGYPT.—CONTEMPORAINE, *pseud.* [i.e. Ida de Saint-Elme]. La Contemporaine en Égypte (La Contemporaine à Malte et à Alger). Pour faire suite aux Souvenirs d'une femme, sur les principaux personnages de la république, du consulat, de l'empire et de la restauration. . . . *Paris*, 1831. 6 vols. 8vo. R 25874

WEIGALL (Arthur Edward Pearse Brome) A history of events in Egypt from 1798 to 1914. [With plates.] *Edinburgh and London*, 1915. 8vo, pp. ix, 312. R 39083

962 HISTORY: MODERN: AFRICA.

- HURGRONJE (Christiaan Snouck) *Der Mahdi*. [Extract from the *Revue coloniale internationale*, 1885.] [*Amsterdam*, 1885.] 8vo, pp. 25-59.
R 38036

* * The title is taken from the caption.

- ABYSSINIA.—GLASER (Eduard) *Die Abessinier in Arabien und Afrika. Auf Grund neuentdeckter Inschriften*. *München*, 1895. 8vo, pp. xii, 210.
R 37931

- MOROCCO.—BARTLETT (Sir Ellis Ashmead) *The passing of the Shereefian empire*. [With maps and plates.] *Edinburgh and London*, 1910. 8vo, pp. xii, 532.
R 38355

- HARRIS (Lawrence) *With Mulai Hafid at Fez: behind the scenes in Morocco*. With a frontispiece . . . and . . . illustrations. *London*, 1909. 8vo, pp. xvi, 270.
R 38361

- PERRIER (Amelia) *A winter in Morocco*. . . . [With plates.] *London*, 1873. 8vo, pp. viii, 365.
R 31924

- WEIR (Thomas H.) *The shaikhs of Morocco in the XVIth century*. . . . With preface by James Robertson . . . With a map. *Edinburgh*, 1904. 8vo, pp. xlvii, 316.
R 37446

- SOUTH AFRICA.—BLELOCH (W.) *The new South Africa: its value and development*. . . . With illustrations, maps. . . . Second edition, revised. *London*, 1902. 8vo, pp. xxvi, 435.
R 38359

- MUELLER (Ernest Bruce Iwan-) *Lord Milner and South Africa*. . . . With . . . portraits. *London*, 1902. 8vo, pp. xxxii, 751. R 38363

970 HISTORY: MODERN: AMERICA.

- GENERAL.—BALDWIN (John Denison) *Ancient America, in notes on American archæology*. . . . With illustrations. *London*, 1872. 8vo, pp. xii, 299.
R 31602

- HOVGAARD (William) *The voyages of the Norsemen to America*. With . . . illustrations and . . . maps. [American-Scandinavian Foundation.—Scandinavian Monographs, 1.] *New York*, 1914. 8vo, pp. xxi, 304.
R 37779

- NORTH.—WRONG (George Mackinnon) *The fall of Canada: a chapter in the history of the Seven Years' War*. [With maps and plates.] *Oxford*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 272.
R 37486

- ROUSSET (Ricardo V.) *Datos historicos y geotopograficos de la Isla de Cuba, ilustrados con un mapa en don de se detallan las provincias o cacicazgos que se encontraban en 1512, cuando empezo la conquista, con las alteraciones de su territorio hasta el presente*. *Habana*, 1914. 8vo, pp. 23.
R 38893

- BEST, *afterwards* BESTE (John Richard), *afterwards* BESTE (John Richard Digby) *The Wabash: or, adventures of an English gentleman's family in the interior of America*. . . . [With plate.] *London*, 1855. 2 vols. 8vo.
R 31900

CLASSIFIED LIST OF RECENT ACCESSIONS 341

970 HISTORY: MODERN: AMERICA.

- BINGHAM (Hiram) *3rd of the Name*. The Monroe doctrine : an obsolete shibboleth. *New Haven*, 1913. 8vo, pp. vii, 153. R 35121
- BISHOP (Nathaniel Holmes) Four months in a sneak-box. A boat voyage of 2600 miles down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and along the Gulf of Mexico. [With maps and illustrations.] *Boston*, 1879. 8vo, pp. xii, 322. R 31874
- BOIES (Henry Martyn) Prisoners and paupers : a study of the abnormal increase of criminals, and the public burden of pauperism in the United States ; the causes and remedies. [With plates.] *New York, London*, 1893. 8vo, pp. xv, 318. R 29291
- BOLLES (Frank) Land of the lingering snow : chronicles of a stroller in New England from January to June. *Boston and New York*, 1891. 8vo, pp. 234. R 31884
- DUNNING (William Archibald) The British Empire and the United States : a review of their relations during the century of peace following the treaty of Ghent. . . . With an introduction by . . . Viscount Bryce . . . and a preface by Nicholas Murray Butler. . . . *London*, [1914]. 8vo, pp. xl, 381. R 38101
- GILLMORE (Parker) Prairie farms and prairie folk. [With plates.] *London*, 1872. 2 vols. 8vo. R 31901
- GROHMAN (William Alfred Baillie) Camps in the Rockies. Being a narrative of life on the frontier, and sport in the Rocky Mountains, with an account of the cattle ranches of the west. . . . With illustrations and . . . map. . . . *London*, 1882. 8vo, pp. viii, 438. R 24186
- LAUGEL (Antoine Auguste) Les États-Unis pendant la guerre, 1861-65. *Paris*, 1866. 8vo, pp. xvi, 363. R 28453
- LONG (Armistead Lindsay) Memoirs of Robert E. Lee : his military and personal history. . . . Together with incidents relating to his private life, also a large amount of historical information hitherto unpublished. Collected and edited with the assistance of Marcus J. Wright. . . . Illustrated. *London*, 1886. 8vo, pp. 707. R 38398
- LOSSING (Benson John) The Hudson, from the wilderness to the sea. . . . Illustrated . . . from drawings by the author. . . . *Troy, N. Y.* [1866]. 4to, pp. vii, 464. R 31882
- MARRYAT (Frederick) A diary in America, with remarks on its institutions. *Paris*, 1839. 8vo, pp. 345. R 31899
- OLMSTED (Frederick Law) A journey through Texas ; or, a saddle-trip on the south western frontier : with a statistical appendix. [Edited by J. H. Olmsted.] [With frontispiece and map.] [Our Slave States, 2.] *New York*, 1857. 8vo, pp. xxxiv, 516. R 31871

970 HISTORY : MODERN : AMERICA.

SOMERS (Robert) *The southern States since the war, 1870-71. . . . With map. London and New York, 1871. 8vo, pp. xii, 286. R 31876*

SMEDES (Susan Dabney) *Memorials of a southern planter [T. S. G. Dabney.] . . . Second edition. [With portraits.] Baltimore, 1888. 8vo, pp. 342. R 31875*

TISSANDIER (Albert) *Six mois aux États-Unis : voyage d'un touriste dans l'Amerique du Nord, suivi d'une excursion à Panama. Texte et dessins par A. Tissandier. . . . [Bibliothèque de la Nature.] Paris, [1886]. 8vo, pp. 298. R 31836*

USHER (Roland Greene) *The rise of the American people : a philosophical interpretation of American history. London, 1915. 8vo, pp. 413. R 38370*

WRIGHT (Robert) *A memoir of General James Oglethorpe, one of the earliest reformers of prison discipline in England, and the founder of Georgia, in America. . . . London, 1867. 8vo, pp. xvi, 414. R 29448*

SOUTH.—MOSES (Bernard) *The Spanish dependencies in South America : an introduction to the history of their civilisation. . . . London, 1914. 2 vols. 8vo. R 37680*

990 HISTORY : MODERN : OCEANICA.

MONEY (James William B.) *Java ; or, how to manage a colony ; showing a practical solution of the questions now affecting British India. London, 1861. 2 vols. 8vo. R 31597*

HIGHT (James) and BAMFORD (H. D.) *The constitutional history and law of New Zealand. Christchurch, N.Z., [1914]. 8vo, pp. xii, 418. R 38519*

NEW SOUTH WALES. *An epitome of the official history of New South Wales, from the foundation of the colony, in 1788, to the close of the first session of the eleventh parliament under responsible government, in 1883. Compiled chiefly from the official and parliamentary records of the colony, under the direction of Thomas Richards. . . . [With map and table.] Sydney, 1883. 8vo, pp. xii, 790. R 38579*

MAWSON (Sir Douglas) *The home of the blizzard : being the story of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-14. . . . Illustrated . . . also with maps. London, [1915]. 2 vols. 8vo. R 38081*